German-Russian Handbook

A Reference Book for Russian German and German Russian History and Culture

With Place Name Listings of Former German Settlement Areas

by

Ulrich Mertens

Translation by
Brigitte von Budde and Alex Herzog

Edited by
Allyn Brosz, Alex Herzog and Thomas Stangl

Germans From Russia Heritage Collection
North Dakota State University Libraries
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2010
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Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to thank Michael M. Miller, Director and Bibliographer, Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, North Dakota State University Libraries, Fargo, for coordinating this project. Special thanks to Brigitte von Budde and Alex Herzog for translating, carefully checking, and revising the text.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the following persons: Allyn Brosz (Washington, D.C.) and Thomas Stangl (Sterling, Virginia) for carefully editing the manuscript. Special thanks to Thomas Stangl and Allyn Brosz for serving as consultants and expanding Chapter 10, “Publications,” by adding Germans from Russia newspapers published in the German language within the United States and Canada.

Finally, appreciation is extended to Carmen Hauck Hoefs and Acacia Jonas Stuckle for the impressive desktop publishing.

Ulrich Mertens
Paderborn, Germany
2010

Michael M. Miller
Germans from Russian Heritage Collection
North Dakota State University Libraries
Fargo, North Dakota
2010
By the Publisher [of the German edition]

At the first editorial meeting, when this manuscript was presented for publication as a book, the following was agreed upon: The Handbuch was to be simply designed, pertinent and useful to everybody. This handbook was to serve recent repatriates who want to learn more of their heritage in order to facilitate their integration, social workers of various advisory offices, honorary advisors, case workers in a community who often have to make fundamental decisions on pending applications, and last, but not least, genealogists who are looking for the birthplace or the place of residence of their ancestors.

The author has embedded historical events of German Russians in the history of Russia, i.e., the former Soviet Union, and juxtaposed them with events in Germany. He looks at German Russians in the context of Russian history through which and with which they have been formed for more than 200 years. He describes their precarious situation between the millstones of German Russian history, substantiates everything with historical facts, and is effective with his matter-of-fact and objective language.

This work has already been presented to various user groups and individuals, was tested and considered to be good before the decision to print was made by the publisher. It was to be made as simple as possible to put this book in the hand of the reader as a source of brief, specialized and pertinent information, so that assistance could be quickly given.

The top priority was to make it immediately possible for the researcher to find quickly his birthplace or former place of residence. The author and the publisher are quite aware that during the course of the 200-year-long history place names were changed several times for various reasons. Where possible, the writer took this fact into consideration and has given several place names, i.e., recorded all place names associated with a settlement.

The user is provided not only with interesting facts from German Russian history about (numerous former as well as present places of residence) but also with information from the most recent history of the transition period of the last decade of the 20th century. That is when German Russians experienced one of their greatest breaks and decided in overwhelming numbers to resettle in the Federal Republic of Germany, which they consider their “historic homeland.”

As the author himself writes, the idea for a practical, informative source for advisory offices arose approximately five years ago. It is commendable to learn that he, as a trained “precision mechanic and blue collar worker” as he modestly writes at the beginning of the book, has made it his business to compile such a compendium of compact knowledge for our new [German] citizens and for others. Not yet knowing its importance, he began laboriously to compile data. Based on the bibliography included here, we can only get a glimpse of how much time and effort he has devoted, but the hundreds of hours of his diligent work cannot be grasped completely. Through hard, detailed work, the author has successively expanded his information in three previous editions, adding or rounding out some aspects until this fourth [German] edition emerged.

At this point the young author deserves praise and gratitude for his successful work, which is to be a true everyday handbook for all users.
The Historische Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Rußland e.V. and the working group Geschichte und Deutsche Ostsiélungen in the Haus der Heimat in Nürnberg, Germany, were pleased to print the book in order to offer various users and history-oriented readers a volume of permanent historical importance. We offer our thanks in advance for helpful and textual tips for the design of this book as well as suggestions for improvements in the next edition.

Finally, we hope that this work will be accepted and approved by all user groups as an indispensable handbook. The fulfillment of this dream is the best prerequisite for the publisher and motivation for the author to prepare the next edition.

Anton Bosch
Nürnberg, Germany
The Author

Ulrich Mertens was born in 1968 in Paderborn, Germany. In 1984 he trained as a precision mechanic at Nixdorf-Computer AG. Following that, he performed military and alternative military service in 1988 and 1989. He graduated from college (1990/91) and studied social studies between 1991 and 1995. In between he was unemployed and held various jobs as a precision mechanic and blue collar worker.

Since 1995 he has been with the council for recent German migrants from Eastern Europe and the successor states of the former Soviet Union. He worked at the German Red Cross. Since 1996 he has worked at the Caritas-Verband in Paderborn with a primary emphasis in counseling. He also conducts youth- and senior citizen meetings and is a guidance counselor at Netzwerk Aussiedler in Paderborn. At the same time, he has part-time employment at IN VIA and as coordinator of the social report in Paderborn.

After many years as a passionate soccer player, he has been an honorary member of Greenpeace-Paderborn since 1991 in the areas of forests and nuclear concerns. Aside from that, he enjoys literature, travels, technology and history.

The work on Handbuch Russland-Deutsche began in 1995 as a rainy day projects and he expected within a few days to be able to list quickly all German [settlement] places in the Soviet Union. Thanks to yet more rainy days the handbook was completed as time passed and expanded to cover yet other areas of German Russian information. Thanks to the arrangements made by Michael M. Miller, Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, NDSU Libraries, Fargo, North Dakota, USA, contact was made in 2000 with Anton Bosch at the Historische Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Russland. Anton Bosch checked the entire [German edition] draft of the handbook.

Paderborn, Germany
2001
Introduction

Whoever has ever tried to learn something about birthplaces, organizations, publications or simply German Russian history, will know why this handbook was written. Special articles and books addressing specific questions on the history of the Germans from Russia can indeed be found – if only after extensive research. Those who do not want to find every last detail but rather have quite simple and basic everyday questions usually, however, search without success and virtually indefinitely in the difficult-to-grasp specialized literature, so far as they have the means at all for the purchase or the time for interlibrary loan, because a lexicon or an encyclopedia on the history of the Germans from Russia does not exist.

Due to the nature of the subject, it is clearly intended that the handbook describe complex facts only in keywords with brief information. It is not intended to provide exhaustive information (and especially not the illusion to have received such), but rather initial tips for further research. Likewise, whoever buys a Duden and a lexicon will hardly say, therefore, that he does not now need to pursue German studies.

Mistakes cannot be avoided, even after the most careful evaluation of sources because the sources often contradict themselves and each other. As there is little data for localities, for example, these mistakes or ambiguities cannot always be solved.

I leave it to historians, lawyers, political scientists, and others to describe with precision and nuance the subject matter and its context. Where facts are false or misleading, I will, of course, be grateful for suggested corrections, with a list of sources, if possible.

If you want to know now if your grandmother was born in Ährenfeld or Ehrenfeld, for what kind of newspaper or organization grandfather worked, or if the client lived in a village with 47 or 3,550 residents (thus, possible witnesses), in what year “Brezhnev’s important speech at the 23rd convention of the CPSU” occurred, or who was “ambassador of the Federal Republic [of Germany] in Moscow in 1979,” you may get lucky in this handbook.

Concerning language and terminology, I have tried to compromise between comprehensiveness and brevity. Hopefully, you will find few self-congratulatory phrases, demonizations or other political attitudes in this handbook. In this sense, the timetable remains focused on the topic. You will search here in vain for many a historic date. However, I am sure that you will find much useful information here, as well as many useful tips.

I would like to thank my parents, Elisabeth and Werner, Mr. Anton Bosch for expert checking, lots of encouragement, improvements and other material assistance in printing, Michael M. Miller for his arrangement as well as the Historische Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Russland e.V. and the Haus der Heimat in Nürnberg.

Ulrich Mertens
1. Explanations

1.1 Structure of place name listing

As far as all data for a place are known, they are arranged as follows:

Name, (alternative names), location, year of founding, religious denomination with parish, # coordinate on a Stumpp-map; more detailed data for a place; size of the area and/or property of a place; detailed information; population: number (year)

Year of founding

Frequently, the exact year of founding cannot to be ascertained. If several years are given (for example: founded in 1873, 1875), they are from different sources. In many cases, these different dates can be interpreted in such a way that the first settlers arrived in 1873, for example, or bought the land, but a true settlement can only be talked about as of 1875.

Religious Denomination

Villages were for the longest time rather strictly separated according to denomination; increasingly more members of other denominations moved to particular villages by the 20th century at the latest. Therefore, only the denomination of the majority of the village population is usually given. Where it is unclear who constitutes the majority, denominations for which there is proof are named, foremost the presumed denomination of the majority. The following denominations are listed:

Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist, Evangelical-Lutheran, Evangelical-Reformed, Hutterite, Jewish agricultural colonies (Hebrew colonies), where often a minority of Mennonites lived as exemplary farmers employed by the Czar, Mennonite, Mennonite Brethren, Roman-Catholic, Russian-Orthodox, parishes of the Separatist Berdyansk Swabians from Württemberg.

It should be state that, for the Mennonite Brethren communities but especially for villages where many, or even a majority of Seventh Day Adventists or Baptists lived, these were mostly still identified as Mennonites.

Location

The borders of administrative districts and also their capitals have changed from time to time in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. As the location of places are from different eras, it quickly becomes apparent that places which are located only a few kilometers apart show completely different locations – even if they have been located in the same district for most of the time.

Data on distances should not be taken too precisely; they can only be a rough estimate.

The coordinate at which a place on a corresponding map by Stumpp is to be found, follows the “#.”

Population

Caution with figures is advised; they often show only the number of Germans or only those of Mennonites for example (while Catholics and Protestants were not included) or only the number of parish members (especially for the years 1904 and 1905). The more data that are available from various years, the better it can, therefore, be estimated what a particular piece of information means (only rarely are figures precisely explained: “Number of residents: 346 (1926; Germans)” means: In 1926 there were 346 Germans in the village).

1.2 Spelling

Letters

. . . a few general pointers

a/o

In Russian, the a and the o often are linguistically similar. Thus, it is worthwhile to exchange the a with the o (or vice versa; for example: Balarka to Bolarka) if a search is unsuccessful.

c/s/ts/z

When transcribing, the z often stands for a soft s. The German z in turn can be transcribed as ts or c.

dj/dsch/dsh

In literature, there is no uniform spelling; the spelling is found at times with dj, then with dsh and dsch, often even within the same chapter of a source.

e/jo

The cyrillic è is often only transliterated (Fedor instead of Fjodor). Only where I was sure, did I change it to jo, which in English might be written as yo.

f/ph

In place names like Josephs . . . or Sophien . . . the former spelling was almost always with ph. However, the spelling in the place name index has been defined as f; especially with the russification of the names this is advantageous for finding places.
ks/x

Normally, I have transliterated the Russian ks to the German x. *Alexander* instead of *Aleksander*.

Lja . . ., Lje . . ., Lji . . ., Ljo . . ., Lju

Although this spelling would, phonetically, often be the more correct transliteration, the j or y was deleted, nevertheless, to improve clarity and to eliminate non-uniform spelling.

s/ss

For unidentifiable place names where an s occurs, one should also look for the spelling with ss (and vice versa).

ß/ss

As far as names or terms are concerned, I have referenced the customary old German spelling. The β in non-German names was basically replaced by s or ss.

Ss

Occasional spelling for places with a mute S at the beginning of a word. In order not to make it twice as difficult to find a word, this mere indication of stress was dropped. Uniform spelling: simple S.

Sch/Sh

As it is often not known if a place name is written with Sch or with sh, indicating voiced stress, the list is arranged so that Sh and Sch are treated equally at the beginning of a name (English: sh)

v/w

Standardization is often not practical. Check both spellings!

Place Names

Prefixes

like Alt-, Neu-, Groß-, Klein-, Khutor- (= Weiler), Unter-, Ober-, or the Russian equivalents like Novo-, Staro-, Malo- are always placed at the end of a place name. So for example, *Neu-Eichwald* is also found under *Eichwald, Neu-. Exceptions are places where the prefixes referred to above are an integral part of a place name (for example: *Altenau oder Neufeld*) For places with both first and last names, places are indexed by last name (e.g. Luxemburg, Rosa). References are also made; for example: Eichenwald, Neu, see Neu Eichenwald, and Luxemburg, Rosa, see Rosa Luxemburg.

The s in the middle of a word

The places named below as examples are cited as they are written in the source. Since they are, however, unfortunately written both with and without the “inner-S”, they are uniformly arranged as if they were written with one s. This is important so that they can be found again in the strictly alphabetically list of places: *Frieden(s)dorf, -feld, -heim, -tal, Alexander(s)feld, -höch, Elisabeth(s)tal . . . .*

Spelling of some proper names

Since place names with parts of proper names were written differently from author to author and time to time, it makes sense to standardize spelling. Therefore, look for *Alexej . . . (instead of Alexei . . ., Alekseij . . .), Fjodor . . . (Feodor . . ., Fedor . . .), Jekate . . . (Ekate . . ., Jekata . . ., Jekate . . .), Josef . . . (Joseph), Katharin . . . (Katarin . . ., Katerin . . ., Katherin . . .), Krasn . . . (Krassn . . .), Maria . . . (Marja . . ., Marija . . .), Nikolaj . . . (Nikolai, Nikolei . . .), Sofia . . . (Sophia . . .), Stefan . . . (Stephan . . .), Viktor . . . (Wiktor . . .)*

Note: The German J sounds like a Y in English, thoughout this translation.

1.3 Abbreviations

Although the list of abbreviations is given as it appears in the German edition, the abbreviations have been spelled out as much as possible.

#   Coordinate on maps by K. Stumpp
AA  Aliens Act
AFG  Arbeitsförderungsgesetz see EPA
         Employment Promotion Act
ao  außerordentlich (Parteitage) see sp
       Special (party) conventions
ARCC  All-Russian Congress of Councils
ARCEC  All Russian Central Executive Committee
ARK  *Allrussischer Rätekongress* see ARCC
       All-Russian Congress of Councils
ARSC  All-Russian Soviet Congress
ASCP(B)  All-Soviet Communist Party
       (Bolsheviks)
ASK  *Allrussischer Sowjetkongress* see ARSC
       All-Russian Soviet Congress
ASSR  Autonomous Socialistie Soviet Republic
AuslG  Ausländergesetz see AA Aliens Act
AZEK  *Allrussisches Zentrales Exekutivkomitee*
       see ARCEC All Russian Central Executive Committee
BGB  *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch* see GCC
       [German] Civil Code
BSG  Black Sea Germans
BSHG  *Bundessozialhilfegesetz* see FSSA
       Federal Social Security Act
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BVA</td>
<td>Bundesverwaltungsamt see FAO Federal Administrative Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVFG</td>
<td>Bundesvertriebenen- und Flüchtlingsgesetz see FERA Federal Expellees and Refugees Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BverwG</td>
<td>Bundesverwaltungsgericht see FAC Federal Administrative Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Central Control Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIO</td>
<td>Central Immigrant Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Community of Integrated States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>Council of Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMECON</td>
<td>Council for Mutual Economic Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Council of Peoples Commissars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPG</td>
<td>Communist Party of Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPRF</td>
<td>Communist Party of the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSU</td>
<td>Communist Party of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRO</td>
<td>Civil Registry Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSCE</td>
<td>Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (since 1994 OSCE: &quot;Organization . . .&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSL</td>
<td>Code of social law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTBT</td>
<td>Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deßj.</td>
<td>Dessiatine(n) see dessi. Dessiatine(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dessi.</td>
<td>Dessiatine(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>Deutscher Nationaler Rayon see GNR German National Rayon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPAA</td>
<td>Discharged Prisoners Aid Act (for political prisoners discharged from prisons in territories outside the Federal Republic of Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dt./Dt.</td>
<td>deutsch or Deutsche see Ger German or Germans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVL</td>
<td>Deutsche Volksliste see LGP List of German peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC</td>
<td>European Defense Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Employment Promotion Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVG</td>
<td>Europäische Verteidigungsgemeinschaft see EDC European Defense Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWZ</td>
<td>Einwandererzentralstelle see CIO Central Immigrant Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Federal Administrative Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Federal Administrative Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHT</td>
<td>File on home towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPL</td>
<td>Foreigners’ Pension Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Federal Refugees Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRG</td>
<td>Fremdrentengesetz see FPL Foreigner’s Pension Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSSA</td>
<td>Federal Social Security Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCC</td>
<td>[German] Civil Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Gemeinschaft Integrierter Staaten see CIS Community of Integrated States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNR</td>
<td>German National Rayon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOSPLAN</td>
<td>Gossudarstvenny planvoy komitet sovieta ministrov SSSR see State Planning Committee of the Soviet Ministry USSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-R</td>
<td>German Russian, German Russians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUS</td>
<td>Gemeinschaft Unabhängiger Staaten see CIS Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB</td>
<td>Heimatbuch der Landsmannschaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHG</td>
<td>Häftlingshilfegesetz see LPAA Discharged Prisoners Aid Act (for political prisoners discharged from prisons in territories outside the Federal Republic of Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKStG</td>
<td>Heimkehrerstiftungsgesetz see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOK</td>
<td>RPOWEFA Repatriated Prisoner of War Endowment and Foundation Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INF</td>
<td>Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISNL</td>
<td>Imperial- and State Nationality Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWF</td>
<td>Internationaler Währungsfond see IMF International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jg.</td>
<td>Jahrgang see yr. Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KfbG</td>
<td>Kriegsfolgenbereinigungsgesetz see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPD</td>
<td>Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands see CPG Communist Party of Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPRF</td>
<td>Kommunistische Partei der Russischen Föderation see CPRF Communist Party of the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KpdSU</td>
<td>Kommunistische Partei der Sowjet Union see CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAR</td>
<td>Law on the Assignment of a Residence (unofficial term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGP</td>
<td>List of German peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Ministerrat see CM Council of Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEP</td>
<td>Novaya Ekonomicheskoya Politika or in English, New Economic Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKVD</td>
<td>Narody Komissariat Vnutrennikh D(y)el</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDAP</td>
<td>National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei see NSGLP National Socialist German Labor Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSGLP</td>
<td>National Socialist German Labor Party Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Oberster Sowjet see SS Supreme Soviet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSZE</td>
<td>See KSZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Addresses

For addresses of embassies, see chapter 5 - States. For Federal Administrative Office and field offices, see chapter 6.2 - Admission process.

2.1 Archives

Bundesarchiv
Zentralarchiv
Abteigarten 6
52076 Aachen
Germany
Ph.: +02408/ 147-0
Fax: +02408/ 147-37
W: http://www.bundesarchiv.de
Among others items: records of the Wehrmacht 1920-1945

Bundesarchiv Abt. III
(Formerly Berlin Document Center)
Außenstelle Zehlendorf
Wasserländersteig 1
14163 Berlin
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 81813-0
Records of the main immigrant office (among others, individual and group naturalization, entries) for German Russians who no longer have or lost their naturalization certificates.
**Bundesarchiv**
Abteilung Lastenausgleichsarchiv
Justus-Liebig-Str. 8a
95447 Bayreuth
Germany
Ph.: +0921/ 57087
Fax: +0921/ 58617
*Records on equalization of burdens, of processing from the main immigrant office*

**Bundesarchiv**
Potsdamer Str. 1
56075 Koblenz
Germany
Ph.: +0261/ 505-0
Fax: +0261/ 505-226
Email: koblenz@barch.bund.de
W: http://www.bundesarchiv.de
*Stumpp Commando and Deutsches Ausland Institut records*

**Deutsche Dienststelle [Wehrmachtauskunftstelle (WASt)]**
for the notification of next of kin of soldiers in the former German *Wehrmacht* killed in the war
Eichborndamm 179
13403 Berlin
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 41904-0
Fax: +030/ 41904-100
W: http://www.drk.de
*Affiliation with the Wehrmacht, Waffen-SS, Reich labor service, organization Todt, records on prisoner of war captivity*

**Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (DRK) [German Red Cross]**
Suchdienst Hamburg
Familienzusammenführung
Amandastr. 74
20357 Hamburg
Germany
Ph.: +040/ 43202-0
Fax: +040/ 43202-200
W: http://www.drk.de
*Records and addresses of recent German repatriates, deportation routes of German Russians, issued acceptance permits and admission notices*

**Deutsches Rotes Kreuz**
Suchdienst München
Chiemgauer Str. 109
81549 München
Germany
Ph.: +089/ 680773-0
Fax: +089/ 68074592
*Search for prisoners of war and civilian prisoners and persons missing in action of the German Wehrmacht*

**Heimatsauskunftsstelle (HAST)**
für die UdSSR, Bessarabien, etc.
Innenministerium Baden-Württemberg -
Landesausgleichsamt
Dorothenenstr. 6
70173 Stuttgart
Germany
Ph.: +0711/ 2072-1
*Proof of agricultural- and forest-, and other property (i.e., confiscation thereof), address books, resident registers, year- and telephone books, yellow pages, census results*

**Heimatortskartei (HOK)**
Deutsche aus Wartheland-Polen
Engelbosteler Damm 72
30167 Hannover
Germany
Ph.: +0511/ 7011518
Fax: +0511/ 701963
Email: Suchdienst.HOK@t-online.de
*Information on the stay of German Russians in the Wartheland*

**Heimatortskartei (HOK)**
Russland und Südosteuropa
Rosenbergstr. 50
70176 Stuttgart
Germany
Ph.: +0711/ 6368004
Fax: +0711/ 6368007
*Proof of German nationality, investigation of witnesses, data on the German population from Russia, Bessarabia, Bulgaria, Dobruja, Hungary, Romania, former Yugoslavia, Slovakia, Ruthenia*

**Internationaler Suchdienst [International Tracing Service (ITS)]**
Große Allee 5-9
34454 Arolsen
Germany
Ph.: +05691/ 6037
Fax: +05691/ 5525
*Records on arrests, deportations, concentration camp prisoners, forced laborers*

**Kirchlicher Suchdienst**
Zentralstelle Heimatortkarteien
Lessingstr. 3
80336 München
Germany
Ph.: +089/ 54497-0
Fax: +089/ 54497-207
Email: N/A
*Information and forwarding to HOKs for other areas*
2.2 Consultation

Addresses of the nearest consultation offices. In addition, numerous professional associations are active in consultation. Contact information on agencies other than the ones listed here can be obtained from the offices given below:

**Arbeiterwohlfahrt e.V.**
Oppelner Str. 130
53119 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +0228/ 66850
Fax: +0228/ 6685209

**Deutscher Caritasverband e.V.**
Lorenz-Werthmann-Haus
Karlstr. 40
79104 Freiburg im Breisgau
Germany
Ph.: +0761/ 200-0
Fax: +0761/ 200-572

**Deutsches Rotes Kreuz**
Generalsekretariat, Team 33
Königswinterer Str. 29-32
53227 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +0228/ 5410
Fax: +0228/ 5411500

**Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland**
Staffenbergstr. 76
70184 Stuttgart
Germany
Ph.: +0711/ 21590
Fax: +0711/ 2159550
Email: N/A
W: http://www.diakonie.de

**Internationaler Bund (IB)**
Burgstr. 106
60389 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
Ph.: +069/ 945450
Fax: +069/ 94545280

**Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland e.V.**
Raitelsbergstr. 49
70188 Stuttgart
Germany
Ph.: +0711/ 16659-0
Fax: +0711/ 2864413

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**Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband**
Heinrich-Hoffmannstr. 3
60528 Frankfurt/Main
Germany
Ph.: +069/ 6706-1
Fax: +069/ 6706-204

**Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V.**
Hebelstr. 6
60318 Frankfurt/Main
Germany
Ph.: +069/ 9443710
Fax: +069/ 494817

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2.3 Religious Sources

*The following addresses are from overviews with, in my opinion, objective sources. Their selection (especially with “competitive” or several contact addresses) is nevertheless not to be understood as express recommendation.*

Beauftragter der Deutschen Bischofskonferenz mit der Seelsorge für die [katholischen Russlanddeutschen](http://www.diakonie.de)
Bischof-Kindermann-Str. 3
61462 Königstein
Germany
Ph.: +06174/ 4071
Fax: +06174/ 3282

**Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden in Deutschland**
Friedberger Str. 101
61350 Bad Homburg vor der Höhe
Germany
Ph.: +06172/ 8004-0
Fax: +06172/ 8004-36

**Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland**
Herrenhäuser Str. 12
30419 Hannover
Germany
Ph.: +0511/ 27960
Fax: +0511/ 2796722

**Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche**
Saarstraße 6
26789 Leer
Germany
Ph.: +0491/ 9198-212
Fax: +0491/ 9198-240
2.4 Other

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Verbraucherverbände e.V. (AgV)
Heilsbachstr. 20
53123 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +0228/ 6489-0
Fax: +0228/ 644258
Main advisory service office for consumers

Beauftragter der Bundesregierung für Aussiedlerfragen
Hans-Peter Kemper, MdB [Mitglied des Bundestages; Member of the Parliament]
Alt Moabit 101 D
10559 Berlin
Germany

Ph.: +030/ 3981-1123
Fax: +030/ 3981-1138
Highest political representative in matters concerning recent repatriates

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB)
Burgstr. 29-30
10178 Berlin
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 24060-211
Fax: +030/ 24060-324
Umbrella organization of German trade unions. In contrast with many other countries, virtually all single trade unions are built into one trade union.

Heimkehrerstiftung
Konstantinistr. 56
53179 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +0228/ 93576-0
Fax: +0228/ 93576-99
Email: heimkehrerstiftung@t-online.de
W: N/A
Foundation for needy German Russians who were not in Germany during World War II

Otto-Benecke-Stiftung (OBS)
Kennedyallee 105-107
53175 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +0228/ 8163-0
Fax: +0228/ 8163-400
Courses, counseling, and other assistance for recent migrating academics and students.

Petitionsausschuß des Deutschen Bundestags
Platz der Republik 1
11011 Berlin
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 227-35257
Fax: +030/ 227-76053
Regardless of desire, the petition committee of a federal state can also have jurisdiction.

Stiftung für ehemalige politische Häftlinge
Wurzerstr. 106
53175 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +030/ 227-35257
Fax: +030/ 227-76053
Foundation for needy German Russians who were in Germany during World War II
3. Deportation and Resettlement

3.1 Deportation

Mostly the deportations of Germans which were carried out solely on the grounds of their ethnic origin are stated here. Deportations of other peoples are found in the timetable.

As far as can be assessed, the data on dates and times, and even more the data on places, pertaining to the World War II deportations are to be understood only as a rough overview. Deviations are very frequent.

3.1.1 World War I

Both nationalists and activists for autonomy or equality of Germans are presumably means [The term “nationalistic intellectuals.”] Only half (especially those Germans who were deported from Volhynia) are assured to have survived deportation and returned to Volhynia after the war (a few also remained there). The Liquidation Laws of 2 February 1914 and 13 December 1915 (see chronological table) were the basis for these deportations.

The Baltics (front): deportations to Siberia (two villages and numerous “nationalistic minded Baltic Germans.”)

Chernigov: approximately fall 1915 to spring 1916, deportations to the East (11,500 Germans).

Podolia, Kiev and northern Bessarabia: approximately the fall of 1915, deportations to the East (30,000 Germans; 10,000 of them from Kiev).

Polish-Russian gouvernements: fall 1914 to spring 1915, deportations to Central Russia, Central Asia and Siberia.

South Russia: “Nationalistic intellectuals” were deported to Siberia.

Volga district: “Nationalistic intellectuals,” were deported to Siberia (Note: The term Volga is commonly used in connection with the Volga colonies).

Volhynia: on 2 February 1915, approximately 50,000 Germans from the 150-km-wide border strip. July to August 1915, approximately 60 percent of the Germans. Early summer 1915, 70,000 Germans. December 1915 to February 1916, the rest of the Germans were deported to Central Asia and Siberia.

3.1.2 World War II

When the German Wehrmacht invaded the Soviet Union, the Soviet government tried to deport all German Russians to the east. However, this could be carried out only in part because of the rapid advance of the German Wehrmacht. First, German Russian men between approximately 16 and 60 years [of age] were deported because, first, they might be used as additional soldiers by the German Wehrmacht and, second, they might be used as cheap labor for the wartime economy. The Germans in the Transnistria area remained relatively unaffected; deportations were relatively few between the Bug and Dnieper Rivers and the entire Dnieper loop. The following rule of thumb applies: the further east, the more extensive the deportations.

By 25 December 1941, 894,600 Germans were said to have been deported. This number increased to 1,209,430 Germans by June 1942.

Armenia: October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan.

Azerbaijan: 1935: deportations to Karelia, in part to the oblast of Novosibirsk (mid-October 1941, together with Georgia, 25,000 Germans).

Caucasus: deportations especially in October and November 1941; see also Crimea.

Chechnya: October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan.

Chita oblast, strips near the borders: November 1941: deportations to the interior of the district.

Crimea: Between 4 July and 10 July 1941: The first mass deportation of German Russians was carried out here during WW II (approximately 35,000 German Russians until 20 August 1941; presumably altogether 65,000 German Russians). On 16/17 August 1941 (or after 20 August 1941): total forced migration, deportations to Ordzhonikidze and the Rostov area; after the harvest (September - October 1941), approximately 50,000 people (together with German Russians from Ordzhonikidze) were deported to Kazakh SSR (in part Dzambul area). Afterward from March to June 1944: some to Siberia, the Urals and Central Asia.

Dagestan: October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan.

Dnieper River: eastern Ukrainian areas: July to October 1941 (almost everybody).

Dnieper River: western areas: July to October 1941 (mainly men from 16 to 60 years of age).

Dnipropetrovsk oblast: August to September 1941 (approximately 3,200 persons) were deported to the Altay region.
Georgia: mid-October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan (together with Azerbaijan, 25,000 Germans) by way of Baku and the Caspian Sea.

Gorki: see Nizhnii Novgorod.

Industrial areas: October to November 1941: deportations to agricultural regions within corresponding settlement areas from where no deportations were otherwise carried out.

Ingushetia: October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan.

Karbadino-Balkar: September to October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan.

Krasnodar Krai: September to October 1941: deportations to Dzambul oblast, in part to the Novosibirsk oblast; and May to June 1942: deportations to unknown areas. On 15 September 1941: 38,136 Germans.

Molochna (area of Halbstadt): 3 October 1941: 15,000 Germans were deported to Siberia.

Moscow, city and oblast: 15 September 1941: 9,640 Germans were deported to the Karaganda and Kyzyl-Orda oblasts.

Murman, city and oblast: June to July 1940: deportations to the Altay region.

Nizhnii Novgorod (Gorki) oblast: October 1941: deportations to the Omsk and Pavlodar oblasts; 3,162 Germans on 14 September 1941.

North Ossetia: September to October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan.

Novgorod oblast: September 1941: deportations to the Ivanovo oblast.

Odessa oblast: August to September 1941 (approximately 6,000 persons (?)) but perhaps also fewer): deportations to the Altay region.

Ordzhonikidze Krai: September to October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan (together with approximately 50,000 Crimean Germans); 77,570 Germans on 20 September 1941.

Ossetia, see North Ossetia.

Rostov oblast (together with approximately 2,000 Crimean Germans): September 1941: deportations to Altay Krai, Novosibirsk oblast, Dzambul oblast, Kyzyl-Orda oblast and South Kazakhstan oblast; 38,288 Germans from 10 to 20 September 1941.

Russia, European: Beginning to middle of September 1941.

St. Petersburg: altogether 11,000 Germans (132,000 were intended). City and oblast: 16 March 1942: deportations to the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union (in freight trains). Suburbs: August to September 1941: and only in part, deportations to Kazakhstan (Kyzyl-Orda, Karaghandy, South Caucasus, Dzambul). A small group of old German colonies south and west of Leningrad remained spared from the deportation (528 families with 1,644 persons); they were evacuated in the direction of Riga in mid-February 1942.

Samara (Kuybychev) oblast: September to November 1941: deportations to Altay.

South Caucasus: 1935: deportations to Karelia; 20 October 1941 and July 1942: deportations to Siberia.

Stalingrad, see Volga Germans.

Stalino oblast: September to October 1941: (only in part) deportations to Kazakhstan.


Transnistria: practically completely spared from deportations.

Tula oblast: September to October 1941: deportations to Kazakhstan; 2,700 Germans on 21 September 1941.

Ukrainian SSR, border areas: 1932 to 1933: deportations to the Karelian SSR. Afterward in August 1941: from Karelo-Finnish SSR to the Komi ASSR. June and September 1936: Others were deported to the Karaghandy oblast /Another source: spring 1936: more than 15,000 German and Polish families, approximately 50,000 persons, were deported to Kazakhstan, especially Karaghandy).

Vladikavkaz, see Ordzhonikidze.

Volga German ASSR: From 3 to 21 September 1941: The deportation of approximately 366,000 (or 373,200) Germans via 151 (230?) transports by train from 19 different train stations (duration of the trip was four to six weeks) occurred after the edict on deportation of 28 August 1941 (see chronological table). Deportations to the oblasts of Akmolinsk, Aktubinsk, Alma-Ata, Altay Krai, Dzambul, Karaghandy, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Kustanai, Kyzyl-Orda, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinski, South Kazakhstan.
**Volhynia** (especially Pulin and Zhibehel): eight thousand three hundred German families from the border districts (100-km-long Stalin line) were deported to Siberia in early 1935. Between 1 January 1935 and 7 January 1935: A large number of German men were deported to the prison in Zhytomyr (also Zhitomir). On 28/29 January 1935: deportation to Murmansk. In summer 1936 63,976 more people of German (23%) and Polish nationality were primarily deported to northern Kazakhstan and Karagandy (Kara-ganda).

**Voronezh** oblast: October 1941: deportations to the Novosibirsk oblast.

**Voroshilovgrad** oblast: September to October 1941: (only in part) deportations to Kazakhstan. German Russians from recaptured areas of the Soviet Union: January 1944: deportations to the Novosibirsk oblast.

**Wartheland** [Warta River Valley] and **German Reich** (“repatriated Germans”): especially in September and October 1945 (but also still in 1946): they were put in assembly camps (e.g., in Halle on the Saale River, Heigenau, Metz, Insterburg) and then in freight trains and then were deported by way of Insterburg and Brest to Komi ASSR, the areas of Molotov, Kirov and many other regions identified for special settlers. A few began their return voluntarily because they hoped to see their previously deported relatives again. However, only a very small number believed in the promise to return to their homeland and were, therefore, repatriated against their will. For each repatriated German Russian, Germany was to have been waived $200 US of war debt by the Soviet Union.

**Zaporizhzhya-Mariupol-Melitopol**: 28/29 September 1941: complete forced migration.

**Zaporizhzhya** (also Zaporosh’e), oblast: September to October 1941: (only in part) deportations to Kazakhstan; 31,320 from 25 September to 10 October 1941.

### 3.2 Resettlement

Various ways of resettling German Russians by the German Reich are summarized here. Even if they are not necessarily comparable with the deportations of the NKVD (Narody Kommissariat Vnutrennikh D(ey)el, People’s Commissariat of Domestic Affairs), several, nevertheless, had the character of a forced migration. However, by no later than the retreat of the German Wehrmacht from the Russian troops, it stood to reason to withdraw the German Russians from the battle area and to settle [them] farther west. This resettlement (presumably carried out much too late for propagandistic reasons) did not occur voluntarily, but by order. Those few who refused to come along were executed by German evacuating troops. A large majority of German Russians were, however, aware that they would be severely punished by Stalin as “collaborators.”

### 3.2.1 Resettlement, chronologically

#### 1. Resettlement campaign

The so-called administrative resettlement began in winter 1941/1942 in the theater of operations in the Army Group North.

#### 2. and 3. Resettlement campaigns

In winter 1942/1943, German Russians in the area of the Army Group Center followed the Generalkommissariat (although generally not translated, it means roughly General Commissar’s District) White Ruthenia and later in the theater of operations of the Army Group South.

#### 4. Russia Campaign and Black Sea Campaign in the Reichkommissariat Ukraine (RKU)

The resettlement of Germans living in the RKU took place in three phases: The first phase began after the summer harvest in October 1943 and ended in mid-March 1944. It comprised 72,000 Germans for a large part of the urban population in Kharkov, Kherson, Krivoy Rog, Mariupol, Melitopol, Nikola(y)ev, Nikopol, Zaporyzhzhye, from the settlement area of Khortitza and the land (or oblast) of Melitopol.

At first, they were brought to the western area of the RKU (general districts of Zhytomyr, Podolia and Volhynia) and were settled in part. Due to German defeats on the Eastern front, they were taken to assembly camps of the Vom (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle; Ethnic German Assistance Office) in the General Government as well as to “settlement areas” in the Wartheland in the winter months of 1943/44.

Within the framework of the Black Sea Campaign from August 1943 to May 1944, the rural German population was resettled from Grunau-West, Halbstadt, Grunau, Kherson, Nikopol, Dniepropetrovsk, rural Zaporyzhzhye, rural Nikola(y)ev and areas on both sides of the lower Dnieper River. Forty-four thousand six hundred Volhynian Germans were at first resettled from the western part of the RKU to Bialystok. For the largest part they had already been resettled once or twice. When their “settlement” was impossible, their transports were sent on in the direction of the Wartheland, but not on direct routes. The resettlement campaign began in October 1943 with the advance of the Soviet front and was completed in May 1944.
5. The Great Trek (Transnistria)

The last resettlement campaign glorified by the NS-press as The Big Trek (125,000 people with livestock and wagons) was that of Germans from the Transnistria area. Officially from February to July 1944, a great wave of refugees started with the approach of Soviet troops in January 1944. The order for moving “based on a changed situation” was, however, given only on 12 March, exactly one day before the arrival of Soviet troops at the Bug River. The North Trek moved via Moldova, Hungary, the Carpathians to Transylvania and from there in freight trains to the Warthegau; the South Trek (38,000 persons) moved via Bulgarian villages in Bessarabia, Dobruja, and the south bank of the Danube River to the Banat and from there in freight trains to the Warthegau.

On 30 March 1944, Lorenz informed Himmler of the end of the transport movements from the entire area of the RKU.

3.2.2 Resettlement, geographically

Baratov-Schlachtin (near Kryvyy Rih): presumably 21/22 October 1943.

Belarus: Ten thousand Germans were resettled.

Berezan colonies, Ukraine: mid-March 1944.

Bessarabia and North Bukovina: From 23 September 1940 to 11 November 1940, approximately 93,000 Germans were resettled from Bessarabia and 42,441 Germans (among them 12,500 Germans from the town of Chernovitsy) from North Bukovina to the Wartheland (according to H. Kammer: to districts of the Reich and to Styria). [There was a] stopover at Prahovo and Semlin near Belgrade; 4,000 more Germans were to have joined in Romania. [Many Bessarabian Germans were first placed in camps along the Danube River from Vienna to Salzburg, Austria. From these camps, they were resettled mostly to Occupied Poland.]

Black Sea region: Seventy-three thousand Germans were resettled here in 1943/44 (see also Ukraine).

Caucasus: In the early days of January 1943, approximately 2,000 people were taken to Yeysk on the east bank of the Sea of Azov by way of Kursava. According to H. Kammer, approximately 11,000 Germans were resettled in the districts of the Reich as early as 1941.

Caucasus (North-), Kalmyk steppe (?) and Donets Basin (?): Approximately 11,500 were lined up to be transported in February 1943; 1,500 were settled in the General Gouvernement (Occupied Poland) and a small number in the Wartheland.

The 40,000 Germans living scattered between the Don and Dnieper Rivers were resettled westward in the spring and summer of 1943.

Estonia: Beginning 18 October 1939 by boat from Reval. The last boat sailed no later than mid-December 1939 (especially to the Wartheland and Poznán). Eleven thousand nine hundred eighty-four (or twelve thousand eight hundred sixty-eight) Germans were resettled. Under Soviet occupation (and even greater difficulties), 17,000 Germans, together with Latvia, were allowed to resettle in the winter of 1940/1941; they were dealt with generously on the German side in regard to German heritage. They were allowed to settle exclusively in the Old Reich (Germany’s 1937 frontiers) and were no longer considered resettlers, but refugees.

Galicia, see Volhynia.

Glückstal district, Ukraine: mid-March 1944.

Ingermanland, see Leningrad district.

Khortitza Mennonite colonies: early October 1943.

Kuchurgan colonies, Ukraine: 19 to 22 March 1944.

Latvia: The resettlement (especially to the Wartheland and to Poznán) began on 7 November 1939 by boat from the port of Riga. The last boat sailed from there on 16 December 1939. Fifty-three thousand five hundred eighty-three (or 48,641) Germans were resettled. In the spring they wanted to give undecided persons a second chance for resettlement, but only 506 persons participated. Under Soviet occupation (and far greater difficulties), 17,000 (7,000?) Germans were allowed to resettle together with Estonia then again in winter 1940/1941; they were dealt with generously on the German side in regard to German heritage. The latter were allowed to settle exclusively in the Old Reich and were no longer considered resettlers, but refugees.

Leningrad district (Schlüsselburg, Luga and Ingermanland): Five hundred twenty-eight families (1,644 persons) were still encountered around Leningrad in 1942. They were evacuated in the direction of Riga in the middle of February 1942. Germans from Schlüsselburg, Luga and Ingermanland followed shortly afterward. Thus, by the end of March 3,800 Germans were evacuated to the west. Two thousand one hundred and four people were settled in Lublin in the General Gouvernement [Occupied Poland] after staying in camps.

Liebental colonies, Ukraine: 19 to 22 March 1944.
Lithuania: Under Soviet occupation (and far greater difficulties), approximately 50,471 Germans were allowed to resettle in the winter of 1940/1941; they were dealt with generously on the German side in regard to German identity. They were allowed to settle exclusively in the Old Reich and were no longer considered resettlers, but refugees.

Luga, see Leningrad district.

Minsk: Approximately 15,000 Germans (especially from the Volga) had settled here in the 1930s. Resettlements to the Wartheland occurred in the spring of 1943. Flight with units of the German Armed Forces pouring back in the direction of Germany.

Narev region, see Volhynia.

Nikola(y)ev general area: Late October 1943.

Schlachtin, see Baratov.

Schlüsselburg, see Leningrad district

Transnistria: One hundred twenty-eight thousand nine hundred forty-nine persons: The evacuation order was given on 14 March 1944, one day before Soviet troops reached the Bug River.

Ukraine: Seventy-two thousand German Russians were resettled in 1943/1944 (see also Black Sea region).

Volhynia, Galicia and Narev-area: One hundred thirty-four thousand two hundred sixty-seven Germans (64,554 from Volhynia, 55,440 from Galicia and 8,053 from the Narev-area around Bialystok) were newly settled in the General Gouvernement (Occupied Poland). According to H. Kammer, in 1943/1944, approximately 45,000 Germans and 135,000 Germans from Galicia were resettled to Reichsgaue [A Reichsgau is one of eleven regions formed from territories annexed from Poland and Austria in 1938 and 1939.] In December 1939, some of the Volhynian Germans (64,554?) were already forcibly resettled on the basis of a treaty with the Soviet Union, among them 32,000 Germans from the areas of Chelm and Lublin.

Zaporizhzhya: Prischib flight on 13 September 1943. Grunau was totally vacated “under enemy influence” on 11 September 1943 and Halbstadt on 12 September 1943.

3.3 Reichskommissariat Ukraine (RKU)

The Reichskommissariat Ukraine [RKU]; Reich commissar’s office or district, RCDU] was officially formed on 20 August or 1 September 1941. Its seat was in Rovno. Erich Koch (born 19 June 1896; died 12 November 1986) was Reich commissar in this function practically already since July 1941. Dissolution on 6 October 1943. [From October 1943 until 1944, Curt von Gottberg (born 11 February 1896; died 9 May 1945) became the new Reich commissar of this practically abandoned area.] The Reich commissar and corresponding district commissariats of the six general districts were as follows (with their starting dates also listed):
### Dniepropetrovs'k

Selzner, Nikolaus “Klaus”
(Born in 1899) since 1941

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<th>Berdichev</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pokrovsko(y)e</td>
<td>Oposhnya</td>
<td>Mosyr</td>
<td>Kremenez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pologi</td>
<td>Peresylav</td>
<td>Nemirov</td>
<td>Letichev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporizhzhya</td>
<td>Piryatin</td>
<td>Novograd-Volynsky</td>
<td>Lyubony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinelnikovo</td>
<td>Poltava</td>
<td>Olevsk</td>
<td>Pinsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verkhne-Dnieprvsk</td>
<td>Smela</td>
<td>Ovruch</td>
<td>Proskurov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svenigorodka</td>
<td>Solotonosha</td>
<td>Petrikov</td>
<td>Samy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarashcha</td>
<td>Svenigorodka</td>
<td>Radomyshl</td>
<td>Shepetovka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uman</td>
<td>Vasylkov</td>
<td>Rechitsa</td>
<td>Staro-Konstantinov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasilkov</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rusin</td>
<td>Stolin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chudnov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vinitsa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kiev

Magunia, Waldemar
(Born in 1902)

| February 1942- |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Belozerk | Belozerk | Antoniny |
| Borispol | Borispol | Bar |
| Khabno(y)e | Khabno(y)e | Brest |
| Khorol’ | Khorol’ | Dubno |
| Gadyach | Gadyach | Gorokhov |
| Ivankov | Ivankov | Isyaslav |
| Karlovka | Karlovka | Yarmolintsy |
| Kobelyaky | Kobelyaky | |
| Korsun | Korsun | Kamenez-Podolsk |
| Kremenchug | Kremenchug | Kamen-Kashirsk |
| Lokhviza | Lokhviza | Kobrin |
| Lubny | Lubny | Kostopol |
| Mirgorod | Mirgorod | Kovel’ |
| Oposhnya | Oposhnya | Kremenez |
| Peresylav | Peresylav | Letichev |
| Piryatin | Piryatin | Novograd-Volynsky | Lyubony |
| Poltava | Poltava | Olevsk | Pinsk |
| Smela | Smela | Ovruch | Proskurov |
| Solotonosha | Solotonosha | Petrikov | Samy |
| Svenigorodka | Svenigorodka | Radomyshl | Shepetovka |
| Tarashcha | Tarashcha | Rechitsa | Staro-Konstantinov |
| Uman | Uman | Rusin | Stolin |
| Vasylkov | Vasylkov | Chudnov | |
| | | Vinitsa | |

### Zhitomir

Klemm, Kurt
(Born in 1902)

| February 1942- |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Belozerk | Belozerk | Antoniny |
| Borispol | Borispol | Bar |
| Khabno(y)e | Khabno(y)e | Brest |
| Khorol’ | Khorol’ | Dubno |
| Gadyach | Gadyach | Gorokhov |
| Ivankov | Ivankov | Isyaslav |
| Karlovka | Karlovka | Yarmolintsy |
| Kobelyaky | Kobelyaky | |
| Korsun | Korsun | Kamenez-Podolsk |
| Kremenchug | Kremenchug | Kamen-Kashirsk |
| Lokhviza | Lokhviza | Kobrin |
| Lubny | Lubny | Kostopol |
| Mirgorod | Mirgorod | Kovel’ |
| Oposhnya | Oposhnya | Kremenez |
| Peresylav | Peresylav | Letichev |
| Piryatin | Piryatin | Novograd-Volynsky | Lyubony |
| Poltava | Poltava | Olevsk | Pinsk |
| Smela | Smela | Ovruch | Proskurov |
| Solotonosha | Solotonosha | Petrikov | Samy |
| Svenigorodka | Svenigorodka | Radomyshl | Shepetovka |
| Tarashcha | Tarashcha | Rechitsa | Staro-Konstantinov |
| Uman | Uman | Rusin | Stolin |
| Vasylkov | Vasylkov | Chudnov | |
| | | Vinitsa | |

### Volhynia and Podolia (Seat in Luts’k)

Schöne, Heinrich (Born in 1889)

| 1 September 1941 - 1943 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Belozerk | Belozerk | Antoniny |
| Borispol | Borispol | Bar |
| Khabno(y)e | Khabno(y)e | Brest |
| Khorol’ | Khorol’ | Dubno |
| Gadyach | Gadyach | Gorokhov |
| Ivankov | Ivankov | Isyaslav |
| Karlovka | Karlovka | Yarmolintsy |
| Kobelyaky | Kobelyaky | |
| Korsun | Korsun | Kamenez-Podolsk |
| Kremenchug | Kremenchug | Kamen-Kashirsk |
| Lokhviza | Lokhviza | Kobrin |
| Lubny | Lubny | Kostopol |
| Mirgorod | Mirgorod | Kovel’ |
| Oposhnya | Oposhnya | Kremenez |
| Peresylav | Peresylav | Letichev |
| Piryatin | Piryatin | Novograd-Volynsky | Lyubony |
| Poltava | Poltava | Olevsk | Pinsk |
| Smela | Smela | Ovruch | Proskurov |
| Solotonosha | Solotonosha | Petrikov | Samy |
| Svenigorodka | Svenigorodka | Radomyshl | Shepetovka |
| Tarashcha | Tarashcha | Rechitsa | Staro-Konstantinov |
| Uman | Uman | Rusin | Stolin |
| Vasylkov | Vasylkov | Chudnov | |
| | | Vinitsa | |

### Transnistria area

Transnistria (“on the other side of the Dniester [River]”) describes the area between the Dniester and the Bug Rivers where the Berezan, Glückstal, Großliebental and Kuchurgan colonies were located.

In July 1941, Romanian and German troops had captured the Transnistria area. On 15 November 1941, the supreme command of the German Wehrmacht transferred it to Romanian administration. However, through the German-Romanian Agreements of Tiraspol (13 December 1941), the Germans of this area were again transferred to the jurisdiction of the special commando “R” of the VoMi [not explained]. In the years 1941 and 1942, approximately 250,000 Jews and Romas (gypsies) were reported to have been murdered here.
3.5 Reichgau Wartheland

The so-called Reichgau Wartheland (previously called Poznán), also called Warthegau [primarily the valley of the Varta River], had its seat in Poznán. Arthur Greisser (22 January 1897-1946) was area commander (Gauleiter) and representative of the Reich government (Reichsstatthalter) from 21 October 1939 until January 1945. Following are the administrative districts and their districts (1944):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hohensalza</strong></th>
<th><strong>Litzmannstadt/Kalisch</strong></th>
<th><strong>Posen</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altburgund [Schubin]</td>
<td>Kalisch-Land</td>
<td>Birnbaum [Miedzychod]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnesen-Land</td>
<td>Lask [Pabianitze]</td>
<td>Grodzisk Wielkopolski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermannsbad</td>
<td>Litzmannstadt-Land</td>
<td>Kolmar [Chodziez]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohensalza-Stadt</td>
<td>Schieratz [Sieradz]</td>
<td>Lissa [Leszno]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Inowroclaw]</td>
<td>Turek [-]</td>
<td>Posen-Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konin [-]</td>
<td>Welungen [Wielun]</td>
<td>Posen-Stadt [Poznan]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutno [-]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rawitsch [Rawicz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslau-Land</td>
<td></td>
<td>Samter [Szamotuly]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslau-Stadt [Wloclawek]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scharnikau [Czarnikow]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogilno [-]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Schrim [Serem]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldrode [Gasten]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Schroda [Sroda]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warthbrücken [Colonies]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wielkopolski</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NSDAP area commanders (1941):** Alfred Athen (Hermansbad), Herbert Banse (Dietfurt), Walter Becht (Warthbrücken), Oskar Blumenthal (Gostingen), Erich Daniel (Mogilno), Richard Delang (Kutno), Dr. Hans Gehrels (Poznán-land), Walter Hammersen (Hohensalza-land), Georg Heidrich (Scharnikau), Dr. Müller-Hoppenworth (Eichenbrück), Hanns Huebenett (Hohensalza-city), Dr. Paul Iden (Grätz), Fritz Klemm (Turek), Xaver Knaup 1943 - (Litzmannstadt-city), Heinz Knost (Leslau), Erwin Kollmeier (Birnbaum), Karl Kossol (Wollstein), Otto Lehmann (Ostrowo), Dr. Helmut Liese (Kosten), Julius Theodor Lorenzen (Gnesen), W. Madre (Lentschütz), Hermann Marggraf (Kalisch), Arthur Margulw (Konin), Herbert Mees (Litzmannstadt-land), Heinz Mell (Kolmar), Dr. Mittendorf (Schrim), von Natzmer (Welungen), Hans Neuman (Kempen), Herbert Nierentz (Wreschen), Peter Orlovski (Jarotschin), Dr. Friedrich Rippich (Schieratz), Walter Schnitzer (Obernick), Otto Georg Schulze-Anné (Samter), Wilfried Schürmann (Kutno), Steinhaus (Poznán-city), Alfred Todt (Lask), Ewald Wellmann (Krotoschin), Ludwig Wolff (1943 (Litzmannstadt-city), Karl Wollner (Lissa), Wollner (Rawitsch), Ludwig Zerbst (Schroda), Zülp (Schubin).
4. Units of Weights and Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linear Measure</th>
<th>Corresponds to</th>
<th>Or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Verst</td>
<td>1,066.8 m</td>
<td>500 Sasheny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sasheny (Faden)</td>
<td>2.1336 m</td>
<td>3 Arshin = 7 foot = 48 Vershok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Klafter (Faden)</td>
<td>ca. 1.8 - 2 m</td>
<td>“Arms spread out’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 See-Sasheny</td>
<td>1.83 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Arshin</td>
<td>0.71119 m</td>
<td>16 Vershok = 28 Dyuim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Foot</td>
<td>0.3048 m</td>
<td>12 Dyuim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Vershok</td>
<td>0.04445 m</td>
<td>1 3/4 Dyuim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dyuim (Zoll)</td>
<td>0.0254 m</td>
<td>10 Linija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Linija</td>
<td>0.00254 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Measure</th>
<th>Corresponds to</th>
<th>Or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Werst²</td>
<td>113.806 ha</td>
<td>1.13806 km² = 25,000 Sasheny²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Prussian Hube</td>
<td>16.5 ha</td>
<td>ca. 15 Deßjatinen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Deßjatine</td>
<td>1.90254 ha</td>
<td>4 Prussian Morgen = 2,400 Sasheny²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hektar (ha)</td>
<td>100 m²</td>
<td>100 (Ar) a = 0.9153 Deßjatinen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Quarter</td>
<td>5.444 m²</td>
<td>“30x40 Sasheny”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sasheny m²</td>
<td>4.55225 m²</td>
<td>9 Arshin² = 49 foot² = 2,304 verst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Arshin²</td>
<td>0.505805 m²</td>
<td>256 Vershok² = 784 Dyuim²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Foot²</td>
<td>929.030 cm²</td>
<td>144 Dyuim²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Vershok²</td>
<td>19.758 cm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dyuim²</td>
<td>6.45160 cm²</td>
<td>100 Linija²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Linija²</td>
<td>0.06452 cm²</td>
<td>Totska</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume (Solid)</th>
<th>Corresponds to</th>
<th>Or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sasheny³</td>
<td>9,712678 m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Arshin³</td>
<td>0,359729 m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Foot³</td>
<td>0,0283168 m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Vershok³</td>
<td>87,8244 cm³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dyuim³</td>
<td>16,3871 cm³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume (Liquid)</th>
<th>Corresponds to</th>
<th>Or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chetvert</td>
<td>209.909 hl</td>
<td>10 Pud = 8 Chetverik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chetverik</td>
<td>26.2387 l</td>
<td>8 Garnez = 42 2/3 Sf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Vedro (Pail)</td>
<td>12.2994 l</td>
<td>3 3/4 Garnez = 20 Sf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Garnez</td>
<td>3.27984 l</td>
<td>5 1/3 Sf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Schnapsflasche (Sf)</td>
<td>0.614970 l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Corresponds to</th>
<th>Or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Zentner</td>
<td>100 kg</td>
<td>not 50 kg!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pud</td>
<td>16.380496 kg</td>
<td>40 Funt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Funt</td>
<td>409.51241 g</td>
<td>32 Lot = 96 Solotnik; not 500g!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lot</td>
<td>12.797263 g</td>
<td>3 Solotnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Solotnik</td>
<td>4.2657543 g</td>
<td>1/3 Lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dolja</td>
<td>44.43494 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Currency

Ruble (“that which is chopped off”) was originally a counting unit, i.e., the locally differing measure for a certain number of coins. In Novgorod, since the end of the 13th century, the ruble stood for one silver ingot of 200 grams (g.) The ruble was mentioned for the first time in the Tver Chronicle in 1317 and its weight was shown as half a Grivna (97.5 g). One hundred kopeks corresponded to one ruble only with the introduction of the silver kopek as uniform currency (monetary reform of Yelena Glinskaya, who died in 1538). The ruble fell continuously afterward.

In 1534, the ruble became the uniform currency of the Moscow state: 1 Ruble (Rbl.) = 100 Kopeks = 200 Dn(y) engy = 400 Polushka.

The value of the copper ruble (introduced parallel to the silver ruble) relative to the silver ruble fell from 1:1 in 1658 to 1.5:1 in 1660 and 4:1 in 1662. This led to the Copper Money Revolt in 1662. In March 1663, the ratio was 10:1 and by the end of 1663 15:1.

In 1698, the weight of the ruble was put on a par with the German Thaler (28.4 g.).

In 1704, silver ruble and copper kopek coins were minted. In 1718, the production of silver kopek coins was stopped once and for all.

The monetary system introduced by Peter the Great proved itself in the following period but led to a continual depreciation of the ruble because of the many wars. The silver content was continuously lowered and set at 18 g only in the 1760s. It stayed at this value until the 20th century.

Due to the high expenses caused by the Turkish War, Catherine II, in 1769, had bills printed for the first time: the Assignation Ruble, also Banco Ruble (Rbl., B.A. – Banco Assignation), which was redeemable only for copper money. Originally, 20 million rubles were issued. However, since 1786, bills were printed in such large quantities that in 1810 approximately 577 million Assignation Rubles were in circulation.

In 1727, a currency exchange rate law was passed.

In 1815, 1 silver ruble corresponded to 425 Assignation Rubles or about 3.24 (German) Marks.

In 1818, 600 million rubles still circulated even after a partial withdrawal.

In 1839, the silver ruble again became the basis of the Russian monetary system through the reforms of E. F. Kankrin. In 1840, 350 Assignation Rubles corresponded to 1 silver ruble.

In 1843, all Assignation Rubles were withdrawn from circulation. Instead, in the same year, credit (bank) notes were issued as new paper money equal in value to the silver ruble. These, too, however, soon lost their value; in foreign trade, they ended up at 20 percent to 50 percent below the nominal value.

In 1848, this new paper ruble was worth one Prussian Thaler, two Groschen and three Pfennigs.

By 1868, foreign gold coins (especially Dutch) were counterfeited mistakenly as Chervonets (Germanized plural: Tscheronzen). Afterward, there were golden Russian three-ruble-coins (7.74 g standard.) Later the Chervonets were issued as bank notes (since 1922) and gold coins at 10 rubles (since 1923).

From 1885 to 1886, the restoration of the silver ruble as official monetary unit succeeded.

In 1897, through the reform of Count Sergey Yul(y)evich Vittes (1849-1915), the ruble was calculated on gold basis [1 Rbl. corresponded to 2.16 Marks or Reichmarks (RM)], which removed its undervaluation in international trade. The silver ruble and the credit (bank) note were devalued by 50 percent. Although only the higher ruble values were minted in gold, the state credit (bank) notes, the new paper ruble, were freely exchangeable for gold; this required enormous gold reserves. This free convertibility was stopped with the outbreak of WW I as was as the minting of gold and silver coins. The amount of money in circulation increased from 1.7 billion paper rubles in June 1914 to 10 billion paper rubles in March 1917.

From 1900 to 1914, the value of the ruble fluctuated around 2.14 Marks (+/- 0.02). No quotations were given for the period from July 1914 to 1923. In October 1917, one paper ruble had the value of six to seven kopeks before the war.

Applied to 1913 (= 100), the price index climbed to 221 by the end of 1916, and to 512 by the end of 1917.

The amount of money in circulation increased more than a hundredfold between 1917 and 1921 and led to hyperinflation, with groceries in Moscow, for example, increasing by 1,564 percent in 1918/19, 1,312 percent in 1919/20, and 668.7 percent in 1920/21.

Yet in November, the state bank, which reopened on 16 November 1921, issued new bank notes, the Sovznak, at a ratio of 1:10,000.

In July 1922, the Chervonets, the amount of which oriented itself by the present gold reserve, was issued [as
alternate currency] at the same time as the Sovznak. In 1923, the Sovznak had only a millionth of the value of the Sovznak of 1921. In February 1924, it was, therefore, pulled out of circulation. The Chervonets became the sole means of payment after a new parity. Decree on currency stabilization, which helped to curb inflation (15 February). The value fluctuated between 2.123 RM in 1924 and 2.169 RM in 1929. The beginning of a forced industrialization led to increased wages and prices followed (index 1927 = 100): In 1930, the ratio of wages to prices was 129 : 132, but then in 1932 it was 178 : 252.

In 1937, the ruble was worth 0.1887 US dollar (1 US $ = 5.30 Rbls.).

The average annual income was 330 Rbls. in 1940, 346 Rbls. in 1941, and 434 Rbls. in 1945.

A currency reform occurred on 14 or 16 December 1947: The monetary rubles were devalued at a ratio of 10 : 1. Assets of less than 10,000 rubles were converted more favorably. The exchange rate of 5.30 Rbls. for 1 US $ did not change.

As of 19 September 1949, one ruble was worth 0.79245 marks.

As of 1 March 1950, the gold ruble was introduced. Gold parity of 1 Rbl. = 0.222168 g fine gold or 1.05000 DM [Deutsch Marks]. The ruble is no longer dependent on the US-dollar.

In 1960, the ruble’s gold content was raised and the market value changed as a result.

In 1961, currency reform: Ten rubles became one ruble (1 January).


In 1992, inflation (consumer prices) rose 1,000 percent annually.

1993: As of 24 July, all old ruble bills became immediately invalid; the new Russian bank notes (exchange rate 1:1) had no more Soviet insignia. Inflation fell from 2,600 percent to 900 percent by year’s end through the currency reform with a simultaneous reduction in the amount of money in circulation. Most membership states left the ruble zone in 1993.

In 1994, the ruble lost almost one third of its value against the dollar; agreement on a currency union with Belarus (5 January).

In 1995, assessment of an exchange rate range, which was supposed to fluctuate between 4,300 Rbls. and 4,900 Rbls. and was oriented to the US dollar (6 July).

In 1996, assessment of an exchange rate range, which was to fluctuate between 5,000 rubles and 5,600 rubles on 1 June, and between 5,500 and 6,100 rubles on 31 December (16 May).

On 11 November 1997, a central exchange rate of 6.2 Rbls. for $ 1 US (with a permitted fluctuation of 15 percent) was set for the period of 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2000. Devaluation of the ruble, financial crisis (17 August). The central bank lifted the upper limit for the official exchange rate of 9.5 Rbls. to US $1 (2 September).

1998, mid-August: The longstanding serious financial and currency crisis reached a new height through the renewed dramatic devaluation of the ruble and Russia’s actual insolvency.

5. States

Following are a few basic data as to states of the former Soviet Union, which end with data on respective embassies in Germany. The data are given with the following abbreviations:

A Address
C Consulate can be dialed directly under the number . . .
CG Consulate General
E E-mail address
F Fax
FO Field office
H Head, usually a consul or ambassador
HC Honorary consulate
J Jurisdiction (if given)
N/A Not available; every reasonable attempt was made to obtain this information.
T Telephone
W Website

Please note: When dialing from outside Germany, the 0 as the first digit of a city code is unnecessary. An attempt has been made to give the most updated information on embassies. However, the currentness of the data cannot be guaranteed.
### Armenia

#### German embassy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Ambassador Volker Seitz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Charenz St. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>375 025 Yerevan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+374/151709, 151874, 523279, 524581, 569185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>+374/151112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:germem@arminco.com">germem@arminco.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td><a href="http://www.arminco.com/germanembassy">http://www.arminco.com/germanembassy</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Embassy in Germany

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Dr. Ashot Voskanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Hillmannstr. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13467 Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+030/405091-0, C-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>+030/405091-25, C-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:armem@t-online.de">armem@t-online.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information on the country:**

**Population:** 3.426 million  
**Capital:** Yerevan  
**Currency:** 1 Dram (AMD) = 100 Luma, 200 Rubles became 1 Dram on 22 November 1993.

**Population (1989):** Armenians (93.3%), Azerbaijani (2.6%), Kurds (1.7%), Russians (1.6%), others (0.8%), Germans: 265.

**Dates:**

Russia received the Persian part of Armenia: 1828  
Independence Declaration: 26 May 1918  
Azerbaijani republic, proclamation: 28 May 1918  
Occupation by the Red Army: 1918-1920  
Divided between the USSR and Turkey: 16 March 1921  
Trans-Caucasian SSR (Part of Transcaucasian SFSR): 12 March 1922  
Part of the USSR: 30 December 1922  
Armenian SSR: 1936  
Independence Declaration: 23 August 1990  
Renamed “Republic of Armenia:” 23 September 1990  
Declaration, Republic Nagorny-Karabakh: 3 September 1991  
Referendum (99% in favor of seceding from the Soviet Union): 21 September 1991  
Referendum in effect: 1 September 1991  
Proclamation: 23 September 1991  
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

### Azerbaijan

#### German embassy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Dr. Klaus W. Grewlich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>P.O. Box No. 28 and No. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370000 Baku-Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+99412/98-7819, -8238, -7918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>+99412/985419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:germanemb_baku@azeri.com">germanemb_baku@azeri.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td><a href="http://www.botschaftbaku.de">http://www.botschaftbaku.de</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Embassy in Germany

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Hussein-aga Mussaoglu Sadigov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Axel-Springer-Str. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10117 Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+030/206 24 66, C 0228-94 38 92 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:10056.1670@compuserve.com">10056.1670@compuserve.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information on the country:**

**Capital:** Baku  
**Population:** 7,237 million  
**Official language:** Turkish since 22 December 1992 and Azerbaijani from September 1989 to December 1992.  
**Currency:** 1 Manat (A.M.) = 100 Gepik  
10 Rubles became 1 Manat on 1 January 1994.

**Population (1989):** Azerbaijani (85.4%), Russians (4%), Armenians (2%), Tartars, Lesgiens, and others (negligible), Germans: 748.

**Dates:**

Russia and Persia divided the Azeri area among themselves: 1813/1828  
First Azerbaijani republic, Proclamation: 27 May 1918  
Independence, declaration: 28 May 1918  
Soviet republic: 28 April 1920  
Part of Transcaucasian SFSR: 12 March 1922  
Trans-Caucasian SSR (Part of USSR): 3 0 December 1922  
Azerbaijani SSR, with ASR Nakhichevan and the autonomous area Nagorny-Karabakh: 1936  
Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan in Iran by the Soviet Union: 1945-April 1946  
Sovereignty, declaration: 23 September 1989  
Renamed “Republic of Azerbaijan:” 19 November 1990  
Independence, proclamation: 30 August 1991  
Formally since: 18 October 1991  
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991  
Withdrawal from the CIS: October 1992  
Membership in the CIS, again: June 1993  
Withdrawal from the CIS, again: 2 April 1999
**Belarus (White Russia)**

**German embassy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Dr. Helmut Frick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Ulitsa Sakharova 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220034 Minsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+375 172/ 844217, 133357, 133752, 848714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>+375 172/ 368552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:germanembassy@mail.belpak.by">germanembassy@mail.belpak.by</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td><a href="http://www.germanembassy.org.by">http://www.germanembassy.org.by</a></td>
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**Embassy in Germany**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Mr. Vladimir Skvortsov</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Am Treptower Park 32/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12435 Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+030/ 536359-0, -33, -34</td>
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**FO Bonn**

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<tr>
<th>H</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Fritz-Schäffer-Str. 20</td>
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<td>53113 Bonn</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+0228/20113-10</td>
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**Information on the country:**

**Official name:** Republic of Belarus (19 September 1991)

**Capital:** Minsk

**Population:** 10.3 million

**Official language:** Belarusian (1 September 1990)

**Currency:** 1 Belarus-Ruble (BR) = 100 Kopeks

General means for payment since 1 June 1994. 1,000 old BR became 1 new BR on 1 January 2000.

**Population (1989):** Belarusians (77.9%), Russians (13.2%), Poles (4.1%), Ukrainians (2.9%) as well as Tartars and others, Germans: 3,517.

**Dates:**

- Independence, declaration: 25 March 1918
- Proclamation by the People’s Republic of White Ruthenia in Minsk (not recognized by the German Occupational forces): 25 March 1918
- Unification with Lithuania (litbel): February 1920
- Part of the USSR: 30 December 1922
- Sovereignty, declaration: 27 July 1990
- Referendum (83% in favor of seceding from the Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
- Independence, declaration: 25 August 1991
- Renamed as Republic of Belarus: 19 September 1991
- CIS-Treaty signed: 8 December 1991
- Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

**Estonia**

**German Embassy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Dr. Gerhard Enver Schrömbgens</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Toom-Kuninga 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15048 Tallinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+372/ 627 53 00</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>+372/ 627 53 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:saksasaa@online.ee">saksasaa@online.ee</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td><a href="http://www.germany.ee">http://www.germany.ee</a></td>
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**Embassy in Germany**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Dr. Riina Ruth Kionka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Kurfürstendamm 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10707 Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+030/ 3270 5355</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>+030/ 3270 7263</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Embassy.Berlin@mfa.ee">Embassy.Berlin@mfa.ee</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td><a href="http://www.estemb.de">http://www.estemb.de</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Information on the country:**

**Capital:** Tallinn (Reval)

**Population:** 1.607 million

**Official language:** Estonian since 18 January 1989

**Currency:** 1 Kroon (EEK) = 100 Senti

**Population (1998):** Estonians (65%), Russians (28.2%), Ukrainians (2.6%), Belorussians (1.5%), Finns (0.9%), Germans 3,466 (0.2%).

**Dates:**

- Independence, declaration of the Estonian Volkstag: 28 November 1917
- Independence, second declaration: 24 February 1918
- Soviet recognition (Treaty of Dorpat): 2 February 1920
- Estonian SSR, government: 21 July 1940
- Estonian SSR, proclamation (?): 8 August 1940
- German occupation: 1941 to 1944
- Integration into the USSR: 3 October 1944
- Ceding land to the RSFSR: 1954
- Sovereignty, declaration (declared as invalid by the POS): 16 November 1988
- Suspension of the union constitution: 13 November 1989
Estonia, continued

Second proclamation: 30 March 1990
Renamed as Republic of Estonia: 8 May 1990
Referendum (7% in favor of independence): 3 March 1991
Withdrawal from the USSR: 20 August 1991
Recognition by the RSFSR: 24 August 1991
Recognition by the RSFSR: 6 September 1991

Georgia

German embassy

H Ambassador Wolfdietrich Vogel
A David Agmashenebeli Prospekt 166
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Embassy in Germany

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E geobotger@aol.com
W N/A

Information on the country:

Capital: Tbilissi (Tiflis)
Population: 5.57 million
Currency: 1 Georgian Kupon (GEK), 1 million GEK became 1 Lari (25 September 1995), Lari the sole means for payment since 2 October 1995

Population (1989): Georgians (71.7%), Armenians (8%), Azerbaijani (5.6%), Russians, Ossets, Greeks, Abchas, Ukrainians, Kurds, and others (5.5%), Germans: 1,546.

Dates:
Czar Paul I conquered parts of Georgia: 1801
End of Russian conquest of Georgia: 1878
Independence, declaration: 22 November 1917
Democratic Republic of Georgia: 26 May 1918
Georgian SSR: 25 February 1921
Part of Transcaucasian SFSR: 12 March 1922
Trans-Caucasian SSR (Part of the USSR): 30 December 1922
Georgian SSR (with autonomous areas for Ossetians, Abkhazians and Adshars): 1936
Sovereignty, declaration: 9 March 1990
Abkhazia declared secession from Georgia: 25 August 1990
South Ossetia declared secession from Georgia: late 1990
Referendum (99% in favor of independence): 31 March 1991
Independence, Proclamation: 9 April 1991
Membership in the CIS: 1 March 1994
Withdrawal from the CIS: 2 April 1999

Kazakhstan

German embassy

H Mr. Andreas Rüdiger Körtig
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480091 Almaty
Kazakhstan
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F +73272/ 506276
E german_embassy_almaty@nursat.kz
W http://www.deutsche-botschaft-almaty.de

Embassy in Germany

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T +030/ 47007-113, -110, -135 (Visa), -138 (StAG), -140 (general)
F +030/ 47007-125, C-131
E kasger@ndh.net
W http://www.Botschaft-Kasachstan.de

FO Bonn

H N/A
A Elsa-Brandström-Str. 15
53225 Bonn
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F +0228/ 40387-20
E N/A
W N/A

HC Düsseldorf

J North Rhine Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland
H Mr. Murat Atanov
A Moerserstr. 57
40639 Meerbusch
Germany
T +02132/ 931640, -41
F +02132/ 9316-42
Information on the country:

Official name: Republic of Kyrgyzstan since 15 December 1990
Capital: Bishkek (Frunse)
Population: 4.567 million
Currency: 1 Kyrgyz-Som (K.S.) = 100 Tyin, KS is the sole means of payment since 10 May 1993.

Population (1999): Kazaks (53.4%), Russians (30%), Ukrainians (3.7%), Uzbeks (2.5%), Germans: 2.4% or 353,400, Tartars (1.7%), others (6.2%).

Dates:
Kazakh ASSR: 1924/1925
Kazakh SSR (Part of the USSR): 1936
Sovereignty, declaration: 25 October 1990
Referendum (94% in favor of remaining part of the Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
Independence, declaration: 16 December 1991
Renamed as Republic of Kazakhstan: 21 December 1991
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

Kazakhstan

German embassy

H Mr. Klaus Achenbach
A Ul. Razzakova 28
720040 Bishkek

Embassy in Germany

H Mr. Apas Dshumagulov
A Otto-Suhr-Allee 146
10585 Berlin
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F +040/ 374 3214
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W N/A

CG Frankfurt/Main

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E N/A
W N/A

HC Hamburg

J Hamburg
H Mr. Karl Hugo Ernst Ehlerding
A Am Sandtorkai 77
20457 Hamburg
Germany
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F +040/ 374 3214
E N/A
W N/A

Information on the country:

Official name: Republic of Kazakhstan since 15 December 1990
Capital: Astana
Currency: 1 Tenge (T) = 100 Tyin, 500 Rubles became 1 Tenge on 15 or 18 November 1993.

Population (1999): Kazakhs (53.4%), Russians (30%), Ukrainians (3.7%), Uzbeks (2.5%), Germans: 2.4% or 353,400, Tartars (1.7%), others (6.2%).

Dates:
Kazakh ASSR: 1924/1925
Kazakh SSR (Part of the USSR): 1936
Sovereignty, declaration: 25 October 1990
Referendum (94% in favor of remaining part of the Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
Independence, declaration: 16 December 1991
Renamed as Republic of Kazakhstan: 21 December 1991
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991
Kyrgyzstan, continued

Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Region: 1924
Kyrgyz ASSR: 1926
Kyrgyz SSR (Part of USSR): 1936
Sovereignty: 15 December 1990
Official name: Republic of Kyrgyzstan: 15 December 1990
Notice of withdrawal from the Soviet Union: 31 August 1991
Independence: 31 August 1991
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

Latvia

German embassy

H Ambassador Eckart Herold
A P.O. Box 1183
1050 Riga
Latvia
T +371/ 229096, 224856, 243445, 229764, 225532
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E N/A
W N/A

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H Mr. Andris Teikmanis
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F +030/ 826 002-33, C-44
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W http://www.botschaft-lettland.de

FO Bonn

H Mr. Ivars Racins
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53113 Bonn
Germany
T +0228/ 264 242
F +0228/ 265 840
E N/A
W N/A

Information on the country:

Capital: Riga
Population: 2.62 million
Official language: Latvian since 6 October 1988 and also Russian until May 1989
Currency: 1 Lats (LVL) = 100 Santims, 1 Latvian Ruble (LR) = 1 Ruble (since 7 May 1992), LR is the general means of payment since 20 July 1992. 200 LR = 1 Rbl (28 June 1993)

Population (1989): Latvians (55.3%), Russians (32.5%), Belorussians (4.0%), Ukrainians (2.9%) , Poles (2.2%), Lithuanians (1.3%), others (1.8%), Germans: 0.1% or 3,783.

Statehood:
Republic of Latvia, proclamation: 11 November 1918
Recognition by the RSFSR (Peace Treaty of Riga): 11 August 1920
Creation of the Latvian SSR: 21 July 1940
Latvian SSR: 8 August 1940
German occupation: 1941 to 1944
Latvian SSR, again: 13 October 1944
Ceding Pytalovo, Abrene to the RSFSR: January 1945
Declaration of joining the USSR (1940) declared invalid: 16 February 1990
Independence, declaration: 4 May 1990
Referendum (74% in favor of independence): 3 March 1991
Withdrawal from the USSR: 21 August 1991
Recognition by the USSR: 6 September 1991

Lithuania

German embassy

H Dr. Detlof von Berg
A Sierakausko Gatve 24/8
LT-2600 Vilna [Vilnius]
T +3702/ 263627, 650272, 231815, 650182
F +3702/ 231812, 251751
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W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Prof. Dr. habil. Vaidievutis Geralavicius
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F +030/ 890 681-15
E botschaft@t-online.de
W http://www.botschaft.lt

FO Bonn

H Dr. Neriyus Zukas
A Konstantinstr. 25a
53179 Bonn
Germany
T +0228/ 91491-0
F +0228/ 91491-15
E N/A
W N/A
Information on the country:

**Capital:** Vilnius (Vilna)
**Population:** 3.788 million
**Official language:** Lithuanian since 21 February 1989
**Currency:** 1 Litas (LTS) = 100 Centas, 1 RUBLE = 1 Talonas, as coupon on 1 February 1992, 100 Talonas became 1 Litas on 25 June 1993.

**Population** (1989): Lithuanians (81.4%), Russians (8.3%), Poles (6.9 %), Belorussians (1.5%), Ukrainians (1.0%), Germans: 2,058.

**Dates:**
- Proclamation as a state: 11 December 1917
- Independence, declaration: 16 February 1918
- Free State of Lithuania, declaration: 2 November 1918
- Change of land area (Curzon Line: Vilna to Lithuania): 8 December 1918
- Joining Belarus (LitBel): February 1920
- Recognition by RSFSR (Peace Treaty of Moscow): 12 July 1920
- Autonomous Memel district governed by Lithuania: 1924-1939
- Creating Lithuanian SSR: 21 July 1940
- Proclamation as SSR: 8 August 1940
- German occupation: 1941 to 1944
- Proclamation as SSR, again: 1944
- Integration into Memel district: 7 April 1948
- Sovereignty: 28 July 1989
- Renamed as Republic of Lithuania: 11 March 1990
- Independence, declaration (attempt): 11 March 1990
- USSR declared it as invalid: 15 March 1990
- Independence, second declaration: 4 May 1990
- Referendum (90% in favor of independence): 9 February 1991
- In effect since: 21 August 1991
- Recognition by the USSR: 6 September 1991

**Moldova**

**German embassy**
- H Dr. Michael Zickerick
- A Str. Maria Cibotari 35
  2012 Chișinău
- T +3732/ 234607, 237363, 232872
- F +3732/ 234680
- E chisinai@deutsche.botschaft.riscom.md
- W http://www.ambasadager.riscom.md/

**Embassy in Germany**
- H Dr. Igor Corman
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  10439 Berlin
- T +030/ 4465 2970

**FO Bonn**
- H Angela Ponomariou
- A Adenauerallee 13 B
  53111 Bonn
- T +0228/ 26242 3530
- F +0228/ 26242 3530
- E N/A
- W N/A

Information on the country:

**Capital:** Chișinău (Kishinev)
**Population:** 4.345 million
**Official language:** Romanian, Moldovan (31 August 1989), Gagauzian (in Gagauzia since December 1994), Latin characters (31 August 1989)
**Currency:** 1 Moldovan Leu (MDL) = 100 Bani, 1,000 Moldovan-Rubles became 1 MDL on 29 November 1993.

**Population** (1989): Moldovans (65%), Ukrainians (14%), Russians (13%), Gagausiens (4%), Bulgarians (2%), others (3%), Germans: 0.1% or 7,335.

**Dates:**
- Moldovan ASSR: 1924
- Moldovan SSR (created from Moldovan ASSR and Romanian Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia): 1924
- Romanian occupation: 1941 to 1944
- Moldovan SSR: 1944
- Sovereignty, declaration as Moldovan SSR: 23 June 1990
- Proclamation of separatist Gagauzian SSR: 23 June 1990
- Proclamation of separatist SSR Dniester: 19 August 1990
- Referendum to remain part of the Soviet Union (boycotted in a large part): 17 March 1991
- Renamed as Republic of Moldova: 23 May 1991
- Notification of withdrawal from the SU: 27 August 1991
- Independence: 27 August 1991
- Declaration of independence by the Dniester Republic: 3 September 1991
- Successful referendums on independence by the Dniester Republic: 2 September 1990
- Membership in the CIS: 1 December 1991
- Canceling membership in the CIS (i.e., non-ratification: to join): 5 August 1993
### Russian Federation

#### German embassy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J</th>
<th>Russia with the exception of administrative districts of the CG Novosibirsk, Saratov and St. Petersburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Dr. Ernst-Jörg von Studnitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mosfilmovskaya 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119285 Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+7095/ 9379 500</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.germany.org.ru">http://www.germany.org.ru</a></td>
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#### CG Novosibirsk

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Consul General Frank Meyke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Krasny Prospekt 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>630099 Novosibirsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+73832/ 231411, 232256, 233454, 231992</td>
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<tr>
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#### CG Saratov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J</th>
<th>Rep. Ingushetia, Kalmykia, Khalmg Tangch, Karachai-Cherkess and North Osetia, Stavropol Krai and the oblasts of Astrakhan, Lipetsk, Orenburg, Samara, Saratov, Tambov, Ulyanovsk and Volgograd</th>
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<td>H</td>
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<td></td>
<td>41061 Saratov</td>
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#### CG St. Petersburg

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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Mr. Ulrich Schöning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Ulitsa Furshtadtskaya 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>191123 St. Petersburg</td>
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<tr>
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#### Embassy in Germany

| H                                                               | Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador Sergey Borisovich Krylov                               |
| A                                                               | Unter den Linden 63-65                                                                              |
|                                                                 | 10117 Berlin                                                                                       |
| T                                                                | +030/ 22911-10, -29, 2248713-5, -6                                                                  |
| F                                                                | +030/ 2299 397                                                                                      |
| E                                                                | Russembassyg@trionet.de                                                                             |
| W                                                                | http://www.russische-botschaft.de                                                                   |

#### FO Berlin

| H                                                               | Vitaly L. Shmelkov                                                                                |
| A                                                               | Unter den Linden 55-61                                                                              |
|                                                                 | 10117 Berlin                                                                                       |
| T                                                                | +030/23430-12, -34                                                                                |
| F                                                                | +030/2290390                                                                                       |
| E                                                                | N/A                                                                                                 |
| W                                                                | N/A                                                                                                 |

#### Consulate Berlin

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#### CG Bonn

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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Mr. Sergey Yuryevich Necha(y)ev</td>
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#### CG Hamburg

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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Viktor Semyonovich Butyaev</td>
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### Information on the country:

**Capital:** Moscow  
**Population:** 148 million  
**Currency:** 1 Ruble (Rbl.) = 100 Kopeks. Exchange rate system standardized on 1 July 1992. 1,000 (old) rubles became 1 (new) ruble on 1 January 1998.

#### Population (1989):
- Russians (82%), Tartars (3.8%), Ukrainians (3%), Chuvashs (1.2%), Bashkirs (0.9%), Belorussians (0.8%), Mordvinians (0.7%), others (7.5%), Germans: 0.6% or 842,033.

**Dates:**
- RSFSR created: 7 November 1917  
- Proclamation as RSFSR: 28 January 1918  
- Recognition of the constitution: 10 July 1918  
- Part of the USSR: 30 December 1922  
- Independence, proclamation: 12 June 1990  
- Sovereignty: 23 June 1990  
- Independence: 27 August 1991  
- The Russian Socialist FSR became Russian Sovereign FSR: 1991

### Tajikistan

#### German embassy

| H    | Wolfgang Neuen  
| A    | Varsobskaya 16  
| A    | 734017 Dushanbe  
| T    | +992 372/ 2121-89, -98  
| F    | +992 372/ 2122-75, -45  
| E    | N/A  
| W    | N/A  

#### Embassy in Germany

| H    | Mr. Akbar Mirtsoev  
| A    | Otto-Suhr-Allee 84  
| A    | 10585 Berlin  
| T    | +030/ 347930-0  
| F    | +030/ 347930-29  
| E    | N/A  
| W    | N/A  

**Information on the country:**

**Capital:** Dushanbe  
**Population:** 5.680 million  
**Currency:** 1 Ruble = 100 Kopeks. 100 Rubles became 1 Tadzhik Ruble on 10 May 1995.  
**Population (1989):** Tadzhiks (62.3%), Uzbeks (23.5%), Russians (7.6%), Tartars (1.4%), Kirghiz (1.3%), Ukrainians (0.8%), Germans: 0.6% or 32,671.

**Dates:**
- Turkestan ASSR (Part of RSFSR): 1922  
- Tajik ASSR (Part of Uzbek SSR): 27 October 1924  
- Tajik SSR (part of USSR): 1929  
- Sovereignty: 24 August 1990  
- Referendum (96% for remaining with the Soviet Union): 17 March 1991  
- Independence: 9 September 1991  
- Republic of Tajikistan: 9 September 1991  
- Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991
Turkmenistan

German embassy

H Ambassador Hans Günther Mattern
A Ak Altin Plaza
Office Building, 2nd Floor
Magtum Guli Avenue
Pobedy Park
Hydyr Derjajev Str.
Ashkhabad 74 40 00
Turkmenistan
T +99312/ 51214-4, -5, -6, -7, -8
F +99312/ 510923
E grembtkm@online.tm
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Mr. Chary Ishaniyasov
A Langobardenallee 14
14052 Berlin-Charlottenburg
Germany
T +030/ 30102-452
F +030/ 30102-453
E N/A
W N/A

Information on the country:

Capital: Ashkhabad
Population: 3.7 million
Currency: 1 Manat = 100 Tenge. 500 rubles became 1 Turkmen Manat on 1 November 1993. Exchange rate standardized on 10 April 1996.

Population (1989): Turkmens (73.3%), Russians (9.8%), Uzbeks (9.0%), Kazakhs (2.0%), Tartars (0.9%), Ukrainians (0.8%) as well as Azerbaijani, Armenians, Belorussians and others, Germans: 0.1% or 4,434.

Dates:
Turk (Soviet): 1918
Turkestan ASSR (Part of RSFSR): 1922
Turkmenistan SSR: 27 October 1924
Sovereignty: 22 August 1990
Referendum in favor of remaining with the Soviet Union: 17 March 1991
Independence, declaration: 22 August 1991
Renamed Republic of Turkmenistan: 22 August 1991
Withdrawal from the USSR: 27 September 1991
Approval by referendum: 27 October 1991
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

Ukraine

German embassy

H Ukraine
H Mr. Dietmar Gerhard Stüdemann
A Vul. Olesya Honchara 84
252054 Kiev
Ukraine
T +38044/ 216-7498, -9583, -9233
F +38044/ 2468100
E pr@german-embassy.kiev.ua
W http://www.german-embassy.kiev.ua

HC L'viv

J Oblast Vollhynia (Luts’k), Transcarpathia (Uzhhorod), Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne, Ternopil’, Khmel’nyts’kyy, Chernowitz and Lemberg (L’viv)
H Mrs. Myroslava Dyakovich
A Ulitsa Vynnichenka 6
79008 Lviv
Ukraine
T +380322/ 757102, 7533-14, -24
F +380322/ 757102, 7533-14, -24
E N/A
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Dr. Anatoly G. Ponomarenko
A Albrechtstr. 26
10117 Berlin-Mitte
Germany
T 030/ 28887-0, -160
F 030/ 28887-163, -219
E N/A
W N/A

FO Bonn

H Mr. Olexander Novosyolov
A Rheinhöhenweg 101
53424 Remagen
Germany
T +02228/ 9418-0
F +02228/ 9418-63
E N/A
W N/A

Consulate Düsseldorf

H Mr. Klaus Steilmann
A Wagnerstr. 31
40212 Düsseldorf
Germany
Uzbekistan

German embassy

H Dr. Martin Hecker
A P.O. Box 4337 Sharaf Rashidov St 15
700000 Tashkent Uzbekistan
T +99871/ 2344725, 346696
+99871/ 1394810
F +99871/ 1206693
E N/A
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Dr. Vladimir Imamovich Norov
A Mauerstr. 83-84
10117 Berlin Germany
T +030/ 2248 7457
+030/ 2267 99-65, C-65
F +030/ 2267 9963
E N/A
W http://www.botschaft@uzbekistan.de

Information on the country:

Capital: Kiev
Population: 52 million
Official language: Ukrainian since 29 October 1989
Currency: 1 Grivna, 1 Karbovanets (URK) =
100 Kopeks 1 Ruble became 1 Karbovanets on
13 November 1992. 100,000 Karbovanets became
1 Grivna on 2 September 1996.

Population (1989): Ukrainians (72.7%), Russians (22.1%),
Belorussians (0.9%), Moldavans (0.6%), Bulgarians
(0.5%), Poles (0.4%) as well as Hungarians, Rumanians,
Greeks, Tartars and others, Germans: 37,849.

Dates:
Declaration of independence: 22 January 1918
Proclamation by the Ukraine: 24 January 1918
Recognition by Russia: 3 March 1918
Union of the Ukrainian National Republic and
Peoples' Republic of Western Ukraine: January 1919
Proclamation of the Ukrainian SSR: 14 January 1919
Second proclamation of the Ukrainian SSR: 8 April 1919
Became part of the USSR: 30 December 1922
Carpatho-Ukraine to Ukrainian SSR: 29 June 1945
Crimea of RSFSR to Ukrainian SSR: 5 February 1954
Sovereignty: 16 July 1990
Sovereignty, proclamation: 22 August 1990
Referendum (70% in favor of remaining
with the Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
Withdrawal from the Soviet Union: 24 August 1991
Independence: 27 October 1991
Affirmation by plebiscite: 1 December 1991
CIS-Treaty signed: 8 December 1991
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

-----

Uzbekistan

German embassy

H Dr. Martin Hecker
A P.O. Box 4337 Sharaf Rashidov St 15
700000 Tashkent Uzbekistan
T +99871/ 2344725, 346696
+99871/ 1394810
F +99871/ 1206693
E N/A
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Dr. Vladimir Imamovich Norov
A Mauerstr. 83-84
10117 Berlin Germany
T +030/ 2248 7457
+030/ 2267 99-65, C-65
F +030/ 2267 9963
E N/A
W http://www.botschaft@uzbekistan.de

Information on the country:

Capital: Tashkent
Population: 21,626 million
Official language: Tajiki since 1992
Currency: 1 Sum (Uzbek-Sum) = 100 Tyn
The ruble became temporary currency in December 1993.
1,000 Kupons became 1 Uzbek-Sum on 2 September 1996.

Population (1989): Uzbeks (73.7%), Russians (5.5%),
Tadzhiks (5.1%), Kazakhs (4.2%), Crimean Tartars (2%),
Caracalpaks (2%), Koreans (1.1%), Kirghizes (0.9%),
Ukrainians (0.6%), Turkmens (0.6%), Turks (0.5%) and
others, Germans: 0.2% or 39,809.

Dates:
Turkestan ASSR (Part of RSFSR): 1922
Uzbek SSR, incl. the khanates of Bukhara and
Khiva as part of the Soviet Union: 27 October 1924
Sovereignty, Declaration of the Republic of
Caracal-pakistan within the Uzbek SSR: 15 December 1990
Referendum (93% for remaining with the
Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
Independence, declaration: 31 August 1991
Notification of withdrawal from the
Soviet Union: 31 August 1991
Sovereignty: 31 August 1991
Renamed as Republic of Uzbekistan: 31 August 1991
Referendum (98% in favor of independence): 29 December 1991

-----

Information on the country:

Capital: Kiev
Population: 52 million
Official language: Ukrainian since 29 October 1989
Currency: 1 Grivna, 1 Karbovanets (URK) =
100 Kopeks 1 Ruble became 1 Karbovanets on
13 November 1992. 100,000 Karbovanets became
1 Grivna on 2 September 1996.

Population (1989): Ukrainians (72.7%), Russians (22.1%),
Belorussians (0.9%), Moldavans (0.6%), Bulgarians
(0.5%), Poles (0.4%) as well as Hungarians, Rumanians,
Greeks, Tartars and others, Germans: 37,849.

Dates:
Declaration of independence: 22 January 1918
Proclamation by the Ukraine: 24 January 1918
Recognition by Russia: 3 March 1918
Union of the Ukrainian National Republic and
Peoples' Republic of Western Ukraine: January 1919
Proclamation of the Ukrainian SSR: 14 January 1919
Second proclamation of the Ukrainian SSR: 8 April 1919
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Sovereignty, proclamation: 22 August 1990
Referendum (70% in favor of remaining
with the Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
Withdrawal from the Soviet Union: 24 August 1991
Independence: 27 October 1991
Affirmation by plebiscite: 1 December 1991
CIS-Treaty signed: 8 December 1991
Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

-----

Consulate München

H Mr. Georgy Kosykh
A Oskar-von-Miller-Ring 33
80333 München Germany
T +089/ 282064
F +089/ 281317
E N/A
W N/A

Information on the country:

Capital: Kiev
Population: 52 million
Official language: Ukrainian since 29 October 1989
Currency: 1 Grivna, 1 Karbovanets (URK) =
100 Kopeks 1 Ruble became 1 Karbovanets on
13 November 1992. 100,000 Karbovanets became
1 Grivna on 2 September 1996.

Population (1989): Ukrainians (72.7%), Russians (22.1%),
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Membership in the CIS: 21 December 1991

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Information on the country:

Capital: Tashkent
Population: 21,626 million
Official language: Tajiki since 1992
Currency: 1 Sum (Uzbek-Sum) = 100 Tyn
The ruble became temporary currency in December 1993.
1,000 Kupons became 1 Uzbek-Sum on 2 September 1996.

Population (1989): Uzbeks (73.7%), Russians (5.5%),
Tadzhiks (5.1%), Kazakhs (4.2%), Crimean Tartars (2%),
Caracalpaks (2%), Koreans (1.1%), Kirghizes (0.9%),
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Caracal-pakistan within the Uzbek SSR: 15 December 1990
Referendum (93% for remaining with the
Soviet Union): 17 March 1991
Independence, declaration: 31 August 1991
Notification of withdrawal from the
Soviet Union: 31 August 1991
Sovereignty: 31 August 1991
Renamed as Republic of Uzbekistan: 31 August 1991
Referendum (98% in favor of independence): 29 December 1991
6. Miscellaneous

6.1 Cyrillic

The transliteration from Cyrillic to Latin characters presents a fundamental problem because there are different national standards (aside from standardized international standards). Mistakes occur easily when it is not even clear according to which standard the terms from a particular source have been transliterated. The (unscientific) transliteration normally used in Germany was used in the [German edition of the] Handbook because it can be easily understood by the average citizen without any further knowledge. The “H” sound does not exist in the Russian language. The “H” occurring in other languages is pronounced as “G” in Russian, for example: Gamburg instead of Hamburg. The table gives a simplified overview for German and English transliteration.

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</table>

Kyrill. = Cyrillic
Transk. = Transliteration
Dt. = German
engl. = English
6.2 Admission process according to the Bundesvertriebenen- und Flüchtlingsgesetz (BVFG) [Federal Expellees and Refugee Acts (FERA)]

6.2.1 File numbers

According to the FERA, each application for admission is assigned a file number from the FAO; for example:

1 2 3 4 5
VIII B2/ SU-1234567/ 8

The following information can be gained:

1 The department of the FAO which deals with the FERA. It is always VIII (as a Roman numeral).

2 Field office of the FAO, which processes this application; see center column.

3 District where the applicant lives: successor states of the USSR including the Baltics (Soviet Union), Poland (PO), Romania (RO), etc.

4 Serial number, which indicates (with a few exceptions) when the application was filed with the FAO. The data to the right are from the chamber practice which is why the day of the date remains unspecified and the last three digits appear anonymously as xxx.

5 Number of persons associated with this application for admission.

6.2.2 Addresses

FAO Cologne (A)
Barbarastr. 1
50728 Köln
Germany
Ph.: +0221/ 758-0
Fax: +0221/ 758-2820

Central office which only coordinates the processing. The direct number for inquiries about the admission application is in parentheses following the phone number.

FAO Bramsche (B 2)
Im Rehagen 43
49565 Bramsche-Hesepe
Germany
Ph.: +05461/ 884-0 (-250)
Fax: +05461/ 884-111

FAO Friedland (B 3)
Heimkehrerstr. 16
37133 Friedland
Germany
Ph.: +05504/ 801-0 (-202)
Fax: +05504/ 801-391

FAO Gießen (B 4)
Ursulum 18-20
35396 Gießen
Germany
Ph.: +0641/ 4018-0 (-31)
Fax: +0641/ 4018-40

FAO Rastatt (R)
Leopoldplatz 10
76437 Rastatt
Ph.: +07222/ 388-0 (-207)
Fax: +07222/ 388-235

Does not process applications (since 31 December 2001?)

The field offices in Hamm (B5), Nürnberg (B6), Berlin (B7), Dranse (D) and Empfingen (E) are no longer active in the admission process.

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6.2.3 Course of proceedings

Following is a rough chart as to the course of proceedings of an application for admission according to FERA. The author does not accept any responsibility for its accuracy.

The application for admission is sent with documents and (if applicable) with power of attorney to the FAO in Cologne.

The authorized person receives an acknowledgment of receipt. The application is passed on to an FAO field office for processing.

Does a chance for recognition as a recent repatriate exist?

Yes: invitation to a language test.          No

Applicant’s language test, transmitting the protocol to an FAO field office.

Careful exam: Does at least one person fulfill the prerequisite for recognition as a late repatriate?

Yes: Pass on to a federal state.                  No

The state checks the application a second time.

The application is approved. Lack of clarity: Further documents/data are requested through the FAO. The application is denied.

Is an inclusion in the acceptance notice of the (grand-) parents possible?

Yes | No

Acceptance notice | Notice to immigrate

At the German consulate, the petitioner receives a visa for himself (and his family) upon presentation of the acceptance-/ notification to immigrate.

Entry, registration in the federal reception camp Friedland. Assignment of a specific place of residence (in part through the assignment in a state admission office).

The local expelled office (or similar) checks again if all prerequisites for recognition have been met (and if not: for inclusion in the (grand) parents’ acceptance notice).

Yes: Issuance of a recent repatriate certificate. No: if necessary, obligation to return.

Rejection notice

Applicant gives notice of contest (If not: end of the proceeding).

Examination of the appeal by the FAO.

Contest notice

Positive: Continuation of the admission proceeding

Negative: Rejection of the contest.

Complaint with the federal administrative court. (If not: end of the proceeding).

Ruling

Positive: Continuation of the proceeding.

Negative: End; appeal possible.

Only in special cases is a subsequent reopening of the proceeding possible.

Interim replies are sent by the FAO after being forwarded to a state, then by the state upon receipt of the application and since November/December 2000 again by the FAO after approval by the state.
6.3 The [Political] Party

In comparison with the rest of the population of the USSR, German Russians were, on average, only rarely members of the party. To list some data makes sense because texts in which party leader XY, Nth convention or other party events are talked about can be better classified chronologically.

6.3.1 Conventions

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<tr>
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<th>Date, old style/Note</th>
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<td>Petrograd</td>
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6.3.2 Party leaders

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<th>Born</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 1912 - 21 Jan 1924</td>
<td>Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich</td>
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<td>3 Apr 1922 - 5 Mar 1953</td>
<td>Stalins, Vossif Vissarionovich</td>
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<td>5 Mar 1953 - 13 Sept 1953</td>
<td>Commissariat leadership by Malenkov, Molotov, Berya</td>
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<td>13 Sept 1953 - 14 Oct 1964</td>
<td>Khrushchev, Nikita Serge(y)evich</td>
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<td>14 Oct 1964 - 10 Nov 1982</td>
<td>Brezhnev, Leonid Ilyich</td>
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<td>12 Nov 1982 - 9 Feb 1984</td>
<td>Andropov, Yuri Vladimirovich</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Feb 1984 - 10 Mar 1985</td>
<td>Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich (commissar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Mar 1985 - 24 Aug 1991</td>
<td>Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich</td>
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Note re 1922: Stalin’s correct birthdate was 21 December 1878 (as often cited). This became known only in 1996. Presumably, he had falsified this date to prevent being identified with a particular person who had cooperated with the czarist secret police.
6.3.3 Party history

1883 Russian emigrants, under the leadership of Georgi V. Plekhanov, established the Marxist group Liberation of Labor (Osvobozhden(y)e truda) in Geneva (25 September).
1893 Lenin established the group Liberation of Labor in Leningrad; St. Petersburg at that time.
1895 Lenin together with Martov established the Action Group for the Liberation of the Working Class (Nov).
1896 The Action Group for the Liberation of the Working Class was banned (20/21 December 1895/1/2 January 1896) and the leaders, including Lenin, exiled to Siberia.
1898 The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party [Rossyskaya Sotsial Demokraticheskaya Rabochaya Partya (RSDLP), also SDLPR] was formed in Minsk at the first party convention. The party met abroad after the arrest of the Central Committee.
1903 The second party convention began in Brussels; however, based on the intervention of Belgian authorities it was moved to London. The split between the factions of Mensheviks and Bolsheviks occurred there (officially on 23 August); passage of a party program.
1912 Sixth All-Russian Conference of the SDLPR (Conference of Prague): The Mensheviks and all other “opportunistic” groups were excluded from the SDLPR. The Bolsheviks elected a central committee under the leadership of Lenin and convened as a party of their own: as party of the Bolsheviks, SDLPR (B), also SDAPR (B) (18 January -).
1917 Establishment of the Politburo, the operational body elected by the party’s central committee.
1918 Renaming of the SDLPR (B) as the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), abbreviated RCP (B) (6 March). Statute of the RCP (B) was accepted at the Eighth All-Russian Convention (2 December - 4 December).
1919 Passage of a new party program.
1925 The RCP (B) became ASCP (B) (March).
1952 The ASCP (B) was named Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) (Oct); a party presidium was established for the Politburo.
1961 New party program (30 June; it replaced that of 1919) and statute (5 August): among other items, to avoid war (“peaceful coexistence). The USSR was no longer a “dictatorship of the proletariat” but rather a “state of all the people.” A limited term of office/rotation of officials was adopted (Oct).
1966 The party presidium was called the Politburo again. The first secretary was again called secretary general (April).
1986 New party program of the CPSU.
1990 The claim to leadership of the CPSU (Article six) was deleted from the constitution (13 March). Members of the Democratic Platform (Yeltsin and others) left the CPSU (12/13 July). Founding of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF).

6.4 Economy/ Yearly Plans

The table on the right provides an overview of economic periods which were described as (Five-)Year-Plans after War-Time Communism (WTC) and the New Economic Policy (Novaya Ekonomiceskaya Politika, NEP).

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<td>NEP</td>
<td>1921-1928</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>1928-1932</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>1933-1937</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>XI</td>
<td>1981-1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>1986-1990</td>
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The WTC generally describes the period between May 1918 and 8 March 1921. An economic liberalization, the NEP, followed. In 1928, the first so-called five-year-plan was passed. It brought again a strengthened turn to a socialistic economic model. The years around 1934 were considered as "perhaps the most successful years of Soviet industrialization"; however, they were also characterized by terror, enslavement and exploitative work conditions.

The sixth five-year-plan was canceled because of catastrophic results on 20 September 1957. The ninth five-year-plan also ended with a record failure to attain goals.
Catholic members of the clergy, who were murdered by Soviet dictators because of their faith, are listed here as representative of all German Russians and/or all other denominations. Where not described otherwise, they are Catholic priests from the diocese of Tiraspol-Saratov. More data on the clergy can be found in the published work *Zeugen für Christus* (see bibliography) by Prelate Helmut Moll. The chapter on German Russian members of the clergy is by Anton Bosch and Father Eugen Reinhard. Abbreviations used: Apostolic Administrator for . .  (AAf), Pastors (P), and parish administrator (PA).

Ascheberg, Paul (P), *1895 near Odessa, + 29 April 1932 in the Solovets Islands
Bach, Johannes (P), *1884 in Dudnikovo/Yekaterinoslav, + after 1938
Bahl, Johannes (P), *1902, Volga, + after 1937
Baier, Georg (P), *1870, Volga, + after 1931
Baumtrog, Augustin (P), *1883 in Mariental/Volga, + March 1937 in the Solovets Islands (AAf Volga district)
Baumtrog, Josef (P), *1873 in Mariental, + 1921 in Kamyschin
Beilmann, Johannes (P), *1878 in Vollmer/Volga, + 25 January 1940 in Belbalttag
Beilmann, Josef (P), *1873 in Vollmer/Volga, + after 1935 in Medvezhya Gora
Bellendir, Adam (P), *1889 in Köhler/Volga, + 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Beratz, Gottlieb (P), *1871 in Göbel/Volga, + 1921 in Herzog/Volga
Desch, Adam (P), *1881 in Pfeiffer/Volga, + 7 November 1937 in Astrakhan
Deubner, Johann (P), *1873 in St. Petersburg, Russia, + 12 November 1936 in Ves(y)egonsk
Dornhof, Alexander (P), *1891 in Zug/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Duckardt, Jakob (P), *1894 in Landau, Odessa, Ukraine, + 20 August 1920 in Katharinenthal near Odessa
Eberle, Leonhard (P), *28 October 1870 in Rastatt near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1931 in Arkhangel’sk
Eisenkrein, Peter (P), *1885 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + 1936 in Siberia
Erck, Ludwig (P), *12 March 1896 in Mannheim near Odessa, Ukraine, + 8 December 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Falkenstein, Johann (P), *1886 in the Volga district, + after 1931 in Novosibirsk, Russia
Fix, Martin (P), *1883 in Sulz near Odessa, Ukraine, + 8 December 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Frison, Dr. Dr. Alexander (Bishop), *5 May 1875 in Baden near Odessa, Ukraine, + 20 June 1937 in Moscow, Russia (AAf Odessa)
Gareis, Adam (P), *1887 in Köhler/Volga, + after 1935 in Belbalttag
Glaser, Dr. Dr. Markus (Bishop), *25 April 1880 in Landau near Odessa, Ukraine, + 25 May 1950 Iaşi, Romania, + Chief Shepherd of Iaşi
Graf, Joseph (P), * in Vollmer/Volga, + after 1930
Hatzenböller, Michael (Deacon), *26 September 1878 in Neu-Baden near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1937
Heut, Peter (P), *1894 in Seewald/Volga, + after 1941
Hoffmann, Anton (P), *1897 in Leitershausen near Prischib, + after 1938 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
Hoffmann, Johannes (P), *1868 in Karlsruhe near Odessa, Ukraine + 1919 in the Crimea
Jauffmann, Philipp (P), *1877, + after 1937 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
Kaiser, Jakob (P), *1885 Volga district, +1921 in Marienberg, Volga
Kappes, Aloisius (P), *1885 in Mariental/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands
Kölsc, Joseph (P), *1888, + 1941 near Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)
Kopp, Theobald (P), *1892 in Krasna, Bessarabia, + after 1946 in Arkhangel’sk
Kraft, Nikolaus (P), *6 December 1875 in Kleinliebental near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1921 in Mariental/Volga
Krummel, Josef (P), *1873 in Berdichev, Ukraine
Kruschinsky, Joseph (Prelate), *unknown, + 30 June 1940 Talgar
Lang, Johannes (P), *1882 in Simferopol, Crimea, + after 1929
Loran, Raphael (Deacon), *1872 in Karlsruhe near Odessa, Ukraine, + 1948 in Talgar
Neugum, Josef (Deacon), *1875 Schönfeld, gouvernement Kherson, + 1955 or 1956 in Talgar
Nold, Johannes (P), *1899 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + 23 December 1937 in Siberia
Nold, Josef (P), *1861 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + after 1935 in Siberia
Ocks, Alois (P), *1871 Mariental/Volga, + 1937 in Novosibirsk
Olisberg, Paul (P), *1895 in Odessa, Ukraine + after 1932 in the Solovets Islands
Paul, Josef (P), *1889 in Rohleder/Volga, + 1 November 1937 in the Solovets-Gulag
Pflug, Ferdinand (P), *around 1885 in Kochube near Odessa, Ukraine, + after 1937 at Naga(y)ev Bay
Profittlich, Dr. Dr. Eduard (Archbishop), *11 September 1890 in Birresdorf near Ahrweiler, Germany, + 22 February 1942 in Kirov, USSR, (Aaf Estonia, Jesuit)
6.6 First names

The following statistics on 1,226 first names of recent repatriates (641 female, the average year of birth 1959; 585 male, average year of birth 1961) were drawn up in early 2001. Although some subjective impression may possibly be implied, it should not be taken all too seriously because in regard to age, origin or religion (and other matters), it is not necessarily representative.

WOMEN: The five most frequently chosen first names (FN) correspond to 28 % of all first names. The 12 most frequently chosen first names correspond to 50 % of all first names. This means: Twenty-eight percent of women are named Elena, Irina, Olga, Natalya or Svetlana. Half of all German Russian women can be addressed with the twelve first names chosen most often.

Transliteration of some of the first names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name (Number, Average year of Birth)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>AYB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elena (17/66), Helena (12/62), Helene (10/71), Yelena (3/62)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irina (34/70), Irene (6/59) et al.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olga</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalya (24), Natalie (6)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svetlana</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria (20) et al.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatyana</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabeth (6/54), Elsa (6/45), Ella (4/37) et al.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentina</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galina</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekaterina (6/54), Katharina (11)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia (15) et al.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia (13), Lidia (8), Lidiya (5)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilia (6) et al.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa (7) et al.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berta</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here are some Russian first names with their German and English equivalents. Names that are the same or have similar spelling have been omitted. For further research, please consult www.rootsweb.com/~scoconee/names3.pdf. You should also allow for spelling variations of Russian names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleksey</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Alexis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatoliy</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Anatole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dzhordzh</td>
<td>Georg</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekaterina</td>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>Katherine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galina</td>
<td>Lena</td>
<td>Helene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genicha</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Eugenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrikh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivan</td>
<td>Johann</td>
<td>Henry (John)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Marina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadeshta or Nadya</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Nadine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oksana</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Xena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roza</td>
<td>Rosalie</td>
<td>Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergey</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasenka</td>
<td>Willi</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitaliy</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vitalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuliya</td>
<td>Julie</td>
<td>Julia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.7 Awards

The following Czarist awards were bestowed:

| Since | Award                              | Note                                                                 |
|-------|------------------------------------|                                                                     |
| 1698  | St. Andreas Medal                  | The highest award of the Czarist Empire. True Blue ribbon.          |
| 1714  | St. Catherine Medal                | It was only bestowed on women.                                     |
| 1725  | St. Alexander-Nevsky Medal          | Red ribbon.                                                         |
| 1769  | St. Georgis Medal                  | Military service award. Black and orange striped ribbon.           |
| 1782  | St. Vladimir Medal                 | Civil service award. Black-red-black ribbon.                       |
| 1797  | St. Anna Medal                     | Red ribbon with narrow yellow borders.                              |
| 1831  | St. Stanislav Medal                | Red ribbon with narrow white borders.                               |
| 1832  | White Eagle Medal                  | Dark blue ribbon.                                                   |
| 1878  | Red Cross Medal                    | For women only; for special services caring for injured and recuperaing soldiers. |
7. Geographical and proper names with their former and current names

Various other non-German Russian places, areas and bodies of water, which were renamed over the years, are found in this chapter. For the most part, these are cities in the USSR which were renamed in honor of high-ranking Communists (and also lost this name again as soon as the person fell from favor) and former German places in the Baltics, mainly from northern East Prussia, Königsberg district (today Kaliningrad oblast).

The researcher will also find places which have the same name. These are cases where, even in consultation with some experts, it could not be determined without doing extensive research if these are more than one or indeed only one place.

Place names are entered under their former names with a “see . . .” leading to the current names. The current names list all former names. An attempt has been made to provide all spelling variations.

Place names beginning with a number

Please note: The hyphenation of place names follows the German text because they may vary from one source to another.

16, Arzamas- (-1991), Russia; see also Arzamas-16; see Sarov
21, Semipalatinsk- (-1971), Kazakhstan; see also Semipalatinsk-21; see Kurchatov
26 Baki Komissariari Adina, formerly Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov (-1991?), in Azerbaijan; see also Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari Adina; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; Komissariari Baki 26 Adina
26, Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov (-1991?), Azerbaijan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26; Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov; Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
26, Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov (-1992), Turkmenistan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26; Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov; Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
70, Chelyabinsk- (-1992), Russia; see also 70, Tscheljabinsk-; Tscheljabinsk-70; see Chelyabinsk-70
70, Tscheljabinsk- (-1992), Russia; see also 70, Chelyabinsk-; Tscheljabinsk-70; see Chelyabinsk-70

A

Abakan, formerly Ust-Abakansk(y)e (-1931), in Khakass (Region), Russia
Abakan-Tartars; see also Abakan-Tataren; Tataren, Abakan-; Tartars, Abakan-; see Khakass
Abakan-Tataren (People); see also Tataren, Abakan-; Tartars, Abakan-; see Abakan-Tartars
Abakanskoje, Ust- (-1931), Khakass, Russia; see also Abakansko(y)e, Ust-; Ust-Abakanskoje; Ust-Abakansko(y)e; see Abakan
Abakansko(y)e, Ust- (-1931), Khakass, Russia; see also Abakanskoje, Ust-; Ust-Abakanskoje; Ust-Abakansko(y)e; see Abakan
Abovyan, formerly Elar (-1963), in Armenia; see also Abowjan
Abowjan, Armenia, see Abovyan
Abschwangen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tishino
Achtirka (Russian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see Akhtirka
Adancata, Donets’k oblast, Ukraine, see Horlivka
Adighe (People in Russia); see also Adyghe; see Cherkess
Adina, Baki Komissariari 26, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26; Baki 26, Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Baki Adina, 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
Adina, Komissariari Baki 26, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26; Baki 26, Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Baki Adina, 26; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26; Baki 26, Komissariari Adina; Komissariari Baki Adina, 26; Baki Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
Adlerswalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saratovsko(y)e
Adyge (People), Russia; see also Adyghe; see Cherkess
Adygeisk, formerly Teucheshsk (1976-1992), in Russia; see also Adygeisk
Adygeisk, Russia, see Adygheisk
Agilla, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasno(y)e
Aglawischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozerki
Aglohn, Kaliningrad oblast, see Aglounenai
Aglounenai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Aglohn
Aiskraukle, formerly Stuchka (1967-1991), in Latvia
Akhtirka (Russian name with English spelling), Ukraine; see also Achtirka; see Okhtirka
Akjar, Ukraine, see Akyar
Akkermann (-1944), Ukraine, see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’kyy
Akmesceid, Ukraine, see Simferopol’
Akmola (1991-1998), Kazakhstan, see Astana
Akmolinsk (-1961), Kazakhstan, see Astana
see Jalilabad

Astrawischken, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
Astrawischken, Groß; Gross Astrawischken; see Groβ Astrawischken

Astrawischken, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
Astrawischken, Gross; Gross Astrawischken; see Groβ Astrawischken

Ata, Aulie- (-1936), Kazakhstan; see Aulie-Ata
Atyraũ, formerly Gur(y)ev (-1991), in Kazakhstan
Auerlfieß, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shepetovka
Augstagirren, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sosnovka
Aulkitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Progress
Aulawöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinovka
Aulenburg (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinovka

Aulie-Ata (-1936), Kazakhstan; see also Ata, Aulie-; see
Taraz
Azisbekov (1956-1993?), Armenia; see also Azisbekow; see Vaik
Azisbekow (1956-1993?), Armenia, see Azisbekov

B

Babuschkin, Russia, see Babushkin
Babushkin, formerly Losinoostrovskaya (-1939), in
1960 incorporated into Moscow, in Russia; see also Babushkin

Bachmut (-1924), Ukraine, see Artemovsk
Baghdadi, formerly Mayakovsky (1940-1991), in Georgia, Russia

Bagratianovo, formerly Wikischken, then Wieken (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bragratianowo
Bagrationovsk, formerly Preußisch Eylau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bagrationowski
Bagrationowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bagrationowski

Baitschen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also
Baitschen, Groß; Gross Baitschen; see Groβ Baitschen

Bajewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ba(y)evka

Baki 26 Komissariari Adina, Azerbaijan; see also
Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Adina, Baki Komissariari
26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki, Komissariari
Adina 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; Komissariari
Baki 26 Adina; see Baki Komissariari Adina

Baki Komissariari Adina 26, Azerbaijan; see also
Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Adina, Baki Komissariari
26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki, Komissariari
Adina 26; Komissariari Adina, 26 Baki; Komissariari
Baki 26 Adina; see Baki Komissariari Adina

Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26 (-1991), Azerbaijan; see also
26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh

Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26 (-1992), Turkmenistan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh

Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov (-1991), Azerbaijan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh

Baldow (1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Veselno(y)e

Baltar, Kaliningrad oblast, see Baldow (1946)

Baltijsk, formerly Pillau (1936), then Seestadt Pillau
Baltijsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Baltijsk

Bartov, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrovka
Basar, Astrachan- (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also
Astrachan-Basar; Bazar, Astrakhan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar

Batalpaschinsk (1931-1934), Russia, see Batalpashinsk
Batalpaschinskaja (-1931), Russia, see Batalpashinskaja
Batalpashinsk (1931-1934), Russia; see also
Batalpashinsk; see Cherkesk
Batalpashinskaya (-1931), Russia; see also
Batalpashinskaja; see Cherkesk

Baumanabad (1931-1936), Tajikistan, see Pyandzh
Baum, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baum, Groß-;
Gross-Baum; see Groβ-Baum

Baum, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baum,
Gross-; Gross-Baum; see Groβ-Baum

Ba(y)evka, formerly Kuggen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also
Bajewka

Bazar, Astrakhan- (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also
Astrachan-Basar; Bazar, Astrakhan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar

Begovat (-1964), Uzbekistan; see also Begowat; see
Bekabad

Begovat, Uzbekistan, see Begovat
Belgorod-Dnestrovsky, Ukraine; see also Belgorod-Dnistrovskij, Dnistrovskij, Belgorod-; Dnistrovskij, Belgorod-; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Belgorod-Dnjestrowskij, Ukraine; see also Dnistrovskij, Belgorod-; Dnjestrowskij, Belgorod-; see Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Belkino, formerly Langenfelde (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast Belogorsk, formerly Alexandrovsko(y)e (-1926), Alexandrovsk (1926-1931), Krasnopartizansk (1931-1936) and Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (1936-1957), in Russia Belozarsk [1914 (Founding) - 1918], Russia, see Kyzyl Beltirs (Tribe); see also Beltiren; see Khakass Bendery (Russian name), Moldova; see also Tighina Berdichev, formerly Osipovsk (1939-1958), in Ukraine; see also Berditschew Berditschew, Ukraine, see Berdichev Berdians’k, formerly Osipenko (1939-1958); founded at the place of the former Nogai settlement of Kotur Ogu, in Ukraine; see also Berdiansk Beresan (River), Ukraine, see Berezan Bereshki, Bolschije, Kaliningrad district; see also Bereshki, Bol’shiye; Bolschije Bereshki; see Bol’shiye Bereshki Bereshki, Bol’shiye, Kaliningrad district; see also Bereshki, Bolschije; Bolschije Bereshki; see Bol’shiye Bereshki Bereshkovsko(y)e, formerly Groß Bubainen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshkovskoje Bereshkovsko(y)e, formerly Waldhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshkovskoje Bereshkovskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bereshkovsko(y)e Berestovo(y)e, formerly Budupöhen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Berestowoje Berestowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Berestovo(y)e Berezan (River), formerly Rodos and Sagrius, in Ukraine; see also Berezan Bergenthal, Klein-, Kaliningrad district, see Klein-Bergenthal Beringovsky, formerly Ugolnyy (-1957), in Russia; see also Beringowskij Beringowskij, Russia, see Beringovsky Berschkallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gremyach(y)e Berschkallen, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Berschkallen, Groß-; Gross-Berschkallen; see Groß-Berschkallen Biläsuvar, formerly Pushkino (1966-1992), in Azerbaijan; see also Biljasuwar Bilden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravidino Bilden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e Bilden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e Bihorod-Dništrovskij (Ukrainian name), originally Tyras, then Akkerman (-1944; Turkish/Romanian), Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky (Russian name) and Cetatea Alba, in Ukraine; see also Bihorod-Dnistrovs’kij; Dništrovs’ky, Bihorod-; Dništrovs’ky, Bihorod-; Bihorod-Dništrovskij, Ukraine; see also Dnistrovs’ky Biljasawar, Azerbaijan, see Biläsuvar Bindevmark, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kadynka Biot(ehen), Kaliningrad oblast, see Malinovka Birjutsch (-1920), Russia, see Birjuch Birken (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gremyach(y)e Birkenmöhle (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinino Birsula (-1935), Odessa oblast, Ukraine, see Kotsyno Birjuch (-1920), Russia; see also Birjutsch; see Krasnogvardeyskoye Bischkek, Kirghizia, see Bishkek Biserovo, formerly Tawellningken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Biserovo Biserowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Biserovo Bishkek, formerly Pishpek (1926) and Frunse (1926-1991), in Kirghizia; see also Bishkek Bittkallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dalne(y)e Bladianu, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pyatidorozhno(y)e Bludau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kostrovo Blumenau, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Blumenau, Groß-; Gross-Blumenau; see Groß-Blumenau Blumenau, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Blumenau, Groß-; Gross-Blumenau; see Groß-Blumenau Blumenbach, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ovrazhnaya Novaya Bobriki (-1934), Russia, see Novomoskovsk Bobruisk, Nowo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Nowo-; Nowo-Bobruisk; see Novo-Bobruisk Bobruisk, Nowo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Nowo-; Nowo-Bobruisk; see Novo-Bobruisk Bogatowo, formerly Eichenrode, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bogatowo Bogatowo, formerly Rossitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bogatowo Bogatowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatowo Bogdanovka (-1992?), Georgia, Russia, see also Bogdanowka; see Ninozminda
Chanty-Mansijsk, Russia; see also Mansijsk, Chanty-;-Mansijsk, Khanty-; see Khanty-Mansijsk
Chapa(y)ev, formerly Lbishchensk (-1939), in Orel oblast, Kazakhstan; see also Tschapajew
Chapa(y)evka, formerly Mocha (Reka) (-1929), in Russia; see also Tschapajewka
Chapa(y)evsk, formerly Ivashchenkovo (-1926) and Troitsk (1927-1929), in Russia; see also Tschapajewsk
Chaplygin, formerly Ranenburg (-1948), in Lipetsk oblast, Russia; see also Tschaplygin
Charagauli, formerly Ordzhonikidze (1949-1989), in Georgia, Russia
Chardshou, formerly Novyy Chardshou (-1937), in Turkmenistan; see also Tschardshou
Chardshou, Novyy (-1937), Turkmenistan; see also Nowyj Tschardshou; Tschardshou Novyj; see Novyy Chardshou
Chardshou, Staryj, Turkmenistan; see also Staryj Chardshou, Staryy, Turkmenistan;
Chardshou, Nowyj (-1937), Turkmenistan; see also Tschardshou Nowyj; see Tschardshou Staryj, Staryy; see Staryj Chardshou
Chardshou (-1940), Turkmenistan; see also Tschardshou; see Turkmenabad
Charenzavan, formerly Lusavan (-1967), in Armenia; see also Tscharenzavan
Charlottenwiese, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alexandrov-Nevsko(y)e
Chechnyans; see also Tschetschenen; see Ishkeria
Chechov, formerly Lopasna (-1954), Russia; see also Tschetchov
Chechov, formerly Noda (1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia; see also Tschetchehov
Chechovo, formerly Uderwangen, in Kaliningrad oblast; Chernigov (Russian name), Tschernigow; see Tschernigow; see Chernihiv
Chkalov (1938-1957), Russia; see also Tschkalov; see Tschkalowo
Chkalovo, formerly Rodebach, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschkalowo
Chkalovsk, formerly Vasil’yevo (-1937), in Russia; see also Tschkalowsk
Chlebnikowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khlebnikowo
Chlymow (1457-1781), Russia, see Khlymov
Chmel’nik, Bromberg, see Chmielnik
Chmel’nizkij, Ukraine, see Khmel’nyts’kyy
Chmel’nizkij, Perejaslaw, Ukraine; see also Khmel’nyts’kyy, Perejaslaw-Chmel’nizkij; see Perejaslaw-Khmel’nyts’kyy
Chodschtch, Tajikistan; see also Khodzhent
Cholmogory, Nowo- (1584-1613), Russia; see also Cholmogory, Novo-; Novo-Cholmogory; see Novo-Kholmogory
Cholmsk, Russia, see Kholmsk
Choni, formerly Zulukidze (1936-1989), in Georgia, Russia
Chonta (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Nevesk
Chrabrovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khrabrovo
Chudschan, Tajikistan; see also Khudzhand; see Khojent
Chukchi Range, Russia; see also Tschuktschen Gebirge; see Anadyr Range
Chutor-Romanovskij (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia; see also Romanowskij, Chutor-; Romanovsky, Khutor-;
Dalneje, Kaliningrad district, see Dalne(y)e
Dalne(y)e, formerly Bittkallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dalneje
Dalne(y)e, formerly Szirgupöhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dalneje
Dalneje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dalmn(y)e(y)e
Dalmn(y)e(y)e, formerly Groß-Schirrau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dalneje
Demerau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uslovo(y)e
Danapris (River), Ukraine, see Dnieper
Darguschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Srednerech’e
Darkehmen (-1938), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozersk
Davalu (1929-1962), Armenia, see also Davalu; see Ararat
Dawalau (1929-1962), Armenia, see also Davalu
Dawidehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaitsevo
Dawillen, Kaliningrad district, see Dovilai
Dej, Dshordshiou- (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dshordshiou-Dej; Dej, Georgiu-Dej
Dej, Georgiu- (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dej, Dshordshiou-; Dshordshiou-Dej; Georgiu-Dej
Demidovo, formerly Uderhöhn, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Demidowo
Demidowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Demidovo
Demjanowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dem’yanovka
Dem’yanyovka, formerly Groß Engelau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Demjanovka
Derevnya, Novaya, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnja, Nowaja; Nowaja Derevnja; see Novaya Derevnya
Derevnja, Nowaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnya, Novaya; Novaja Derevnja; see Novaya Derevnya
Detskoje Selo (-1937), Russia; see also Selo, Detskoje; Selo Detsko(y)e; see Detsko(y)e Selo
Detsko(y)e Selo (-1937), Russia; see also Detskoje Selo; Selo Detsko(y)e; see Pushkin
Deutsch-Grottingen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Grottingen, Deutsch-; see Kretingal(y)e
Didlacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Telmanovo
Dimitrowgrad, formerly Melekess (-1972), in Russia; see also Dimitrowgrad
Dimitrowgrad, Russia, see Dimitrovgrad
Dirschkeim, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dirschkeim, Groß; Gross Dirschkeim; see Groß Dirschkeim
Dirschkeim, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dirschkeim, Gross; Gross Dirschkeim; see Groß Dirschkeim
Dirschkeim, Klein, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein Dirschkeim
Dirwehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pogranichny
Dittau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dituva
Dituva, formerly Dittauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dituwa
Dituwa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dituva
Dmitrijewskoje, Kirghizia, see D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e
Dmitrijewskoje (-1931), Ukraine, see D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e
D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e (-1931), Ukraine; see Dmiitrijewskoje; see Make(y)evka
D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e, formerly Talas (-1944), in Kirghizia; see also Dmitrijewskoje
Djambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Dniepr (River), Ukraine; see also Dnjepr; see Dnieper
Dnjepropetrowsk, formerly Yekaterinoslav (17831799 and 1802-1926) and Novoroissiysk (1799-1802), in Ukraine; see also Dnepropetrovsk
Dnestr (River), Ukraine/Moldova, see also Dnister; see Dniester
Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-, Ukraine; see also Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-Dnistrowski
Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-Dnistrowski, Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrowski; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnistrovskij, Belgorod-, Ukraine; see also Dnistrovskij, Belgorod-Dnistrowski; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnipro (River), Ukraine; see also Dnipro; see Dnieper
Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky, Ukraine, see Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-, Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky; Dnostirowski, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky, Bilgorod-, Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky; Dnostirowski, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky, Bilgorod-Dnistrovs’ky, Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky; Dnostirowski, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky, Belgorod-, Ukraine; see also Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky; Dnostirowski, Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dnipro-Dnistrovs’ky, Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky, Ukraine; see also Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky; Dnostirowski, Belgorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Dobrovol’sk, formerly Pillkallen (-1938), then Schloßberg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dobrowolsk
Dobrowolsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrovol’sk
Dokuchayevs’k, formerly Yelenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery
Dokuchayevs’k, Ukraine, see Dokutschajewsk
Dokutschajewsk, Ukraine (?), see Dokuchayev’sk
Dolgorkovo, formerly Stahlack, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dolgorukovo
Dolgorkowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dolgorukovo
Dollstädt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnозnаменскoye
Domnau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Domno
Domno, formerly Domnau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Domnovo
Domnovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Domnovo
Donets’k, formerly Yusovka (1924 or 1925?; named after the English ironworks founder Hughes), then Stalin (June 1924-1961), in Ukraine; see also Donezk
Donezk, Ukraine, see Donets’k
Donskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Donsko(y)e
Donskoye, formerly Groß Dirschkeim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Donskoje
Doristhal, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rasino
Dorpat (German name; 1215 - ca. 1893), Estonia, see Tartu
Dovilai, formerly Dawillen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dowilaj
Dowilaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dovilai
Druschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipnyaki
Drewenhaun, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dreverna
Dreifurt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Livensko(y)e
Dreverna, formerly Drawöhnken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Drewerna
Dreverna, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dreverna
Druschnaun, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pereslavskoye
Druscha, Kaliningrad oblast, see Druscha
Druzhba, formerly Allenburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Druschba
Dschambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Dshalil-Ogly (-1924), Armenia, also Ogly, Dshalil-; see also Stepanavan
Dshalilabad, Azerbaijan, see Abovyan
Dshalil-Ogly (-1924), in Armenia; see also Jekaterinodar
Dushambe (-1929), Tajikistan, see Dushanbe
Dushanbe, formerly Dushambe (1929) and Stalinabad (1929-1961), in Tajikistan
Dvoriki, formerly Klein Dirschkeim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dworiki
Dvoriki, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dvoriki
Dzambul, Kazakhstan, see also Djambul, Dschambul, Dzhambyl, Shambyl
Dzauzhikau (1944-1954), Russia, see Vladikavkaz
Dzerzhinsk, Belarus, see Dzerzhinsky
Dzerzhinsk, Russia, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzerzhinsk, Ukraine, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzerzhinskij, Russia, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzerzhinskoye, formerly Falkenhöhe, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dzerzhinskoye
Dzerzhinskoye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dzerzhinskoye
Dzerzhinsk, formerly Koydanov (1945-1992), in Belarus; see also Dzerzhinsk
Dzerzhinskoye, formerly Falkenhöhe, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dzerzhinskoye
Dzerzhinskoye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dzerzhinskoye
Dzerzhinshky, formerly Sorsk (1940-1966), in Russia; see also Dzerzhinshky
Dzerzhinshky, Russia, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzerzhinsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzhambul, formerly Wagarschapat (-1945), in Armenia; see also Dzambul
Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Ebenrode (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Ebertan(n) (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Khlebnikovo
Eichenrode, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatovo
Eisenhüttenstadt, formerly Stalinstadt (1950-1961), in Germany
Eisravskiea, formerly Eistroschewken, in Kaliningrad oblast, see also Eisravskiea
Eisravskiea, Kaliningrad oblast, see Eisravskiea
Eipfeln, Ober-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ober Eipfeln
Eistroschewken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Eisravskiea
Ejmatsin, formerly Wagarschapat (-1945), in Armenia; see also Echtschiadzin
Ekaterinburg, Russia, see also Jekaterinburg; see Yekaterinburg
Ekaterinodar (-1920), Russia, see also Jekaterinodar; see Yekaterinodar
Ekaterinoslav (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine, see also Jekaterinoslav; see Yekaterinoslav
Ekhegnadsor, Armenia, see also Jechegnadsor; see Yekhegnadsor
Elar (-1963), Armenia, see Abovyan
Elchwerder, Kaliningrad oblast, see Golovkino
Elektrostal, formerly Zatish’ye (-1938), in Russia
Elenovskoye Karoye (-1954), Ukraine (?); see also Jekaterinoslav
Elenovskoye Karoye (-1954), Ukraine (?); see also Jekaterinoslav
Elenovskoye Karoye (-1954), Ukraine (?); see also Jekaterinoslav
Elenovskoye Karoye (-1954), Ukraine (?); see also Jekaterinoslav
Yelenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery
Elisavetgrad (1924), Ukraine; see also Jelisawetgrad; see Yelisavetgrad
Elisavetpol, Aserbaijan, see also Jelisawetpol; see Yelisavetpol
Elista, formerly Stepno(y)e (1944-1957), in Russia
Ellernbruch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino
Elniki, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jelniki; see Yelniki
Enaki(y)evo, Ukraine; see also Jenakijewo; see Yenaki(y)evo
Engelau, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Engelau, Groß, Gross Engelau; see Groß Engelau
Engelau, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Engelau, Gross; Engelau, Groß; see Groß Engelau
Engels, formerly Pokrovsk (1931), in Russia; see also Kosakenstadt
Enzuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Repino
Erdmannsreih (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivnoye
Erewan, Armenia; see also Eriwan (German spelling), Yerevan
Eriwan, Armenia; see also Erewan, Yerevan
Ernsthoj (1938-1942), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimirovo
Esotoru (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Uglegorsk
Etschmiadsin, Armenia, see Ejmiatsin
Eupatoria, Russia; see also Jewpatorija; see Yevpatoriya
Eydt(k)au (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyshevsko(y)e
Eydt(k)uhnen (-1938), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyshevsko(y)e
Eylau, Preußisch-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Preußisch Eylau

F

Falkenhöhe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dzerzhinskoye
Felde, Gross-, Kaliningrad district; see also Felde, Groß-Felde; see Groß-Felde
Felde, Groß-, Kaliningrad district; see also Felde, Gross-, Gross-Felde; see Groß-Felde
Feodosiya, formerly Kefe and Kaffa, in Crimea, Russia
Fergana, formerly Novyy Margelan (-1907) and Skobelov (1907-1924), in Uzbekistan
Finkenhagen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Krain(y)e(y)e
Fischhausen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Primorsk
Fizuli, Azerbaijan, see Füzuli
Forpost, Korjakowski, Russia; see also Forpost, Koryakovskoye; see Koryakovskoye Forpost
Forpost, Koryakovskoye, Russia; see also Forpost, Koryakovskoye; see Koryakovskoye Forpost
Forsterei-Seebad, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Seebad, Försterei-; see Giruljai
Frankivs’k, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano-Frankowsk; see Ivano-Frankivs’k
Frankovsk, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano-Frankowsk; see Ivano-Frankivs’k
Frankivs’k, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; Ivano-Frankowsk; see Ivano-Frankivs’k
Friedeck, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Friedeck
Friedland (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravdinsk
Friedrichsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pskovskoy(e)e
Friedrichsdorf, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Friedrichsdorf, Groß; Gross Friedrichsdorf; see Groß Friedrichsdorf
Friedrichsdorf, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Friedrichsdorf, Gross; Gross Friedrichsdorf; see Groß Friedrichsdorf
Friedrichsthal, Kaliningrad oblast, see Soldatowo
Frunse (1926-1991), Kirghizia, see Bishkek
Frunzenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Frunzensko(y)e
Frunzensko(y)e, formerly Bokellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Frunzenskoje
Fuchsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Petrovo
Fuchsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Semyonovo
Fuchshöhe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol’sho(y)e Selo
Furmanov, formerly Sereda (-1941), in Russia; see also Furmanow
Furmanovka, formerly Alt Kattenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Furmanowka
Furmanovo, formerly Stannaitischen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Furmanowo
Furmanovo, formerly Zweilinden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Furmanowo
Furmanov, Azerbaijan, see Furmanov
Furmanowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovka
Furmanowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovo
Füzuli, formerly Karyagino (-1959), in Azerbaijan; see also Füzuli

G

Gabelja, Aserbaijan, see Gablya
Gablya, formerly Kutkaschen (-1992?), in Azerbaijan; see also Gabelja
Gaffken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Parusno(y)e
Gagarin, formerly Geshanka (-1968), in Russia
Gajewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ga(y)evo
Gala, Dshohar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshohar-Gala; Gala, Dshohar-; see Dshohar-Gala
Gala, Dshokhar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshohar-Gala; Gala, Dshohar-; see Dshokhar-Gala
Gala, Sölsh-, Chechnya, Russia; see Sölsh-Gala
Galbrasten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Liversko(y)e
Gallgarben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Marshalsko(y)e
Galsdonai, formerly Galsdon-Joneiten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Galsdonaj
Galsdonaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Galsdonai
Galsdon-Joneiten, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Joneiten, Galsdon-; see Galsdonai
Gändčia, formerly Yelisavetpol (1804-1918) and Kirovabad (1935-1989), in Azerbaijan; see also Gandsha
Gandsha, Azerbaijan, see Gandčia
Gardinas (Lithuanian name), Belarus, see also Hrodna
Garino, formerly Ober-Eißeln, in Kaliningrad oblast
Garmo (Mountain) (-1925), Tajikistan, see Pik Imeni Ismail Samana
Garmo, Qullai (Mountain) (-1997), Tajikistan, see also Qullai Garmo; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani
Gassen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavsk
Gastel(l)ovo, formerly Groß Friedrichsdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gastel(l)owo
Gastel(l)ovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gastel(l)ovo
Gatchino, formerly Troitsk (1923-1929) and Krasnogvardeysk (1929-1944), in Leningrad oblast, Russia; see also Gatchino
Gatschina, Leningrad oblast, Russia; see also Gatschina, Gattschino
Gattschino, Leningrad oblast, Russia, see Gatchino
Gauden, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gauden, Groß-; Gross-Gauden; see Groß-Gauden
Gauden, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gauden, Groß-; Gross-Gauden; see Groß-Gauden
Gaudischkehmen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gaudischkehmen, Groß; Gross Gaudischkehmen; see Groß-Gaudischkehmen
Gaudischkehmen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gaudischkehmen, Groß; Gross Gaudischkehmen; see Groß-Gaudischkehmen
Gaudischkehmen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gaudischkehmen, Groß; Gross Gaudischkehmen; see Groß-Gaudischkehmen
Gavrilovo, formerly Gawaiten, then Herzogsrode (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gavrilowo
Gawrilowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gavrilovo
Gawaiten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gavrilovo
Ga(y)ovo, formerly Kropiens, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ga(j)ewo
Gegechkory (1936-1999), Georgia, Russia; see also Gegechkory
Gegetschkori (1936-1999), Georgia, Russia, see Gegechkory
Geniai, formerly Jennen, Cullmen-Jennen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Geniai
Geniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Geniaj
Georgenburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ma(y)evka
Georgenfelde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozerki
Georgia, Russia; see also Grusia, Grusinia (Proper name and old German name), Grusinien
Georgiu-Dej (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dej, Dshordshiou-; Dej, Georgiu-; Dshordshiou- Dej; see Liski
Gerdaun (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zhelesnodorozhnyy
Gerhardsgrund, Kaliningrad oblast, see Okhotno(y)e
Gerhardsheim, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kozhedubovo
Germau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Russko(y)e
Gertlaucken, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt
Gertlaucken
Gerwen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Prionsorskoye
Gerwischkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prionsorskoye
Ghalghaachie (Proper name for Ingushetia), in Russia; see also Inguscheitien
Gilge (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo
Girmowe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusko(y)e
Girrhehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grivino
Giruliai, formerly Förrsterei-seebad, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Giruliaj
Giruliaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Giruliai
Globuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Medovo(y)e
Gluschkowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gluschkovo
Glushkovo, formerly Plibischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gluschkowo
Gnibalai, formerly Ngieballen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gnibalaj
Gnibalaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gnibalai
Gnie, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Gnie
Gnieballen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gnibalai
Goldbach, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Goldbach, Groß-; Gross-Goldbach; see Groß-Goldbach
Goldbach, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Goldbach, Groß-; Gross-Goldbach; see Groß-Goldbach
Golij Karamysch (-1926), Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Karamysch, Golij; Karamysch, Goly; see Goly Karamysch
Golovkino, formerly Elchwerder, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Golowkino
Golovkino, formerly Nemonien, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Golowkino
Golowkino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Golovkino
Goly Karamysch (-1926), Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Golij Karamysch; Karamysch, Golij; Karamysch, Goly; see Krasnoarmeysk
Görritten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkino
Gorkij (1932-1990), Russia, see Gorky
Gorky (1932-1990), Russia; see also Gorkij; see Nizhny Novgorod
Gorlovka (Russian name with English spelling), Ukraine, see also Gorlovka; see Horlivka
Gorlowka (Russian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see Gorlovka
Gorno Altajsk, Russia; see also Altajsk, Gorno; Altajsk
Gorno Altajsk, formerly Ulula or Ulapa (1928/32) and Oirot-Tura (1948), in Russia; see also Altajsk Gorno; Altajsk Gorno; Gorno Altajsk
Gornozavodsk, formerly Naichoro (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Gornozavodsk
Gornozavodsk, Russia, see Gornozavodsk
Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo (1583-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischche, Zaryovo; Zaryovo Gorodischtsche; see Zaryovo Gorodischche
Gorodischche, Zaryovo (1583-1782), Russia; see also
Gorodischtsche, Zargowo; Zargowo Gorodischtsche; see Zaryovo Gorodishche

Gorodok, Jaizkij (-1774), Kazakhstan; see also Gorodok, Jaizkij Gorodok; see Jaizkij Gorodok

Gorodok, Yaizky (-1774), Kazakhstan; see also Gorodok, Yaizkij Gorodok; see Jaizkij Gorodok

Griwino, Kaliningrad oblast, Ukraine; see also Griwino, Kaliningrad oblast, Ukraine

Grienber, Gross-Feld, Kaliningrad district; see also Engelau, Gross; Engelau, Groß; see Groß Engelau

Gross-Felde, Kaliningrad district; see also Felde, Gross; Felde, Groß; see Groß-Felde

Gross-Feld, Kaliningrad district; see also Friedrichsdorf, Gross; Friedrichsdorf, Groß; see Groß Friedrichsdorf

Gross-Gauden, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gauden, Gross-; Gauden, Groß-; see Groß-Gauden

Gross-Gaudicheken, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gaudicheken, Gross; Gaudicheken, Groß; see Groß-Gaudicheken

Gross-Goldbach, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Goldbach, Gross-; Goldbach, Groß-; see Groß-Goldbach

Gross-Heydekurt (-1946), Lithuania; see also Heydekurt, Gross-; Heydekurt, Groß-; see Groß-Heydekurt

Gross-Hubnicken, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Hubnicken, Gross-; Hubnicken, Groß-; see Groß-Hubnicken

Gross Kackeschen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kackeschen, Gross; Kackeschen, Groß; see Groß Kackeschen

Gross Kuhren, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kuhren, Gross; Kuhren, Groß; see Groß Kuhren

Gross Legitten, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Legitten, Gross; Legitten, Groß; see Groß Legitten

Gross-Lenkenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lenkenau, Gross-; Lenkenau, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkenau

Gross-Lenkeningken, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lenkeningken, Gross-; Lenkeningken, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkeningken

Gross-Lindenu, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lindenu, Gross-; Lindenu, Groß-; see Groß-Lindenu

Gross Ni(e)budschen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ni(e)budschen, Gross; Ni(e)budschen, Groß; see Groß Ni(e)budschen

Gross Pentlack, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pentlack, Gross-; Pentlack, Groß-; see Groß-Pentlack

Gross Rominten, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rominten, Gross; Rominten, Groß; see Groß Rominten

Gross Rudszen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rudszen, Gross; Rudszen, Groß; see Groß Rudszen

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Kurjan, formerly Zaryovo Gorodishche (1553-1782), in Russia
Kurilsk, formerly Sana (-1947; Japanese), in Russia
Kurman-Kemelchi (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine; see also Kemelchi, Kurman-; Kemetschi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemelchi; see Krasnovardesksye
Kurman-Kemeltschi (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine; see also Kemelchi, Kurman-; Kemetschi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemelchi
Kurortnoye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kurortnoye
Kurortnoye, formerly Wohnsdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kurortnoye
Kurschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rakitino
Kurchatov, formerly Semipalatinsk-21 (-1971), in Kazakhstan; see also Kurchatow
Kurtschatow, Kazakhstan, see Kurchatov
Kusnezk, Russia, see Kuznetsk
Kusnezk-Sibirskij (-1932), Russia; see also Sibirskij, Kusnezk-Sibirskij; see Kuznetsk-Sibirskey
Kusnezkij, Leninsk-, Russia; see also Leninsk-Kusnezkij; see Kuznetskiy-Kuznetskiy
Kussen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesnovo
Kustanai, Kazakhstan; see also Kustanai; see Kostanai
Kustanai, Kazakhstan, see Kustanai
Kutkaschen (-1992?), Azerbaijan, see Gabelya
Kutkaschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutkaschen
Kutkaschenkoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutschitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutschitten
Kutuzov, formerly Kleschowen or Kleszowen, then Kleschaumen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kutuzow
Kutuzovo, formerly Schirwindt (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kutuzowo
Kutuzovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzov
Kutuzowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzovo
Kuybyshev, formerly Kainsk (-1935), in Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; see also Kuybyschew
Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia; see also Kuybyschew; see Bulgar
Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia; see also Kuybyschew; see Samara
Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (1936-1957), Russia, see also Kuybyschewka-Wostotschnaja; Wostotschnaja, Kuybyschewka-; Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka-; see Belogorsk

Ladushkin, Laduschkin, Kaliningrad oblast; see Ladushkin

Labiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Polessk

Lasdienellen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lasdehnen; see also Lazdehnen; see Laptau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Muromskoe

Belkino formerly Kaspysky (1944-1992), in Kalmykia, Lagan, formerly Troitskosavsk (1932-?), in Buryat oblast, Russia; see also Kjachta

Kysyls (Tribe), see Kyzyls

Kyzyl, formerly Belozarsk [1914 (Founding) - 1918] and Khem-Beldyr (1918-1926), in Russia; see also Ksilo

Kyzyl-Orda, formerly Perovsk (-1925), in Kazakhstan; see also Ksilo-Orda; Orda, Ksilo; Orda, Kyzyl-

Kyzyljars, formerly Kyzyljari, formerly Orda, Kyzyl-; Kyzyl-Orda, formerly Kolchugino (1922) and Lenino (1922-1925), in Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Leninsk-Kusnezki; Kusnezki, Leninskoje;

Kyzyljar, Ukraine, see Kyzyljar; see also Melitopol

L

Labagienen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino

Labiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Polesk

Laduschkin, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ladushkin

Ladushkin, formerly Ludwigsort, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ladushkin

Lagan, formerly Kaspsky (1944-1992), in Kalmykia, Russia

Langenfelde (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Belkino

Laptau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Muromskoye

Lasdehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lazdehnen; see Krasnoznamsensk

Lasdielnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Lasdinehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Laugszargen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lauksargiai

Laukischchen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saransko(y)e

Lauknen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gromovo

Lauksargiai, formerly Laugszargen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lauksargiai

Lauksargiai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lauksargiai

Lauth, Kaliningrad oblast, see Isakovo

Lasdehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lasdehnen; see Krasnoznamsensk

Lbischtschenk (-1939), Orel oblast, Kazakhstan, see Lbishchenk

Lbishchenk (-1939), Orel oblast, Kazakhstan; see also Lbischtshensk; see Chapay(ve)vo

Legitten, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Legitten; Legitten, Groß; see Groiß Legitten

Legitten, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Legitten; Legitten, Gross; see Groiß Legitten

Lemberg (German name), Ukraine, see L'viv

Lengwethen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lunino

Leninabad (1936-1991), Tajikistan, see Khujand

Leninakan (1924-1990), Armenia, see Gyumri

Leningrad (26 January 1924 - October 1991), Russia, see Sankt Petersburg

Lenino (1922-1925), Russia, see Leninsk-Kuznetsky

Leningorski, formerly Novaya Pismyanka (1941), in Tatarstan, Russia

Lenwashingk, formerly Rider (1941), in Kazakhstan

Leninsk, formerly Assake (-1938), in Uzbekistan

Leninsk, formerly Prischib (-1919), in Volgograd oblast, Russia

Leninsk, formerly Tura-Tam (-1958), in Kazakhstan

Leninskij, Russia, see Leninsky

Leninskij, Tajikistan, see Leninsky

Leninsk-Kusnezki, formerly Leninsk-Kusnezki, formerly Kusnezkij, Leninsk-; Kusnezkij, Leninskoje, see Leninsk-Kuznetskiy

Levoberezhno(y)e, formerly Maklakovo (-1975), in Russia

Lesosibirsk, formerly Najosi (-1946; Japanese), in Russia

Lensk, formerly Mukhtuyka (-1963), in Yakutia, Russia; see also Lesnoy, Leninskij, Tajikistan

Lenkenau, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lenkenau; Lenkenau, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkenau

Lenkenau, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lenkenau; Lenkenau, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkenau

Lenkningenken, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lenkningenken; Lenkningenken, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkningenken

Lenkningenken, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lenkningenken; Lenkningenken, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkningenken

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy, formerly Kolchugino (1922) and Lenino (1922-1925), in Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Leninsk-Kusnezki; Kusnezki, Leninskoje;

Lenningrad, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lenningrad; Lenningrad, Groß-; see Groß-Lenningrad

Lenningrad, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lenningrad; Lenningrad, Groß-; see Groß-Lenningrad

Lensk, formerly Mukhtuyka (-1963), in Yakutia, Russia

Lermontofo, formerly Ischdaggen, then Branden (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lermontowko

Lermontowko, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo

Lesnoi, formerly Sar(ce)kau, then Sarkova, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lesnoj

Lesnoj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesnoi

Lesnoj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesnoy(e)

Lesnoy(e), formerly Groß-Lenkningenken, then Groß-Lenkenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lesnoj

Lesogorsk, formerly Najosi (-1946; Japanese), in Russia

Lesosibirsk, formerly Maklakovo (-1975), in Russia

Levoberezhno(y)e, formerly Schakuhnen or Schakuknen?, then Schakendorf (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lewobereshnoje

Lewobereshnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see

Levoberezhno(y)e
Lichtenhagen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yablonevo(y)e
Liebenfelde (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zales’ other
Lindena, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lindena; Lindena, Groß-; see Groß-Lindena
Lindena, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Lindena; Lindena, Gross-; see Groß-Lindena
Lindenhörst, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenovo
Linkuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rzhevsko(y)e
Lipnja, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipnyaki
Lipnyaki, formerly Drausen or Trausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipnyaki
Lipovka, formerly Gutawutschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipowka
Lipovo, formerly Ohldorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipowo
Lipowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovka
Lipowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovo
Liski, formerly Georgiu-Dej or also Dshordshiu-Desh (1965-1990), in Romania
Liski, formerly Svboda (1918-1943), in Voronezh oblast, Russia
Listvenno(y)e, formerly Schneckenmooor, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Listwennoje
Livensko(y)e, formerly Dreifurt, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Livenskoje
Livensko(y)e, formerly Galbraaten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Livenskoje
Listwennoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvenno(y)e
Lwowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lwowskoje
Letno(y)e, formerly Tenkitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ljotnoje
Ljotnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Letno(y)e
Ljublino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lyublino
Löbeggallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Löbenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Logvino, formerly Medenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Logvino
Logvino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Logvino
Lomonosov, formerly Oranienbaum [-1948; arose between 1710-1725 as Schloß (Castle) Oranienbaum], in Russia; see also Lomonosow
Lomonosow, Russia, see Lomonov
Lomponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lumpenai
Lopasa (1954), Russia, see Chekhov
Lopatino (1940), Mari oblast, Russia, see Volzhsk
Losinoostrovskaya (-1939; in 1960 incorporated into Moscow), Russia; see also Losinoostrofskaja; see Babushkin
Losinoostrovskaja (-1939), Russia, see Losinoostrovskaya
Losovsk (1971-1992), Moldova; see also Losowsk; see Singherej
Losovsk (1971-1992), Moldova, see Losovsk
Lüwenhagen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Komsomols’k
Lubki, Kaliningrad oblast; see Dubki
Luch, Krasnyy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnyy Lutsch; Lutsch, Krasnyy; see Krasnyy Luch
Ludwigsort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ladushkin
Lugansk, formerly Voroshilovgrad (1935-958 and 1970-1990), in Ukraine
Lugowen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tchaikovsko(y)e
Lugovo(y)e, formerly Gutenfeld, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lugowoje
Lugowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e
Luijenberg (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Zeleny Bor
Lumpenai, formerly Lompönen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lumpenaj
Lumpenaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lumpenai
Lunino, formerly Hohensalzburg, in Kaliningrad oblast
Lusav (1967), Armenia; see also Lusavan; see Charenzavan
Lusawan (-1967), Armenia, see Lusavan
Lushki, formerly Tarputtschen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Lüschn (Chinese name), Russia, see Port Arthur
Lutsch, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnyj Lutsch, Luch, Krasnyy, see Krasnyy Luch
L’viv (Ukrainian name); see also Lvov (Russian name), Lwiw, Lemberg (German name), in Ukraine
L’vov, Ukraine; see also Lwow, see L’viv
L’vovsko(y)e, formerly Gudwallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lwowskoje
Lwiw, Ukraine, see L’viv
Lwow, Ukraine, see Lvov
Lwowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see L’vovsko(y)e
Lygove, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lygove; see Tchaikovsko(y)e
Lugovoe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lygove
Lyublino, formerly Seerappen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lyublino
M
Macharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Makharadse
Machatschkala, Russia, see Makhachkala
Mahilou, Belarus, see Mahilyou
Mahilyou, formerly Mohilev, in Belarus; see also Mahilou
Maiskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Maisko(y)e, formerly Mallwischken or Malbwischken?, then Mallwen (1938-1945?), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Maiskoje
Majakowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Majakowskij (1940-1991), Georgia, Russia, see Mayakovskij
Majakowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovsko(y)e
Majekwa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maty’evka
Majowska, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayovka
Makarow, formerly Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia; see also Makarov
Makarov, Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov
Makejewka, Ukraine, see Makeyevka
Makharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Makharadse
Machatschkala, Russia, see Makhachkala
Mahilou, Belarus, see Mahilyou
Mahilyou, formerly Mohilev, in Belarus; see also Mahilou
Maiskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Maisko(y)e, formerly Mallwischken or Malbwischken?, then Mallwen (1938-1945?), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Maiskoje
Majakowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovskij (1940-1991), Georgia, Russia, see Mayakovskij
Majakowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovsko(y)e
Majekwa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maty’evka
Majowska, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayovka
Makarow, formerly Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia; see also Makarov
Makarov, Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov
Makejewka, Ukraine, see Makeyevka
Make(y)evka, formerly D(m)itri(y)evsko(y)e (-1931), in Ukraine; see also Makejewka
Makhachkala, formerly Petrovsk-Port (1922); in 1844, was founded as a military base by the name of Petrovsko(y)e, in Russia; see also Machatschkala
Makharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia; see also Macharadse; see Osurgeti
Maklakowo (-1975), Russia, see also Maklakowo; see Lesosibirsk
Maklakowo (-1975), Russia, see Maklakowo
Malbwischken, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Malinovka, formerly Biot(c)hen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Maisko(y)e
Malinowka, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Malinovka
Malinowo, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Malinowo
Malinowo, Novyy (-1907), in Uzbekistan; see also Malinowo
Mans'iysk, Khanty-; see also Chanty-Mansijsk;
Mansijsk, Chanty-, Russia; see also Chanty-Mansijsk;
Mans'iysk, Khanty-; see Chanty-Mansijsk
Mans'iysk, Khanty-, Russia; see also Chanty-Mansijsk;
Mans'iisk, Khanty-; see Khanty- Mans'iysk
Maoka (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Kholmsk
Marganez, formerly Komintern (1938-1943?), in Ukraine
Margelan, Novyy (-1907), in Uzbekistan; see also Margelan, Nowyj; Novyy Margelan; see Novyy Margelan
Margelan, Nowyj (-1907), in Uzbekistan; see also Margelan, Novyj; Nowyj Margelan; see Novyy Margelan
Meliopol (-1955), in Lithuania, see Marijampole
Mariampol, Lithuania, see Marijampole
Marienpol, Ukraine, see Mariupol
Marijampole, formerly Mariampol (-1955), then Kapsukas (1955-1991), in Lithuania
Mar'ino, formerly Arnau, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Mar'ino
Mariupol, formerly Zhdanov (1948-1989), also called Marienpol by German Russians, in Ukraine
Marjino, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Mar’ino
Marks, Russia, see Marx
Marksstat, Russia, see also Marxstadt
Markthausen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad Oblast, see Vysoko(y)e
Marschalsko(y)e, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Marschalsko(y)e
Marschen, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Volochy(a)y
Marschalen, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Volochy(a)y
Marschalssko(y)e, formerly Gallgarben, then Gullgarben, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Marschalsko(y)e
Martwili, formerly Gegechkori (1936-1999), in Georgia, Russia; see also Martwili
Martwili, Georgia, Russia, see Martwili
Marx, formerly Baronsk (-1920) and Marxstadt or Marksstat (1920-1941), in Russia; see also Marx
Marxstadt (1920-1941), Russia; see also Marksstat; see Marx
Matrosowo, formerly Gilge (-1946), in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Matrosowo
Matrosovo, formerly Uggeln, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Matrosowo
Matrosowo, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Matrosowo
Mattenua, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Ugryumovo Novo(y)e
Mauenfelde, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Klyuchi
Mayakovsko(y)e, formerly Nemmersdorf, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Majakovsko(y)e
Mayakovsko(y)e (1940-1991), Georgia, Russia; see also Majakovskij; see Baghdadi
Ma(y)evka, formerly Georgenburg, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Majewka, Majowka, Mayovka
Mayovka, Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Majowka; see Ma(y)evka
Mechnikow, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Mekhnikow
Medenau, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Logyno
Medovo(y)e, formerly Globuhnen, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Medowoje
Medovo(y)e, formerly Sollnicken, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Medowoje
Medowoje, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Medovo(y)e
Medukallen, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Kolzovsko(y)e
Medvedizkaya, Ust- (-1923), Volgograd Oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaya, Ust-; Ust-Medvedizkaya; see Ust-Medvedizkaya
Medvedizkaja, Ust- (-1923), Volgograd Oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaya, Ust-; Ust-Medvedizkaya; see Ust-Medvedizkaya
Mehlauken, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Zales’e
Mehlkehmen, Kaliningrad Oblast, see Kaliningrad Oblast
Mekhnikov, formerly Neuhäuser, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Mechnikow
Mekhnikov, formerly Neuhäuser, in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Mechnikow
Melitopol, formerly Novo-Alexandrovka (1841), in Ukraine; see also Kyzylyar (Tartar name)
Melnikov(o), formerly Rudau (-1946), in Kaliningrad Oblast; see also Melnikov(o)
Melnikow(o), Kaliningrad Oblast, see Melnikov(o)
Memel (City), Lithuania, see also Klaipeda
Memel (River), Lithuania; see also Nemunas (Lithuanian name) and Njemen (Germanized)
Mendelejew, Russia; see Mendele(y)ev
Mendele(y)ev, formerly Bondyushsky (-1967), in Tatarstan, Russia; see also Mendelejew
Merv (-1937), Turkmenistan; see also Merv; see Mari
Merw (-1937), Turkmenistan, see Mer
Meshduretschensk, Russia, see Mezhdurechensk
Meshduretschje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mezhdurech(y)e
Mezhdurechensk, formerly Olsheras (1946-1955), in Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Meshduretschensk
Mezhdurech(y)e, formerly Norkitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Meshduretschje
Micha Zchakaja (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia; see also Zchakaja, Micha; Zkhakaya, Mikha; see Mikha Zkhakaya
Michurinsk, formerly Kozlov (-1932), in Russia; see also Mitschurinsk
Mikha Zkhakaya (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia; see also Zchakaja, Micha; Zkhakaya, Mikha; see Senaki
Mikojan (1935-1957), Armenia; see Mikoyan
Mikojan-Schachar (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia; see also Schachar, Mikojan-; Shakhar, Mikoyan-; see Mikoyan-Shakhar
Mikolajiv (Ukrainian name with English spelling), Ukraine, see Nikola(y)ev
Mikolajiw (Ukrainian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see Mikolaiv
Mikoyan (1935-1957), Armenia; see also Mikojan; see Yekhegnadsor
Mikojan-Shakhar (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia; see also Mikojan-Schachar; Schachar, Mikojan-; Shakhar, Mikoyan-; see Mikoyan-Shakhar
Milluhn, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Yekhegnadsor
Milluhnrode, Kaliningrad oblast; see Zelenovo
Minusa-Tartars (People); see also Minus-Tatars; Tataren, Minusa-Tatars; Tataren, Minusa-Tatars
Minusa-Tatars (People); see also Tatars, Minusa-Tatars; Tataren, Minusa-Tatars; Tataren, Minusa-Tatars
Mirsachul (-1961), Uzbekistan; see also Mirsatschul; see Gulistan
Mirsatschul (-1961), Uzbekistan, see Mirsachul
Mirsajan (-1938), Kazakhstan; see Mirzojan
Mirzoyan (-1938), Kazakhstan; see also Mirsojan; see Taraz
Mitschurinsk, Russia; see Michurinsk
Mochowa (Reka) (-1929), Russia; see also Maxhwah Reka; Reka, Mocha; Reka, Motscha; see Chapa(y)evka
Mochowoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see Mochowoje
Mogiljow, Belarus; see also Mogilyov, see Mohilev
Mogilyov, Belarus; see also Mogiljow, Mogiljow, see Mohilev
Mohilev, Belarus; see also Mogilyov, Mogiljow, see Mahilyou
Mokhovo(y)e, formerly Wiskiauten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mochowoje
Mollehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kashtanovka
Molotov (1940-1957), Russia; see also Molotow; see Nolinsk
Molotovsk (1938-1957), Russia; see also Molotov; see Severodvinsk
Molotow (1940-1957), Russia, see Molotov
Molotowsk, Russia, see Molotovsk
Molotovsk (1940-1957), Russia; see also Molotowsk; see Molotow
Moltsehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kosmodemyansko(y)e
Montschegorsk, formerly Monche Guba (-1937), in Russia; see also Montschegorsk
Monsche Guba (-1937), Russia; see also Guba, Monche; Guba, Montsche; Montsche Guba; see Montschegorsk
Monsche Guba (-1937), Russia; see also Guba, Monche; Guba, Montsche; see Montsche Guba
Mordovsko(y)e, formerly Groß Legitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mordowskoje
Mordowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mordovsko(y)e
Morskoe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Morsko(y)e
Morskoy(e), formerly Alt Pilikopen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Morskoje
Mosirnowyj, formerly Klein-Gnie, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mosirnowyj
Mosirnowyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mosirnowyj
Moskovsk, Russia(?), Ukraine (?); see Moscowskij; see Shakhrikhan
Moscowskij (-1970), Andishan oblast, Uzbekistan; see also Moscowskij; see Shakhrikhan
Moscowskij (-1970), Andishan oblast, Uzbekistan; see Moscowskij
Mostovo(y)e, formerly Alt Sköpen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mostowoje
Mostowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mostovo(y)e
Motscha (Reka) (-1929), Russia; see also Reka, Mocha; Reka, Motscha; see Mochachiev
Mukhtaja (-1963), Yakutia, Russia; see also Mukhtaja; Mukhtya
Mühlhausen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gvardeysko(y)e
Mukachevo (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Mukatschewo, Munkachevo
Mukatschewo, Ukraine, see Mukachevo
Mulden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Perevalovo
Muldszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Perevalovo
Mündenhöhe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gvardeysko(y)e
Munskoye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Poltavsko(y)e
Munkachevo (Russian name), Ukraine; see also Munkatschewo, Munkachevo
Munkatschewo, Ukraine, see Mukachevo
Murmansk, formerly Romanov-na-Murmane or Romanovsk (1917), in Russia
Muromsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Muromsko(y)e
Nabereschnyje Tschelny, Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhnyje; Tschelny, Nabereschnyje; see Naberezhnyje Chelny
Naberezhnyje Chelny, formerly Brezhnev (1982-1988), in Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhnyje; Naberezhnyje Chelny; Tschelny, Naberezhnyje
Nachimowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nakhimovo
Nadeshdino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nadezhdino
Nadeshdinsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nadeshdinsk
Nadeshdinsk, formerly Kutschitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nadeshdino
Nadeshdinsk (1926-1934 and 1937-1939), Russia; see also Nadeshdinsk; see Serov
Naichoro (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Gornoazavodsk
Najosi (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Lesogorsk
Nakhimovo, formerly Klein-Scharlack, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nakhimowo
Natiskiai, formerly Nattkischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Natiskiaj
Natiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Natiskiaj
Nautzkien, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrino
Navoi, formerly Kermine (-1958), in Uzbekistan; see also Nawoj
Nawoj, Uzbekistan, see Navoi
Nekrasovo, formerly Karpoven, then Karpauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasowo
Nekrasovo, formerly Nekrasovo, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasow
Nekrasovo, formerly Nekrasovo, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasowo
Nekrasovo, formerly Schaaken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasowo
Nekrasowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo
Neman, formerly Hag(a)nita, then Ragnit (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nemian, N(y)eman
Neman (River) (Russian name), Lithuania; see also Nemian, N(y)eman, see Memel (River)
Nemansko(y)e, formerly Trappönen, then Trappen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also N(j)emansko(y)e
Nemanzata, formerly Nimmersatt (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Nemmersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovsko(y)e
Nemunia, Kaliningrad oblast, see Golovkino
Nemunas (River) (Lithuanian name), see Memel
Neringa, formerly Nida (?) or Nidden (?) (-1946), in Lithuania
Nesterov, formerly Sholkev (-1951), in L’vov oblast, Ukraine; see also Nesterow
Nesterov, formerly Stallupö(h)nen or Stalluponen, then Ebenrode (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nesterov
Nesterow, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Nesterow, Ukraine, see Nesterov
Neuhausen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gur’yevsk
Neuhäuser, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mekhnikov
Neukirchen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timiryazevo
Neukuhren (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Pionerskiy
Neunoßau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Privol’no(y)e
Neurinderort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino
Neurugeln, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ruguliai
Neutief, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kosa
Neu Weynthen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Weynthen, Neu; see Istok
Nevdubstroj (-1953?), Russia; see also Newdubstrok; see Kirovsk
Nevesk, formerly Chonto (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Newsk
Newinsky, Verkhny-; Russia; see also Newinskij, Werchnij-; Werchnij-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Nevisky
Nevskoye, formerly Pillupönen or Pilluponen, then Schloßbach (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Newskoje
Nevskoye, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevskoye; Aleksandro-Nevisky; Aleksandro-Nevisko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newskoje; Nevskoye, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; see Aleksandro-Nevskoye
Nevskoye, Alexander-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevskoye; Aleksandro-Nevisky; Aleksandro-Newskoje; Nevskoye, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; see Aleksandro-Nevskoye
Newdubstroj (-1953?), Russia, see Nevdubstroj
Newesk, Russia, see Nevesk
Newinskij, Werchnij-, Russia; see also Newinskij, Werchnij-; Werchnij-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Nevisky
Newskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Newsko(y)e
Newskoje, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Newsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; see Aleksandro-Newsko(y)e
Newskoje, Alexander-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Newsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newskoje; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; see Aleksandro-Newsko(y)e
Newskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Newsko(y)e
Nida, Lithuania, see Neringa
Nidden, Lithuania, see Neringa
Ni(e)buds(c)hen, see Krasnogorsko(y)e
Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Ni(e)buds(c)hen; Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Groß-; see Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen
Ni(e)buds(c)hen Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Ni(e)buds(c)hen; Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Gross; see Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen
Nikitin Rog, Ukraine; see also Rog, Nikitin; see Nikopol
Nikitovka, formerly Uszpiaunen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nitikowka

Nikitovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nikitovka

Nikolajew, Ukraine, see Nikolajew(y)ev

Nikolajewsk (-1918), Saratov oblast, Russia, see Nikolajewsk(y)ev

Nikolajewsk, Nowo- (-1925), Russia; see also Nikolajew(y)evsk, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewsk; see Novo-Nikolajewsk(y)ev

Nikola(y)ev, Ukraine; see also Nikolajew; see Nikolajewsk(y)ev

Nikola(y)evsk (-1918), Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Nikolajewsk(y)ev

Nikola(y)evsk, Nowo- (-1925), Russia; see also Nikolajewsk(y)evsk, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewsk; see Novo-Nikolajewsk(y)evsk

Nikolaus II Land (Group of Islands), Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also North Land; see Severnaya Zemlya

Nikolsk (-1926), Russia, see Nikolsk-Ussurijskij; Ussurijskij, Nikolsk-; Ussurysko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nikolsk-Ussurysko(y)e; Ussurysko(y)e, Nikolsk-; Ussurysky, Nikolsk-; see Nikolsk-Ussurysky

Nikolsk-Ussuryskiij (1926-1935), Russia; see also Ussuryskiij, Nikolsk-; Ussurysky, Nikolsk-; see Nikolsk-Ussuryskiij

Nikopol, formerly Nikitin Rog, in Ukraine

Nimmersatt (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemerzata

Ninozminda, formerly Bogdanovka (-1992?), in Georgia

Niptovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Niptovka

Nizowje, formerly Waldau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nizowsko(y)e

Niwensko(y)e, formerly Wittenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Niwenskoje

Niwenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Niwensko(y)e

Nizhny Agdshakend (-1938; since 1991?), Azerbaijan; see also Agdshakend, Nizhny; Agdshakend, Nizhny; see Nizhny Agdshakend

Nishnij-Novgorod, Russia; see also Nowgorod, Nishnij-; Nizhny-Novgorod, Nishnij-; see Nizhny-Novgorod

Nolinsk, formerly Molotovsk (1940-1957), in Russia

Noraschen (-1964), Azerbaijan, see Shahhrakan

Nordenburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Krylowo

Norkitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mezhdurech(y)ye

North Land (Group of islands), Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also Nikolaus II Land; see Severnaya Zemlya

Nöteborg (1611), Russia, see Petrokrepost

Novaya Buhkara (-1935), Uzbekistan; see also Bukhara; Buhkara, Novaya; Bukhara Buchara; see Kagan

Novaya Derevnya, formerly Alt Gerlaucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnya, Novaya; Derevnja, Nowaja; Nowaja Derevnja

Novaya, Ovrazhnaya; see Ovrazhnaya Novaja; see Ovrazhnaja Novaja; see Ovrazhnaya Novaja

Novaya Pismjanka (-1941), Tartastan, Russia; see also Pismjanka, Nowaja; Pismjanka, Novaya; see Leninogorsk

Novgorod (- ca. 1998), Russia; see also Nowgorod; see Veliky Novgorod

Novgorod, Nizhny-, Russia; see also Nizhny-Novgorod; Novgorod, Nishnij-; see Nizhny- Novgorod

Novo-Aleksandrovka (-1841), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Levkovskij, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo- Aleksandrovka; see Novo-Aleksandrovka

Novo-Aleksandrovka (-1841), Ukraine; see also Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo- Aleksandrovka; see Novo-Aleksandrovka

Novo-Bobruisk, formerly Ilmsdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Novo-; Bobruisk, Novo-; Nowo-Bobruisk

Novodvinsk, formerly Zwiahel and Zwhil; also Swehl and Swell (Germanized), in Ukraine; see also Nowodvinsk

Novograd Volhynsk, formerly Zhabianska and Zhabia, also Zhebinska and Zhebiatska (Germanized), in Ukraine; see also Novograd Volhynsk; Volhynsk, Novograd; Wolhynsk Novograd

Novo-Kholmogory (1584-1613), Russia; see also Cholmogory, Novo-; Kholmogory, Novo-; Novo-Cholmogory; see Arkhangels'k

Novo-Kolkhozno(y)e, formerly Angenbrück, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kolchosnoje, Novo-; Kolchosnoje, Novo-; Novo-Kolchosnoje

Novokuznezk, formerly Kuznetsk or Kuznetsk-Sibirsky (-1932) and Stalinsk (1932-1961), in Russia; see also Novokuznezk

Novomariinsk (-1923), Russia; see also Nowomarijinsk; see Anadyr
Ochotnoye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Okhotno(y)e
Ochtirka, Ukraine, see Okhtirka
Ochotolite, Kaliningrad oblast, see Okhtolite
Odesskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Odesko(y)e
Odessko(y)e, formerly Parhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Odesskoje
Ogly, Dshalil- (-1924), Armenia, see Dshalil-Ogly
Ogu, Kotor, Ukraine, see Kotur Ogu
Oguz, formerly Wartaschen (-1992), in Azerbaijan
Ohldorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovo
Oir-Tura (-1948), Russia; see also Tura, Oir-; see Gorno Altaysk
Ohkhotno(y)e, formerly Gerhardsgrund, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ochotnoye
Okhtirka (Ukrainian name with English spelling), see also Achtirka (Russian name with German spelling), Akhtirka (Russian name with English spelling), Ochtirka (Ukrainian name with German spelling), in Ukraine
Ochotolite, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ochotolite; see Progress
Oktemberian (1932-1996?), Armenia, see Armavir
Oktjabr'sk, Aktyubinsk oblast, Kazakhstan, see Oktyabr'sk
Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Oktyabr'sk
Oktjabr'sko(y)e, formerly Alt Weynthen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Oktyabrsk, formerly Kandagach (-1967), in Aktyubinsk oblast; see Oktyabr'sko(y)e
Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Oktyabrsk
Ohldorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovo
Oir-Tura (-1948), Russia; see also Tura, Oir-; see Gorno Altaysk
Ola, Joschkar-, Russia; see also Joschkar-Ola; Ola, Yoshkar-; see Yoshkar-Ola
Ola, Yoshkar-, Russia; see also Joschkar-Ola; Ola, Joschkar-; see Yoshkar-Ola
Olekhowatka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ol’khovatka
Olechowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Olekhovo
Olekho, formerly Grieben, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olechowo
Oleksandria, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Oleksandrija, Olexandrija, Oleksandrija; see Alexander
Oleksandrija, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Oleksandrija, Olexandrija, Oleksandrija; see Alexander
Oleksandrija, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Oleksandrija, Olexandrija, Oleksandrija; see Alexander
Oleksandrija (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandrija, Oleksandrija, Oleksandrija, Oleksandrija; see Alexander
Olivio, formerly Groß-Waltersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olchowatka
Ol'khovatka, formerly Walterkehm(en), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olchowatka
Olschera (1946-1955), Kemerovo oblast, Russia, see Mezdurechensk
Oral, from 1613-1622 founded as Yaizky Gorodok (-1774), then Ural'sk (- ca.1991), in Kazakhstan
Oranienbaum (-1948), Russia, see Lomonosov
Orda, Ksilk, Kazakhstan, see Ksilk-Orda
Orde, Ust-, Russia, see Ust-Orde
Ordschonikidze, see Ordschonikidze
Ordnychik, Ust- (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynskij, Ust-; Ust-Ordnychik; see Ust-Ordynskij
Ordynskij, Ust- (-1991), Russia; see also Ordnychik, Ust-; Ust-Ordnychik; see Ust-Ordynskij
Ordschonikidze (1949-1989), Georgia, Russia; see also Ordschonikidze; see Charagauli
Ordschonikidze (-1944), Don district, Ukraine; see also Ordschonikidze; see Yenak(y)evo
Ordschonikidze (1931-1944 and 1954-1990 or 1954-1990 or 1957? - 1991), Russia; see also Ordschonikidze; see Vladikavkaz
Ordschonikidzeabad (1936-1992?), Tajikistan, see Kofamikon
Orecchowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Orehkovo
Orekhovo, formerly Althof, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Orehkovo
Orel, Russia; see also Orel, Oryol
Orenburg, formerly Chkalov (1938-1957), in Russia
Oreshek (1323), Russia, see Petrokrepost
Orjol, Russia; see also Orel; see Orel
Orlov, formerly Khalturin (1923-1992), in Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Orlov
Orlov, Kirov oblast, Russia, see Orlov
Orochovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ornovo; see Rodniki
Orono, Kaliningrad oblast, see Orono
Oryol, Russia; see also Orel; see Orel
Osereki, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozerki, Ozyorky
Osersk, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ozersk, Ozorsk
Osinovka, formerly Stempelken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Osinovka
Osinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Osinowka
Osipenko (1939-1958), Ukraine, see Berdyansk
Osipovsk (1939-1958), Ukraine; see also Osipovsk; see Berdichev
Osipovsk (1939-1958), Ukraine, see Osipovsk
Oskemen, formerly Ust-Kamenogorsk (ca. 1991), in Kazakhstan
Osipenko, formerly Novospassovka (-1939), in Russia
Ostjakovo-Wogulsk (-1940), Russia, see also Vogulsk, Ostyako; Vogulsk, Ostyako; see Ostyako-Vogulsk
Ostradirven, Kaliningrad oblast, see Usenai
Ostrogoskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ostrogozhsko(y)e
Ostrogosko(y)e, formerly Rucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ostrogoskoje
Ostjakovo-Vogulsk (-1940), Russia; see also Ostyako-Wogulsk; Vogulsk, Ostyako; Vogulsk, Ostyako; see Khanty-Mansiysk
Osoribi, formerly Makharadse (1934-1989), in Georgia, Russia
Otomari (1946; Japanese), Russia, see Korsakov
Otradnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Otradno(y)e
Otradno(y)e, formerly Kunigehlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Otradnoje
Otradno(y)e, formerly Stroppau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Otradnoje
Ovidiopol, also called Widerpol by German Russians, in Ukraine
Ovrazhnaya Novaya, formerly Blumenbach, in Kaliningrad oblast, see also Ovrazhnaya Novaya; Novaya, Ovrazhnaya; Nowaja, Owrashnaja
Ovrazhnaya Novaya, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Novaya, Ovrazhnaya; Nowaja, Owrashnaja; see Ovrazhnaya Novaya
Ozerki, formerly Aglawischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Oserki
Ozerki, formerly Georgenfelde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Oserki
Ozerki, formerly Groß Lindenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Oserki
Ozersk, formerly Darkehmen (-1938), then Angerapp (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Osersk, Ozyorsk
Ozyorki, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozyorsk
Ozyorsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozyorsk

P, Q

Pabeduppen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Karamyshevo
Pabuduppen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krain(y)en(y)e
Pagegiaj, formerly Pogegen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Pagegiaj
Pakamoniai, formerly Pakamonen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Pakamoniai
Pakamoniai, formerly Pakamonen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pakamoniai
Pakamoniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pakamoniai
Paldiski, formerly Baltischport (-1945?), in Estonia
Palmnicken (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Yantarnyy
Panfilov, formerly Dsharkent (-1942), in Kazakhstan; see also Panfilow
Panfilow, Kazakhstan, see Panfilov
Pareyken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelyono(y)e
Parnehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnyy Yar
Parnehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Odessko(y)e
Pärnu, Estonia; see also Pernau (German name), Pjarnu, Pyärnu
Partizansk, formerly Suchan (-1972), in Primorsk oblast, Russia
Parusnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Parusno(y)e
Parusno(y)e, formerly Gaffken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Parusnoje
Paschken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plaskiai
Paseliszkiai, formerly Paszelischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Paseliskiai
Paseliskiai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Paseliskiai
Pasiasiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiasia
Paskalwen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubki
Paszelschkien, Kaliningrad oblast, see Paseliskiai
Paszieszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiasia
Paterswalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol’shaya Polyana
Pawlodar, founded in 1720 as Koryakovsky Forpost, in Kazakhstan; see also Pawlodar
Pawlowsk, formerly Sluzk (1918-1944), in Leningrad oblast, Russia; see also Pawlowsk
Pawlodar, Kazakhstan, see Pawlodar
Pawlowsk, Russia, see Pawlowsk
Pechenga, formerly Petsamo (-1948; Finnish), in Russia; see also Petschenga
Pellingken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pellingken
Pentlack, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-Pentlack; Pentlack, Groß-; see Groß-Pentlack
Pentlack, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Groß-Pentlack; Pentlack, Gross-; see Groß-Pentlack
Perejalslaw (-1943), Ukraine, see Pereyaslav
Perejalslaw-Chmelnikizkij, Ukraine; see also Chmelnikizkij, Perejalslaw-Chmelnikizkij; Khmel’nyts’kyy, Pereyaslav-; see Pereyaslav-Khmel’nyts’kyy
Perejalslawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Perejalslawsko(y)e
Perejalslaw (-1943), Ukraine; see also Perejalslaw; see Pereyaslav-Khmel’nyts’kyy
Perejalslaw-Khmel’nyts’kyy, formerly Perejalslaw (-1943), in Ukraine; see also Chmelnikizkij, Perejalslaw-Chmelnikizkij; Khmel’nyts’kyy, Pereyaslav-Perejalslawsko(y)e, formerly Drugehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pereslawskoje
Perevalovo, formerly Muldszen or Mulden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Perevalovo
Perevalovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Perevalovo
Perm, founded in 1723 as Yagoshikha (-1781), then was named Molotov (1940-1957), in Russia
Permskoje (-1932), Russia, see Permsko(y)e
Permsko(y)e (-1932), Russia; see also Permskoje; see Komsomolsk na Amure
Pernau (German name), Estonia, see also Pjarnu, Pyärnu; see Pärnu
Petrovsk (-1925), Kazakhstan, see also Perowsk; see Kyzyl-Orda
Perowsk, Kazakhstan, see Perowsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Olivipol (-1939?), in Nikola(y)e oblast, Ukraine; see also Pervomaysk
Pervomaysk, formerly Petromarievka (-1939?), in Lugansk oblast, Ukraine; see also Pervomaysk
Pervomaysk, formerly Tashino (-1951), in Nizhnegorod oblast, Russia; see also Pervomaysk
Pervomaysky (-1977), Arkhangels’k oblast, Russia; see also Pervomaysk
Pervomaisk, Russia, see Pervomaysk
Pervomaisk, Ukraine, see Pervomaysk
Pervomaiskij (-1977), Arkhangels’k oblast, Russia, see Pervomaysky
Petroschyna (-1936), Russia; see also Pesotschnaja; see Kirov
Primorsk, formerly Fischhausen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Primorsk, formerly Kojwisto (-1948; Finnish), in Russia
Primorskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Primorsko(y)e
Primorsko(y)e, formerly Wolittnick, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Primorskoje
Priosjorje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priosyor(y)e
Priosjorje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priesiorgo(y)e
Priosjor(y)e, formerly Argendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priosjorje
Priosjorso(y)e, formerly Kallningken or Kattningken?, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priosjor
Priolno(y)e, formerly Okhtolite and Auklitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priolnoje
Priolnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priolno(y)e
Progress, formerly Okhtolite and Auklitten, in Kaliningrad oblast
Prochladno(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prochladno(y)e
Prochladno(y)e, formerly Kallistening or Kattningken?, then Herdenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prochladnoje
Prökuls, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priekule
Prökuls, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavyanskso(y)e
Propoysk (-1945), Belarus, see Propoysk
Propoysk (-1945), Belarus; see also Propoysk; see Slavgorod
Proskurov (-1954), Ukraine; see also Proskurov; see Khmel'nyts'ky
Proskurov (-1954), Ukraine, see Proskurov
Pshevask (1889-1921 and 1939 - ca. 1991 or 1995?), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pshevask; see Karakol
Pshevask, (1889-1921 and 1939 - ca. 1991 or 1995?), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pshevask; see Karakol
Prudy, Chisty(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, Tschisty(y)e; Tschisty(y)e Prudy; see - Chisty(y)e Prudy
Prudy, Tschisty(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, Chisty(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chisty(y)e Prudy
Prussian Eylau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Preuβsich Eylau
Pskov (Russian name), Russia; see also Pleskau, Pskow
Pskovsko(y)e, formerly Friedrichsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pskowskoje
Pskov, Russia, see Pskov
Pskowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pskowsko(y)e
Pugachov, formerly Nikola(y)evsk (-1918), in Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Pugatschow
Pugatschow, Russia, see Pugachov
Pulin (-1935), Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, see Chervonoarmi'sk
Puschkarevo, formerly Pushkov, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Puschkarevo
Puschkin, Russia, see Pushkin
Puschkin, Azerbaijan, see Pushkino
Puschkin, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkino
Puschkarevo, formerly Pushkov, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Puschkarevo
Puschkino (1966-1992), Azerbaijan; see also Puschkino; see Biläsuvar
Pyandzh, formerly Sary Komar (-1931), Baumanabad (1931-1936) and Kirovabad (1936-1963), in Tajikistan; see also Pjandsh
Pyarino (Russian name), Russia; see also Pernau, Pjarnu; see Pärnu
Pyatidorozhno(y)e, formerly Bladiau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pjatidoroshnoje
Qullai Garmo (-1997) (Mountain), Tajikistan; see also Garmo, Qullai; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani
R
Radenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesovo
Radszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesovo
Radushnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Raduzhno(y)e
Raduzhno(y)e, formerly Rominten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Radushnoje
Radzivilov (-1939), Rovenki oblast, Ukraine; see also Radzivilow; see Chervonoarmi'sk
Radzivilow (-1939), Rovenki oblast, Ukraine, see Radzivilov
Rag(a)nit(a), Kaliningrad oblast, see Neman
Ragnit (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Neman
Rakitno, formerly Kurschen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Ramutse, formerly Ramuten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ramutsiaj
Ramutsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ramutsiaj
Ramutse, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ramutsiaj
Ranenburg (-1948), Lipetsk oblast, Russia; see Chaplygin
Rantan, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e
Rantuva, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e
Rasino, formerly Doristhal, in Kaliningrad oblast
Rastjapino (-1929), Nizhny-Novgorod oblast, Russia; see Rastjapino
Rastjapino (-1929), Nizhny-Novgorod oblast, Russia; see also Rastjapino; see Dzerzhinsk
Rauducen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasno(y)e
Rauschen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlogorsk
Rautenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzlovo(y)e
Rauterskirch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol'shiye
Reka, Mocha (-1928), Russia; see also Motscha Reka; Reka, Motscha; see Mocha Reka
Reka, Motscha (-1928), Russia; see also Motscha Reka; Reka, Mocha; see Mocha Reka
Reka, Sholtaja (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaya; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholtaya Reka
Reka, Sholtaja (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholtaya Reka
Repin, formerly Enzuhnen, then Rodebach (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Reval (-1946), Estonia, see Tallinn
Ribbenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uvarovo
Ridder (-1941), Kazakhstan, see Leninogorsk
Rimkai, formerly Karlsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Rimkai,
Rjabinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ryabinovka
Rodebach (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Repino
Rodebach, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalovo
Rodniki, formerly Aranau, then Oranou, in Kaliningrad oblast
Rodos (River), Ukraine, see Berezn
Rog, Nikitin, Ukraine, see Nikitin Rog
Rokingen (1942-1945), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimir
Romanov-na-Murmane, Russia; see also Romanov-na-Murmane; see Murmansk
Romanovo, formerly Pobethen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Romanovo
Romanovsk (-1917), Russia; see also Romanovsk; see Murmansk
Romanovskiy-Khutor (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia, see also Chutor, Romanovskiy-Khutor; Chutor, Romanovsky-Khutor; Romanovskiy-Khutor; see Kropotkin
Romanov-na-Murmane, Russia, see Romanov-na-Murmane
Romanovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Romanovo
Romanovsk (-1917), Russia, see Romanovsk
Romanovskij-Chutor (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia; see also Chutor, Romanovskij-Chutor; Chutor, Romanovsky-Chutor; see Kropotkin
Romen, Ukraine, see Romy
Rominten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Raduzhnoye
Rominten, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross
Rominten; Rominten, Groß; see Groß Rominten
Rominten, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross
Rominten; Rominten, Gross; see Groß Rominten
Rommy, formerly Romen, in Ukraine
Rosenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sopkino
Rossitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatovo
Rossitten (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybachiy
Roßlinde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tallinn
Rivne, Ukraine; see also Rovno; see Rivne, Rowno
Rivne (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Rivne, Rowno
Rjabinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ryabinovka
Rudakowo, formerly Ruddecken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rudakowo
Rudakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rudakowo
Rudau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Melnikov
Ruddecken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rudakowo
Rudniki Turinskie (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki, Turinskie Rudniki; see Turinskie(Rudniki)
Rudniki Turinskie(ye) (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki Turinskie; Turinskie Rudniki; see Turinskie(ye) Rudniki
Rudszen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross
Rudszen; Rudszen, Groß; see Groß Rudszen
Rudszen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross
Rudszen; Rudszen Gross; see Groß Rudszen
Ruguliai, formerly Neurugeln, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ruguliai
Ruguliai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ruguliai
Ruskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusko(ye)
Rusko(ye), formerly Girmowe, then Germau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ruskoje
Rusne, formerly Ruß, in Kaliningrad oblast
Ruß, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rusne
Ruthenia, see Ukraine
Rybachiy, formerly Rossitten (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rybachschij
Rybach’ye (1930-1992), Kyrgyzstan; see also Rybachschije; see Issyk-Kul
Rybachschij, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybachiy
Rybachschje (1930-1992), Kyrgyzstan, see Rybach’ye
Rybakkoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybakko(ye)
Rybakko(ye), formerly Timber, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rybakkoje
Rybinsk, formerly Sheherbakov (1940? or 1946-1957) and Andropov (1984-1989), in Russia
Rykov, Ukraine; see also Rykovo; see Yenak’yevo
Rykovo, Ukraine, see Rykovo
Rzhevsko(ye), formerly Linkuhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rshewskoje
S
Saalau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kamensko(ye) and Kamenka
Sacha (People), Siberia, Russia, see Sakha
Sadovo, formerly Groß Kackschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadovo
Sadovo(ye), formerly Ballehten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadovoje
Sadovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadovo
Sadovoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadovo(ye)
Sagaien (Tribe), see Sagiens
Sagiens (Tribe); see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Sagaiens (Tribe); see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Sagaier (Tribe), see Sagiens
Sagaien (Tribe); see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Sagaien (Tribe); see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Sagaier (Tribe), see Sagiens
Sagaien (Tribe); see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Sagorsk (1930-1990 or 1991), Russia, see Sergiyev Possad

Sagrius (River), Ukraine, see Berezan

Sakavkaz(y)e; see also Sakawkazje, Transcaucasia

Sakawkazje, see Sakavkaz(y)e

Sakha (Proper name of a people in northeastern Siberia); see also Sachi; see Yakuts

Sakuneliai, formerly Schakunellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sakuneliaj

Sakuneliaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuneliai

Sakuniotsai, formerly Szienen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sakuneliai

Sakuneliai, formerly Schakunellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schichtlendorf (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast

Sakuneliai, formerly Schorellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schusterhof (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast

Sakuneliai, formerly Schachtjorsk, Ukraine, see Shchekino

Sakuneliai, formerly Schachtjorsk, Russia, see Shchekino

Samani, Pik Imeni Ismail (1998-) (Mountain), Tajikistan; see also Imeni Ismail Samani, Pik; Ismail Samani, Pik; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani

Samari, Russia, see Novomoskovsk

Samar, formerly Kuybyshev (1935-1991), in Russia

Samarkandskij (-1945), Kazakhstan; see Temir-Tau

Samarkandy (-1945), Kazakhstan; see Temir-Tau

Sana (-1947; Japanese), Russia, see Kurilsk

Sandkirchen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evo

Sankt Peter(s)burg, at the very beginning also St. Piterburch and Petrograd (1 August 1914-1924) and Leningrad (26 January 1924-October 1991), in Russia; see also St. Peter(s)burg

Sankt Piterburch, Russia; see also St. Piterburch; see Sankt Peter(s)burg

Saporoshje, Ukraine; see also Zaporizhzhya

Saranskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saransko(y)e

Saransko(y)e, formerly Laukischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Saranskoje

Saratovsko(y)e, formerly Adlerswalde and Groß Schorellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Saratowskoje

Saratowsko(y)e, formerly Schirokowo, Russia, see Dubki

Saratowsko(y)e, formerly Schachterstark, Ukraine, see Shchekino

Saratowsko(y)e, formerly Schachtinsk, Russia, see Shchekino

Saratowsko(y)e, formerly Schachtjorsk, Russland, see Shchekino

Saratowsko(y)e, formerly Schachtjorsk, Russia, see Shchekino

Sarasiotsai, formerly Szienen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Saratowsko(y)e

Sarasiotsai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuneliai

Saralchak, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Scharlack

Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schielendiek

Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schkelendorf (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast

Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schkelendorf (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast

Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schkelendorf (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast

Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schkelendorf (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast

Scharlack, Kleink-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

Scharlack, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

Schartlipke (-1961), Belarus, see Shatilka

Schartrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shatrovo

Scharlack, Kleink-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

Scharlack, Kleink-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

Scharlack, Kleink-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

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Scharlack, Kleink-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

Scharlack, Kleink-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kleink-Scharlack

Scharlack, Klei...
Schirrau, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-
Schirrau; Schirrau, Groß--; see Groß-Schirrau
Schirrau, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross-
Schirrau; Schirrau, Groß--; see Groß-Schirrau
Schirwindt (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzovo
Schlüsselburg, Russia; see also Schlüsselburg; see Petrokrepost
Schloßbach (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see
Nevsko(y)e
Schloßberg (1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrovols’k
Schlössberg (1930-1934), in Russia; see also
Schoenwalde, Kaliningrad oblast,
see Smalninkai
Schmelz, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smelte
Schneckenmoor, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvenno(y)e
Schollen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Gross
Schollen; Schollen, Groß; see Groß Schollen
Schollen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Gross
Schollen; Schollen, Groß; see Groß Schollen
Schönbuch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shiroko(y)e
Schönwalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yaroslavsko(y)e
Schonwalde, Kaliningrad oblast,
see Smelte
Schönenmoor, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvenno(y)e
Schorellen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross
Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
Schorellen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Gross
Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
Schussenrode, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schossenrode(y)e
Schromenbaben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Strelnaya
Schtscheglowsk (-1932), Russia, see Shcheglovsk
Schtscherbakow (1940? or 1946-1957), Russia, see
Shcherbakov
Schtscherbinowa (-1938), Donets’k oblast, Ukraine, see
Schcherbinovka
Schtschors, Ukraine, see Schchers
Schugsten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ryabinovka
Schukovo, Russia, see Shukovo
Schulawery, Georgia, Russia, see Shulavery
Schulzenwalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrava
Schützenort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prigorodno(y)e
Schwarzort (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Juokrant
Sebastopol, Ukraine, see Sebastopol’
Sebastopolis (-16th century), Georgia, Russia, see
Sukhumi
Seckenburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zapovedno(y)e
Seebad, Försterrei-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Försterrei-
Seebad
Seeopothen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zvetkovo
Seeverpen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lyublino
Seestadt Pillau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also
Pillau, Seestadt; see Baltijsk
Selo, Bolschoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschoje
Selo; Selo, Bol’sho(y)e; see Bol’sho(y)e Selo
Selo, Bol’sho(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschoje
Selo; Selo, Bol’sho(y)e; see Bol’sho(y)e Selo
Selo, Detskoje (-1937), Russia; see also Detskoje Selo;
Selo, Detsko(y)e; see Detsko(y)e Selo
Selo Detsko(y)e (-1937), Russia; see also Detskoje Selo;
Selo, Detsko(y)e; see also Detskoje Selo;
Selo, Detsko(y)e; see also Detskoje Selo;
Selo, Detskoje; see Detsko(y)e Selo
Selo, Detskoje; see Detsko(y)e Selo
Semoj, Kazakhstan, see Semej
Semy, formerly Semipalatinsk (ca.1991), in Kazakhstan;
see Semej
Semipalatinsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Semej
Semipalatinsk-21 (-1971), Kazakhstan; see also 21,
Semipalatinsk--; see Kurchatov
Semjonowka (1952), Russia, see Semjonovka
Semjonowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Semjonovno
Semlj, Sewernaja, Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also
Sewernaja Semlj; Zemlya, Severnaya; see Severnaya
Zemlya
Semyonovka (-1952), Russia; see also Semjonovka; see
Semyonov,
formerly Fuchsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Semjonowo
Senski, formerly Mikha Zhakaya (1933-1976) and
Zhakaya (1976-1989), in Georgia, Russia
Serafinov, formerly Ust-Medvedizkaya (-1932), in
Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Serafinowitsch
Serafinowitsch, Volgograd oblast, Russia, see
Serafinov
Sereda (-1941), Russia, see Furmanov
Sergi(y)ew (1919-1930), Russia, see Sergi(y)ev
Sergi(y)ev (1919-1930), Russia; see also Sergijew; see
Sergi(y)ev Possad
Sergi(y)ev Possad, formerly Sergi(y)ev (1919-1930) and
Sagorsk (1930-1990 or 1901), in Russia; see also Possad
Seriijew; Possad, Sergi(y)e; see Sergijew Possad
Serov, formerly Nadezhdinsk (1926-1934 and 1937-1939)
and Kabakovsk (1934-1937), in Russia; see also Serov
Sewer, Russia, see Serov
Sesklacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pridoroshno(y)e
Sevastopol’, formerly Akyar; the Nazis planned to name
it Theodorichshafen, in Ukraine; see also Böttchersdorf,
Sewernaja Zemlya, formerly Nikolaus II. Islands, in
Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also North Land; Semlj,
Sewernaja; Sewernaja Semlj; Zemlya, Severnaya
Sewerodwinsk, formerly Sudostroy (1936-1938)
and Molotovsk (1938-1957), in Russia; see also
Sewerodwinsk
Seweromorsk, formerly Waenga (-1951), in Russia; see
also Seweromorsk
Sewsko(y)e, formerly Böttchersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast;
see also Sewskoje
Sewastopol, Ukraine, see Sevastopol’
Sewernaja Semlj, Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also
North Land; Semlj, Sewernaja; Zemlya, Severnaya; see
Sewernaja Zemlya
Sewerodwinsk, Russia, see Severodvinsk
Seweromorsk, Russia, see Seweromorsk
Sewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sewsko(y)e
Sh . . ., see also Sch . . ., Zh . . .
Shahar, Mikojan- (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia;
see also Mikojan-Schach; Schachar, Mikojan-; see
Mikojan-Shakhar
Shakhrihan, formerly Moskovsky (-1970), in Andishan oblast, Uzbekistan; see also Schachrichan
Shakhrihan, formerly Naraschen (-1964) and Ilichevsk (1964-1992?), in Azerbaijan; see also Schachrichan
Shakhtarsk, formerly Katyk (-1953) and Shakhtyorsk (-ca.1990; Russian name), in Ukraine; see also Schachtarsk
Shakhtinsk, formerly Tenteck (-1961), in Kazakhstan; see also Schachtinsk
Shakhtinsk, formerly Zapadno-Gruppsky (-1953), in Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; see also Schachtinsk
Shakhty, formerly Alexandrovsk-Grushovsky (1920 or 1928), in Rostov oblast, Russia; Schachty
Shakhytorsk, formerly Toro (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schachtorsk
Shakhytorsk (-ca.1990), Ukraine; see also Schachtorsk
Shambyl, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Sharipovo, formerly Chernenko (1985-1988), in Russia; see also Scharipowo
Shatilki, (-1961), Belarus, see Svetlogorsk; see also Schatilki
Shatrovo, formerly Weidehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schatrovo
Shaumyani (1925-1991?), Georgia, Russia; see also Schaumjani; see Shulavery
Shaumyanovsk, formerly Nizhny Agdshakend (-1938), in Azerbaijan; see also Schaumjanowski
Shcheglovsk (-1932), Russia; see also Schtscheglowsk; see Kemerovo
Scherbakov (1940? or 1946-1957), Russia; see also Schtscherbakow; see Rybinsk
Shcherbinovka (-1938), Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; see also Schtscherbinovka; see Dzerzhinsk
Shchors, formerly Snovsk (-1935), in Ukraine; see also Schtschors
Shdanov (1948-1989), Ukraine, see Zhdanov
Shdanovsk (1939-1992), Azerbaijan, see Zhdanovsk
Sheki, formerly Nukha (-1968), in Azerbaijan; see also Scheki
Shelannoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Schelanno(y)e
Shelanno(y)e, formerly Hensken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schelannoje
Sheleznodoroshnj, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Sheleznodorozhzhny
Sheleznodoroshnj, Russia, see also Sheleznodorozhzhny
Shepetovka, formerly Auerfließ, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Shepetowka
Shepetovka, formerly Schillkojen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schepetowka
Shevchenko (1964-1991), Kazakhstan; see also Schewtschenko; see Aktau
Shikhrany (-1920), Chuvash, Russia; see also Schichrany; see Kanash
Shilino, formerly Szilien, then Schillen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Shiroko(y)e, formerly Schönbruch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schirokoje
Sholkev (-1951), L'viv oblast, Ukraine; see also Sholkev; see Nesterov
Sholkev (-1951), L'viv oblast, Ukraine, see also Sholkev
Sholtaja Reka (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Reka, Sholtaja; see Sholtaja Reka
Sholtaja Reka (-1957), Ukraine; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Reka, Sholtaja; see Sholtaja Reka
Sholtije Wody, Ukraine; see also Vody, Sholt(i)je; Wody, Sholtije; see Sholt(i)je Vody
Sholti(y)e Vody, formerly Sholtaja Reka (-1957), in Ukraine; see also Sholtije Wody; Vody, Sholtije; see Sholt(i)je Vody
Shosseino(y)e, formerly Kalgen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Schosseinoje
Shosseino(y)e, formerly Warthen, in Kaliningrad oblast, see also Schosseinoje
Shukovo, formerly Ugodsky Zavod (-1974), in Russia; see also Shukowo
Shukovskij, Moscow oblast, Russia, see Zhukovsky
Shulavery, formerly Shaumyani (1925-1991?), in Georgia, Russia; see also Schilavery
Sibirskij, Kusnezk- (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnetsk-Sibirskij; Sibirsky, Kuznetsk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky
Sibirskoje, Uso(1)je-, Russia; see also Sibirskij, Usol'ye-Sibirskoje; see Usol'ye-Sibirskij
Sibirskoje, Uso(1)je-, Russia; see also Sibirskoje, Usol'je-Sibirskoje; see Usol'ye-Sibirskije
Sibirskije, Kuznetsk- (-1932), Russia; see also Kuznetsk-Sibirskij; Sibirskij, Kusnezk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky
Sikuka (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Poronaysk
Šilute, formerly Groß Heydekrug (-1946), in Lithuania; see also Schilute
Simbirsk, formerly Ul'Iyanovsk (May 1924-1991), in Russia
Simferopol', formerly Akmescid; the Nazis planned to name it Gotenberg, in Ukraine
Singherej, formerly Losovsk (1971-1992), in Moldova
Sinowjewsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?), Ukraine, see Sinov(y)evsk
Sinevjejinsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?), Ukraine, see Sinov(y)evsk
Sinevjejinsk, formerly Groß-Hubnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinevjejinsk
Sinevjejinsk, formerly Roxojensk, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinevjejinsk
Sinevjejinsk, formerly Groß-Hubnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinevjejinsk
Skaisgirren, Moscow oblast, Russia, see also Sholtije Wody; Wody, Sholtije; see Sholti(y)e Vody
Sibirskije, Kusnetzk- (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnetsk-Sibirskij; Sibirskij, Kuznetsk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky
Sibirskije, Kuznetsk- (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnetsk-Sibirskij; Sibirskij, Kusnetzk-; see Kuznetsk-Sibirsky
Sikuka (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Poronaysk
Šilute, formerly Groß Heydekrug (-1946), in Lithuania; see also Schilute
Simbirsk, formerly Ul'Iyanovsk (May 1924-1991), in Russia
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Sinowjewsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sinevjejinsk
Sinowjewsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?), Ukraine, see Sinov(y)evsk
Sinevjejinsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?), Ukraine, see Sinevjejinsk
Sinevjejinsk, formerly Groß-Hubnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinevjejinsk
Sinevjejinsk, formerly Groß-Hubnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinevjejinsk
Sinevjejinsk, formerly Groß-Hubnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sinevjejinsk
Skaisgirren, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Skaisgirren; Skaisgirren, Groß; see Groß Skaisgirren
Skaisgirren, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Skaisgirren; Skaisgirren, Groß; see Groß Skaisgirren
Skobelev (1907-1924), Uzbekistan; see also Skobelev; see Fergana
Skobelev (1907-1924), Uzbekistan, see Skobelev
Slavgorod, formerly Propoysk (-1945), in Belarus; see also Slavgorod
Slavsk, formerly Gassen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawsk
Slavsk, formerly He(i)nrichswalde (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slavsk
Slavskoye, formerly Kreuzburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slavskoje
Slavyansko(y)e, formerly Pronitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawjanskoje
Sławgorod, Belarus, see Slavgorod
Sławinski, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavinsk
Sławjanskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slawjanskoje
Sławsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavsk
Sławskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slawjanskoje
Słuzk (1918-1944), Leningrad oblast, Russia, see Pavlovsk
Smalininkai, formerly Schmallingenken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Smalininkaj
Smalininkai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smalininkai
Small Russians, see Kleinrussen; see also Malorossy, Ukrainians
Smelte, formerly Schmelz, in Kaliningrad oblast
Smirnowo, formerly Kiatoven, then Zellmühle (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Smirnowo
Smirnowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smirnowo
Sbeschinsk, formerly Cheljabinsk-70 (-1992), in Russia
Snowsk (-1935), Ukraine, see also Snowsk
Snowsk (-1935), Ukraine, see Snowsk
Scheiden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoyarskoye
Sofia, Russia, see Pushkin
Sokolo, Ukraine, see Vesnesens’k
Sokuluk, formerly Novotroitsko(y)e (-1935) and Kaganovich (1935-1957), in Kyrgyzstan
Soldatowo, formerly Friedrichsthal, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Soldatowo
Soldatowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Soldatovo
Sollnicken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Medovo(y)e
Sólsh-Gala, Chechnya, Russia; see also Gala, Sólsh-; see also Grozny
Sopkino, formerly Rosenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast
Sorgenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pokrovsko(y)e
Sorokin (-1938), Ukraine, see Krasnodon
Sørsk (1940-1966), Russia, see Dzerzhinsky
Sosnogorsk, formerly Ishma (-1957), in Komi oblast, Russia
Sosnovka, formerly Augstagarren, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sosnovka
Sosnovka, formerly Groß-Baum, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sosnovka
Sosnovka, formerly Kanten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sosnovka
Sosnovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sosnovka
Sowchosnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovkhozn(y)e
Sowjetsk, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sovietsk; see Sovetsk
Sowjetsk, Kirov oblast; see also Sovietsk; see Sovetsk
Spassk-Tatarskij (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Tatarskij, Spassk-; Tatarsky, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Stachanowo (-1947), Moscow oblast, Russia, see Stakhanovo
Stampelken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stepno(y)e
Stahlack, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dolgorukovo
Stalinabad (1929-1961), Tajikistan, see Dushanbe
Stalina, Pik (Mountain), Tajikistan, see Pik Stalina
Stalingrad (April 1925-1961), Russia, see Volkograd
Sterninkle, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Stempelken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Osinovka
Stanislav (1962), Ukraine; see also Stanislav; see Ivano-Frankivs’k
Stanislav (1962), Ukraine, see Stanislav
Stannitschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovo
Staryj Tschardshou, Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Staryj; Tschardshou, Staryj
Stavropol, formerly Voroshilovsk (1935-1943), in Russia; see also Stavropol
Stavropol (1946-1964), Russia; see also Stavropol; see Tolgianti
Stavropol, Russia, see Stavropol
Stepanakert (1923-1991), Azerbaijan, see Xankändy
Stepanavan, formerly Dshalil-Ogly (-1924), in Armenia; see also Stepanawan
Stepanawan, Armenia, see Stepanavan
Stepanzminda (-1921), Georgia, Russia, see Kazbegi
Stepnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stepnoye
Stepnoye (1944-1957), Russia, see Stepnoye
Stepnoye, formerly Kammergut, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stepnoye
Stepnoye, formerly Stagutschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stepnoye
Stepnoye, formerly Waldaukell, then Waldaukadell, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stepnoye
Stepno(y)e (1944-1957), Russia; see also Stepnoye
Sudostroy (1936-1938), Russia; see also Sudostroj
Sudostroj (1936-1938), Russia,
Stepnoye,
Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov
Sutschan (-1972), Primorsk oblast, Russia, see Sutschan; see Partizanski
Suchodolje, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Suchodolj
Suchumi, Georgia, Russia, see Sukhumi
Suchum-Kale (- ca. 1810), Georgia, Russia; see also Kale, Suchum-; Kale, Sukhum-; see Sukhum-Kale
Sudostroj (1936-1938), Russia, see Sudostroy
Sudostroy (1936-1938), Russia; see also Sudostroy; see Severodvinsk
Sukhodol(y)e, formerly Klein-Nuhr, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Suchodolje
Sukhumi, formerly Sebastopolis (-16th century), then Sukhum-Kale (- ca. 1810), in Georgia, Russia; see also Suchumi
Sukhum-Kale (- ca. 1810), Georgia, Russia; see also Kale, Suchum-; Kale, Sukhum-; Suchum Kale; see Sukhumi
Sulimov (1934-1937), Russia; see also Sulimov; see Cherkessk
Sulimov (1934-1937), Russia, see Sulimov
Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov
Sutschan (-1972), Primorsk oblast, Russia, see Suchan
Suvorovka, formerly Weedern, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Suvorowka
Suvorowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Suvorovka
Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia; see also Sverdlovsk
Sverdlovsk, formerly Rauschen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Swetlogorsk
Svetlogorsk, formerly Sebastopolis (-16th century), then Sebastopol
Svetlogorsk, formerly Kremges, in Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine; see also Switlowodsk
Svetboda, formerly Janis(ch)ken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetboda
Svetboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia; see also Svetboda; see Lizki
Svetbodny, formerly Alexeyevsk (-1924), at Amur River, Russia; see also Svetbodny
Svyatovko Kresta (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovko; Svyatovo Kresta; Kresta, Swiatowo; see Budennovsk
Swehl, Ukraine, see Novograd Volynsk
Swell, Ukraine, see Novograd Volynsk
Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia, see Sverdlovsk
Swetloje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Swetloye
Swetlogorsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Switlowodsk
Swietlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Switlowodsk
Swjatowo Kresta; Kresta, Swjatowo; see Svyatovo Kresta
Swietlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlogorsk
Swietlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlogorsk
Swetloje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Swetloye
Swietlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlogorsk
Swietlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlogorsk
Svyatovko Kresta (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovko; Kresta, Swiatowo; see Svyatovo Kresta
Swoboda, Kaliningrad oblast, see Swoboda
Swoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia, see Swoboda
Swobodnij, Russia, see Swobodny
Syktyvykar, formerly Ust-Sysolsk (1930), in Russia; see also Syktyvykar
Syktyvykar, Russia, see Syktyvykar
Sysolsk, Ust- (-1930), Russia, see Ust-Sysolsk
Sz . . . , see also Sch. . . , Sh . . .
Szameitken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zemaitikienai
Szenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuotsiai
Szilien, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shilino
Szirgupohenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dalne(y)e
Szugken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Szilien
Szienen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuotsiai
Sverdlovsk, formerly Alexe(y)evsk (-1924), at Amur River, Russia; see also Svetbodny
Svehl, Ukraine, see Novograd Volynsk
Swell, Ukraine, see Novograd Volynsk
Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia, see Sverdlovsk
Svetlogorsk, Belarus, see Svetlogorsk
Svetlogorsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlogorsk
Svetloje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloye
Svetlyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloye
Svetlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlowodsk
Sverdlovsk, formerly Rauschen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Swetlogorsk
Sverdlovsk, formerly Schatilki (1961), in Belarus; see also Swetloje
Svetlyj, formerly Zimmerman (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetlyj
SWITLOWODSK, formerly Kremges, in Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine; see also Switlowodsk
SYVATOVO KRESTA, formerly Svyatovko, in Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovko; Svyatovo Kresta; Kresta, Swiatowo; see Budennovsk
Swehl, Ukraine, see Novograd Volynsk
Swell, Ukraine, see Novograd Volynsk
Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia, see Sverdlovsk
Svetlogorsk, Belarus, see Svetlogorsk
Svetlogorsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlogorsk
Svetloje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloye
Svetlyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloye
Svetlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlowodsk
Swahtowo Kresta (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovko; Kresta, Swiatowo; see Svyatovo Kresta
Swoboda, Kaliningrad oblast, see Swoboda
Swoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia, see Swoboda
Swobodnij, Russia, see Swobodny
Syktyvykar, formerly Ust-Sysolsk (1930), in Russia; see also Syktyvykar
Syktyvykar, Russia, see Syktyvykar
Sysolsk, Ust- (-1930), Russia, see Ust-Sysolsk
Sz . . . , see also Sch. . . , Sh . . .
Szameitken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zemaitikienai
Szenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sakuotsiai
Szilien, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shilino
Szirgupohenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dalne(y)e
Szugken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zukai

T

Talas (-1944), Kirghizia, see D(i)mirri(y)evsko(y)e
Talas, Kazakhstan, see Dzhambyl
Tallinn, formerly Reval (-1946), in Estonia
Talpaki, formerly Toplakuis, then Taplacken, in Kaliningrad oblast
Tamowischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)evk
Tam, Tura- (-1958), Kazakhstan, see Tura-Tam
Tapiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gvardieysk
Taplacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Talpaki
Taran, Mys, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mys Taran
Taras, Kazakhstan, see Taras
Tarasovka, formerly Karlsrode, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tarasovka
Tarasovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tarasovka
Taraz, formerly Aulie-Ata (1936), Mirzoyan (1938), Dzhambul (ca.1997); since the 5th century also known as Taraz or Talas, in Kazakhstan; see also Taras
Tarnopol (Russian name), see Ternopol
Tartutschken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lushki
Tartu, formerly Dorpat (German name, 1215 - ca.1893), in Estonia; see also Yur(y)e
Taschino (-1951), Nizhnegorod oblast, Ukraine, see Tashino
Taschir, Armenia, see Tashir
Taschlyschahar, Ukraine, see Tashlyshahar
Taschir, formerly Voronozova (-1935) and Kalinino (1935-1992), in Armenia; see also Taschir
Tashishahr, Ukraine; see also Taschlyschahar; see Ivano-Frankivs'k
Tatamiskiaj, formerly Tattamischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tatamiskiaj
Tatamiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tatamiskiaj
Tartars, Abakan-(People); see also Abakan-Tataren; Tataren, Abakan-; see Abakan-Tatars
Tartars, Minusa (People); see also Minusa-Tataren; Tataten, Minusa; see Minusa-Tatars
Tartars, Yenissey (People); see also Jenissej-Tataren; Tataten, Jenissej; see Yenissey-Tatars
Tatren, Abakan (People); see also Abakan-Tataren; Abakan-Tatars; Tatarn, Abakan; see Abakan-Tatars
Tatren, Minosa (People); see also Minusa-Tataren; Tatarten, Minusa; see Minusa-Tatars
Tatren, Jenissej (People); see also Jenissej-Tataten; Tatarten, Jenissej; see Yenissey-Tatars
Tatarskij, Spassk- (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Spassk, Tatarskij-; Tatarsky, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Tatarsky, Spassk- (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Spassk-Tatarskij; Tatarskij, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Tattamischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tatamiskiaj
Taut, Temir-, Kazakhstan, see Temir-Tau
Tave, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Taw; see Zalivino
Tawee, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tave
Tawellingenken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Biserovo
T‘bilisisi, Georgia, Russia; see also Tbilisi, Tiflis
Tbilisisi (Georgian name); see also T‘bilisisi (Russian name), Tiflis (German name), in Georgia, Russia
Tchaikovsko(y)e, formerly Kaligen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tchaikowskoje
Tchaikovsko(y)e, formerly Lugowen, then Lygowe, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tchaikowskoje
Telmanovo, formerly Didlacken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Telmanowo
Telmansowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Telmanovo
Temir-Chan-Schure (-1922), Dagestan, Russia, see Temir-Chan-Schure
Temir-Chan-Schure (-1922), Dagestan, Russia; see also Temir-Chan-Schure; see Buyynaks
Temir-Tau, formerly Samarkandsky (-1945), in Kazakhstan; see also Tau, Temir-
Tenkitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Letno(y)e
Tentek (-1961), Kazakhstan, see Shakhbins
Terikoi (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Zelenognorsk
Ternopil (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Tarnopol
Ternovsk, formerly Kaganovich (1935-1957), in Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Ternovsk
Ternovsk, Moscow oblast, Russia, see Ternovsk
Teutscheshsk (1976-1992), Russia; see also Teutscheshsk; see Adygeysk
Teutscheshsk (1976-1992), Russia, see Teutscheshsk
Tharau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimiriv(o)
Theodorichshafen, Ukraine, see Sevastopol’
Tichono-Zadonsk (-1920), Irikutsk oblast, Russia; see also Zadonsk Tichono; Zadonsk Tikhono; see Tikhono-Zadonsk
Tiflis, Georgia, Russia; see also T‘bilisi, Tbilissi
Tighina (Romanian name), Moldova, see Bendery
Tikono-Zadonsk (-1920), Irikutsk oblast, Russia; see also Tichono-Zadonsk; Zadonsk, Tichono-; Zadonsk, Tikhono-; see Kropotkin
Tils, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovetsk
Tilsit (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovetsk
Timber, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybako(y)e
Timirjazewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timirjazewo
Timirjazewo, formerly Neukirch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timirjazewo
Timofejewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)e; see Timofe(y)e
Timofejevo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)e
Timofe(y)e, formerly Tamowischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofe(j)e
Timofe(y)e, formerly Sandkirchen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofe(j)e
Timofe(y)e, formerly Wedereitischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofe(j)e
Tischno, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tishino
Tishino, formerly Abschwangen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tishino
Togliatti, formerly Stavropol (1964), in Russia; see also Togliatti
Tojohara (1905-1946; Japanese), Russia, seealso Oko(y)e
Tokmak, Kirghizia, see Tokmok
Tokmok, formerly Tokmak (ca. 1991), in Kirghizia
Toljatti, Russia, see Togliatti
Tollmingen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chisty(y)e
Tollmingenken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chisty(y)e
Tolstovo, formerly Löbegallen, then Löbenau (1938-
1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tolstowo
Tolstowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Tomari, formerly Tomarioru (-1946; Japanese), in Russia
Tomarioru (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Tomari
Toplaukis, Kaliningrad oblast, see Talpaki
Torez, formerly Chistyakovo (1964), in Ukraine; see also
Tores, Ukraine, see Torez
Torgai, formerly Turgai (- ca. 1991), in Kazakhstan
Transcaucasia, see Zakarpatskaya Ukraina
Traksetsiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Traksetsiai
Traksetsiai, formerly Trakseden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Traksetsiaj
Tscherkessen, People, see Cheremiss
Tscheremissen (People), see Cheremiss
Tscherkessk, Russia, see Cherkessk
Tscherkessk, Jeshowo- (1937-1939), Russia; see also
Cherkessk, Yeshovo-; Jeshowo- Tscherkessk; see Yeshovo-Cherkessk
Tschernenko (1985-1988), Russia, see Chernenko
Tschernigow (Russian name), see Chernigov
Tschernihiv (Ukrainian name), see Chernihiv
Tscherniwzy (Ukrainain name), Ukraine, see Chernivtsy
Tschernjachowsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyakhovsk
Tschernowzy (Russian name, see Chernovtsy
Tschernyschewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyshevsko(y)e
Tscherwonograd, Ukraine, see Chervonohrad
Tscherwonoarmejsk, Ukraine, see Chervonoarmis’k
tscherkessen, People, see Vatutino
Kaliningrad oblast, see Tutschenschen (People), see Chechnyans
Tschetschenen (People), see Tscherkessen, see Chechnya
Tschistjakowo (-1964), Ukraine, see Chistyakovo
Tschistje Prudy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, 
Chistyje; Prudy Chisty(y)e; see Chisty(y)e Prudy
Tschjapajewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalov(y)e
Tschkalow (1938-1957), Russia, see Chkalov
Tschkalowko, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalovsk
Tschkalowski, Russia, see Chkalovsk
Tschuktschen Gebirge, Russia, see Chukchi Range
Tugalan (-1935), Tajikistan, see Bustonkala
Tulpendingken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarechno(y)e
Tura, Oirot- (1948), Russia, see Oirot-Tura
Tura-Tam (-1958), Kazakhstan; see also Tam, Tura-; see Lenin
Turgai (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Torgai
Turinjskije Rudniki (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki, 
Turinskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinski(y)e Rudniki
Turinjskije Rudnik(-1944), Russia, see also Rudniki, 
Turinskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinskije Rudniki; 
see Krasnotur’insk
Turkmenabad, formerly Chardshui (-1940), then 
Chardshou, in Turkmenistan
Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, see Turkmenbashy
Turkmenbashy, formerly Krasnovodsk (1993 or 1994), in 
Turkmenistan; see also Turkmenbashy
Turtkul, formerly Petroalexandrovsk (-1920), in 
Uzbekistan
Tussainen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chyapa(y)e
Tutschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino
Tver, formerly Kalinin (1931-1990), in Russia; see also 
Tver
Twer, Russia, see Tver

Tschelny, Nabereschnyje, Russia; see also Chelny,
Naberezhny(y)e; Nabereschnyje Tschelny; see 
Naberezhny(y)e Chelny
Tschereviss (People), see Cheremiss
Tscherrkess (People), see Cherkessk
Tschernogorsk, Russia, see Cherkessk
Tschernigow (Russian name), see Chernigov
Tschernihiv (Ukrainian name), see Chernihiv
Tscherniwzy (Ukrainain name), Ukraine, see Chernivtsy
Tschernjachowsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see
Chernyakhovsk
Tschernowzy (Russian name, see Chernovtsy
Tschernyschewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see
Chernyshevsko(y)e
Tscherwonoarmejsk, Ukraine, see Chervonoarmis’k
Tscherwonograd, Ukraine, see Chervonohrad
Tchesnokowka (-1962), Russia, see Chesnokovka
Tschuktschen Gebirge, Russia, see Chukchi Range
Tugalan (-1935), Tajikistan, see Bustonkala
Tulpendingken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarechno(y)e
Tura, Oirot- (1948), Russia, see Oirot-Tura
Tura-Tam (-1958), Kazakhstan; see also Tam, Tura-; see Diesk
Turgai (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Torgai
Turinjskije Rudniki (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki, 
Turinjskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinski(y)e Rudniki
Turinjskije Rudnik(-1944), Russia, see also Rudniki, 
Turinjskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinjskije Rudniki; 
see Krasnotur’insk
Turkmenabad, formerly Chardshui (-1940), then 
Chardshou, in Turkmenistan
Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, see Turkmenbashy
Turkmenbashy, formerly Krasnovodsk (1993 or 1994), in 
Turkmenistan; see also Turkmenbashy
Turtkul, formerly Petroalexandrovsk (-1920), in 
Uzbekistan
Tussainen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chyapa(y)e
Tutschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino
Tver, formerly Kalinin (1931-1990), in Russia; see also 
Tver
Twer, Russia, see Tver

Tchelny, G. (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chelny,
G.; Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e; see Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e
Tschelny, G. (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also 
Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e; see Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e
Tschernobyl, Russia, see Chernobyl
Tschernowzy (Russian name, see Chernovtsy
Tschernyschewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see
Chernyshevsko(y)e
Tscherwonoarmejsk, Ukraine, see Chervonoarmis’k
Tscherwonograd, Ukraine, see Chervonohrad
Tchesnokowka (-1962), Russia, see Chesnokovka
Tschistjakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalov(y)e
Tschkalow (1938-1957), Russia, see Chkalov
Tschkalowko, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalovsk
Tschkalowski, Russia, see Chkalovsk
tschuktschen Gebirge, Russia, see Chukchi Range
Tugalan (-1935), Tajikistan, see Bustonkala
Tulpendingken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarechno(y)e
Tura, Oirot- (1948), Russia, see Oirot-Tura
Tura-Tam (-1958), Kazakhstan; see also Tam, Tura-; see Diesk
Turgai (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Torgai
Turinjskije Rudniki (-1944), Russia; see also Rudniki, 
Turinjskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinski(y)e Rudniki
Turinjski(y)e Rudnik(-1944), Russia, see also Rudniki, 
Turinjskije; Rudniki, Turinski(y)e; see Turinjskije Rudniki; 
see Krasnotur’insk
Turkmenabad, formerly Chardshui (-1940), then 
Chardshou, in Turkmenistan
Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, see Turkmenbashy
Turkmenbashy, formerly Krasnovodsk (1993 or 1994), in 
Turkmenistan; see also Turkmenbashy
Turtkul, formerly Petroalexandrovsk (-1920), in 
Uzbekistan
Tussainen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chyapa(y)e
Tutschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vatutino
Tver, formerly Kalinin (1931-1990), in Russia; see also 
Tver
Twer, Russia, see Tver

Tschelny, G. (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chelny,
G.; Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e; see Chelny, Naberezhny(y)e
Tyra, Ukraine, see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyi

U

Uderhöh, Kaliningrad oblast, see Demidovo
Uderwangen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chekhovo
Ude, Uljanov(o), Russia, see Uljan-Ude
Udmurts (People), see Udmurts
Udmurts, formerly Vodyaks or Votyaks, or Ugurs (People at the central Volga River), in Russia; see also Udmurts
Uggenhahn, Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo
Uglegorsk, formerly Esotoru (-1946; Japanese), in Russia
Ugodsky Zavod (-1974), Russia; see also Zavod, Ugodsky; Zavod, Ugodsky; see Ugodsky Zavod
Ugodsky Zavod (-1974), Russia; see also Ugodsky Zavod; Zavod, Ugodsky; Zavod, Ugodskij; see Zhukovovo
Ugolnyj (-1957), Russia, see Ugolnyj
Ugolnyj (-1957), Russia; see also Ugolnyj; see Beringovsky
Ugrijumowo Novoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Novo(y)e, Ugrijumowo; Novoje, Ugrijumowo; see Ugrijumovo Novo(y)e
Ugrijumovo Novo(y)e, formerly Mattenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ugrijumowo Novo(y)e, Ugrijumovo; Novo(y)e, Ugrijumovo; Novo(y)e, Ugrijumowo
Uguren (People), see Ugurs
Ugurs (People); see also Uguren; see Udmurts
Ukraine; see also Ruthenia
Ukraine, Carpatho-; see also Karpato-Ukraine; Ukraine, Karpato; see Carpatho-Ukraine
Ukraine, Karpato-; see also Carpatho-Ukraine; Ukraine, Karpato-; see Carpatho-Ukraine
Ukrainians; see also Kleinrussens, Malorosssy, Small Russians
Ulala, Russia, see Gorno Altaysk
Uljanov(o), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ul'yanov(o)
Uljanovsk (May 1924-1991), Russia, see Ul'yanovsk
Ul'yanovo, formerly Kraupischken, then Breitenstein (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ul'yanovsk
Ul'yanovsk (May 1924-1991), Russia; see also Ul'yanovsk; see Simbirsk
Ungvar (Hungarian name), Ukraine; see also Ungvar; see Uzhhorod
Ungvar (Hungarian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see Ungvar
Ural (River), formerly Yaik (-1775), in Russia
Uralsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan; see Oral
Urgench, formerly Novourgench (-1929), in Uzbekistan; see also Urgench
Urgentsch, Uzbekistan, see Urgench
Uschakow, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uschakow
Uschakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uschakovo
Uschuponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bulavinovo
Usenai, formerly Ostradirwen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Usenaj
Usenaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Usenai
Uschakow, formerly Heiligenwalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uschakow
Uschakovo, formerly Brandenburg (-1946), in early times also Pocarben or Pocarwen or Pocarwin, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uschakowo
Uschakovo, formerly Ströpken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uschakowo
Uslov(y)e, formerly Damerau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uslovo(y)e
Uslovo(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uslowo(y)e
Usol'e (-1940), Russia, see Usol(y)e
Usolje-Sibirskoje, Russia, see also Sibirskoje, Usolje; Sibirskoje, Usol'ye-; see Usol'ye-Sibirskoje
Usol'ye-Sibirskoje, formerly Usol'ye (-1940), in Russia; see also Usolje-Sibirskoje; Sibirskoje, Usolje; Sibirskoje, Usol'ye-
Ussurysk, Russia, see Ussurysk
Ussurijski, Nikol'sk- (1926-1935), Russia; see also Nikol'sk-Ussuryski, Ussurysk, Nikol'sk-; see Nikol'sk-Ussurysk
Ussurysk, formerly Nikol'sk- (-1926), Nikol'sk-Ussurysk (1926-1935) and Voroshilov (1935-1957), in Russia; see also Ussurysk
Ussurysk, Nikol'sk- (1926-1935), Russia; see also Ussurysk, Nikol'sk-Ussuryski; Nikol'sk-Ussurysk
Ust-Abakanskoje (-1931), Khakass, Russia; see also Abakanskoje, Ust-; Abakansko(y)e, Ust-; see Ust-Abakansko(y)e
Ust-Abakansko(y)e (-1931), Khakass, Russia; see also Abakanskoje, Ust-; Abakansko(y)e, Ust-; Ust-Abakanskoje; see Abakan
Ustinov (1984-1986 or 1985-1987), Russia; see also Ustinow; see Izhevsk
Ustinov (1984-1986 or 1985-1987), Russia, see Ustinov
Ust-Kamenogorsk (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan; see also Kamenogorsk, Ust-; see Oskemen
Ust-Medvedizkaya (-1932), Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaja, Ust-; Medvedizkaja; see Serafimovich
Ust-Medvedizkaja (-1932), Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaja, Ust-; Medvedizkaja; see Serafimovich
Ust-Medvedizkaja, Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaja; see Serafimovich
Ust-Orde, formerly Ust-Ordynsky (-1991), in Russia; see also Orde, Ust-
Ust-Ordynskij (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynskij, Ust-; Ordynsky, Ust-; Ust-Ordynsky; see Ust-Orde
Ust-Ordynsky (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynskij, Ust-; Ordynsky, Ust-; Ust-Ordynskij; see Ust- Orde
Ust-Sysolsk (-1930), Russia; see also Sysolsk, Ust-; see Syktyvkar
Uszbetschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzbetschia
Uszloken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzlokei
Uszpelken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzpelkai
Uszpiuken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nikitovka
Uvarovo, formerly Ribbenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uvarowo
Uwarowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uvarovo
Uzbitsi, formerly Uszbitschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzbitsia
Uzbitsia, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzbitsi
Uzhgorod, Ukraine, see Uzhhorod
Uzhhorod (Ukrainian name); see also Ungvar (Hungarian name), Uzhgorod (Russian name), in Ukraine
Uzlekniai, formerly Uszloken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzlekniaj
Uzlekniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzlekniai
Uzloko(y)e, formerly Rautenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzlowo(y)e
Uzlowo(y)e, formerly Rautenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uzpolkiai
Uzpolkiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uzpolkiai
Uszpliern, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uszpolkia
Uszplierniai, formerly Uszpliern, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uszpiaunen
Uszplierniaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uszplierniai
Uzhorod, formerly Wischwill, in Lithuania; see also Wischnyoe
Uzhgorod, Ukraine, see Uzhhorod
Uszplierniai, formerly Uszpliern, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uszplierniaj
Uzplierniaj, formerly Uszpliern, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Uszpiaunen
V
Vanadzor, formerly Karaklis (-1935) and Kirowakan (1935 - 1992), in Armenia; see also Vanadzor
Vannovsky (-1963), Uzbekistan; see also Wannowskij; see Chamza
Vasil’yevsko(y)e, Russia; see also Vasiljewo; see Chkalovsk
Vatutino, formerly Ellernbruch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Vatutino
Vatutino, formerly Tutsch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Vatutino
Veliki Novgorod, formerly Novgorod (ca. 1998), in Russia; see also Novgorod, Velikiy; Nowgorod, Velikij; Velikij Novgorod
Verkhneudinsk (-1934), Buryatya (Republic), Russia; see also Werchneudinsk; see Ulan-Ude
Verkhny-Nevinsky, formerly Kefirstadt, in Russia; see also Nevinsky, Verkhny;- Newinskij, Werchnij;- Werchnij-Newinskij
Verny (-1921), Kazakhstan; see also Wernyj; see Almaty
Veselno(y)e, formerly Balga (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Veselno(y)e, Veselo(y)e Veselnoje
Veselovka, formerly Judtschen, then Kanthausen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Weselovka
Vesno, formerly Kussen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesnowo
Vesno, formerly Radschen, then Radenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesnowo
Vesyolno(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesjolnoje; see Veselno(y)e
Vesjolno(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wesjolnoje; see Veselno(y)e
Viešvile, formerly Wischwill, in Lithuania; see also Wijeswile
Viipiuri (-1948; Finnish), Russia; see also Wiipiuri; see Vyborg
Vilkinski, formerly Willkischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wilkiskaj
Vishnevka, formerly Lasdinien, then Lasdienellen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnewka
Vishnevoye, formerly Altendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnewo(y)e
Vishnevoye, formerly Honigberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnewo(y)e
Vishnyovoye, formerly Wossegau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wischnjewo(y)e
Vitsiepisk, formerly Witebsk, in Belarus
Vanta, formerly Wentsen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Vantaskaj
Vyatka, formerly Kirov (1934? or 1935-1991) and Khlymov (1457-1781), in Russia; see also Wjatka
Vladikavkaz, formerly Ordzhonikidze (1931-1944 and 1954-1990 or 1957?-1991) and Dzaudshikau (1944-1954), in Russia; see also Wladikawkaz
Vladimirovka [1881 (Founding) - 1905], Russia; see also Wladimirowka; see Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Vladimirov(o), formerly Tharau (-1946), then Ernsthoj (1938-1942), Rokingen (1942-1945), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wladimirovo
Vodyaks (People), see also Votyaks; see Udmurts
Vody, Sholt(y)e, Ukraine, see Sholtije Wody; Wody, Sholtije; see Sholt(y)e Vody
Vogulsk, Ostyako (-1940), Russia; see also Ostjako-Wogulsk; Vogulsk, Ostyako; see Ostyako Vogulsk
Volgodgrad, formerly Zarizyn (1925), then Stalingrad (April 1925-1961), in Russia; see also Wolhynsk
Volhynsk, Novograd, Ukraine; see also Nowograd Wolhynsk; Wolhynsk, Novograd; see Novograd Volhynsk
Volkov, formerly Volkhovstroj (1929-1940), in Russia; see also Wolchow
Volkhovstroj (1929-1940), Russia; see also Wolchowstroj; see Volkhov
Volochyevsko(y)e, formerly Marschenen, then Marschenen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wolotschjewskoje
Volodarjova, formerly Jodlauchen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wołodarówka
Volokha(y)evsko(y)e, formerly Widitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wołokha(sko)je
Volokha(sko)je, formerly Widitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wołchajewskoje
Volzhsk, formerly Lopatino (-1940), in Mari oblast, Russia; see also Wolshik
Voronzovka (-1935), Armenia; see also Voronzowka; see Tashir
Voroshilov (1935-1957), Russia; see also Voroschilow; see Ussurysk
Voroshilovgrad (1935-1958 and 1970-1990), Ukraine; see also Voroschilowgrad; see Lugansk
Voroshilovsk (1931-1961), Ukraine; see also Voroschilovsk; see Alchevsk
Vyshka, Vysoko(y)e, Vysoko(y)e, Vyborg, formerly Viipuri (-1948; Finnish), in Russia; see (Russian name), Vrangelya Ostrov Vrangel (Island), Russia; also Vodyaks; see Udmurts Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka- (1936-1957), Russia; see also Gross-Waltersdorf, Gross-, Walterkehm(en), Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Il’ichevo Waldwinkel, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Bereshkovsko(y)e Waldheide, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Pogranichnyy Waldwinkel, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see II’ichevo Walterkehm(en), Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Ol’khovatka Waltersdorf, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Gross-Waltersdorf Waltersdorf, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Gross-Waltersdorf Wandel, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Nizov(y)e Waldau, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Stepano(y)e Waldaukadel, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Stepno(y)e Waldhausen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Bereshkovsko(y)e Waldheim, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Pogranichnyy Waldwinkel, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see Il’ichevo

W, X

Waenga (-1951), Russia, see Severomorsk Wagarschapat (-1945), Armenia, see Ejmiatsin Wajk, formerly Azisbekov (1956-1993?), in Armenia Waldau, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Nizov(y)e Waldaukadel, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Stepno(y)e Waldhausen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Bereshkovsko(y)e Waldheim, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Pogranichnyy Waldwinkel, Kaliningrad oblast, Germany; see II’ichevo Walterkehm(en), Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Ol’khovatka Waltersdorf, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Gross-Waltersdorf Waltersdorf, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Gross-Waltersdorf Wandel, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Nizov(y)e

Wannow skij (-1963), Uzbekistan, see Vannovsky War gen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Kotelnikovo Warginen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Aprelevka Warta (River), Poland; see also Warthe (River) Wartaschen (-1992), Azerbaijan, see Oguz Warthe (River), Poland, see also Warta (River) Warthegau, Poland Wartheland, Poland Warthen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Shosseino(y)e

Voroschilovsk (1931-1961), Russia; see also Voroschilowsk; see Kommunarsk Voroschilovsk (1935-1943), Russia; see also Voroschilowsk; see Stavropol Voskresensk (-1930), Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Woskresensk’s, Ivanovo- (-1932), Russia; see also Ivanovo-Woskresensk; Woskresensk, Ivanowo-; see Ivanovo-Voskresensk’s Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka- (1936-1957), Russia; see also Kujbyshevka-Wostotschnaja; Wostotschnaja, Kujbyschewka.; see Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya Votyaks (People); see also Vodyaks; see Udmutrs Vrangelya Ostrov Vrangel (Island), Russia; see also Wrangel, see Wrangel Vrangelya Ostrov (Russian name), Russia; see also Island of Wrangel or Vrangel, Ostrov Vrangelya; Wrangelja Ostrow Vyborg, formerly Viipuri (-1948; Finnish), in Russia; see also Wyborg Vysoko(y)e, formerly Hainau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje Vysoko(y)e, formerly Karpfenwinkel, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje Vysoko(y)e, formerly Popelken, then Markthausen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje Vysoko(y)e, formerly Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Wysokoje

Wartaschen (-1992), Azerbaijan, see Oguz Warta (River), Poland; see also Warthe (River) Warthen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Shosseino(y)e

Wasi ljewo (-1937), Russia, see Vasil’yево Wawutino, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vatutino Wedereitschken, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Timofe(y)evka Weidern, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Suvorovka Wohla (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Timofe(y)evko Weidehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Shatrovo Weidenau (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Leninski(y)e Weidlachen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Yelniki Weliki Nowgorod, Russia; see also Novgorod Veliki; Nowgorod Veliki; see Veliki Novgorod Wensken, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vyantskaj Wente, formerly Windenburg, in Kaliningrad oblast Werchneudinsk (-1934), Buryatya (Republic), Russia, see Verkhneudinsk Werchnij-Newinskij, Russia; see also Newinskij, Werchnij; see Verkhny Ne vinskij Wernyj (-1921), Kazakhstan, see Verny Welselnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vesyolno(y)e Wjesolnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vesyolno(y)e Wesnowo, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Wesnovo Weythen, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast; see Alt Weythen Weythen, Neu, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Neu Weythen White Russia, formerly also called White Ruthenia; see Belarus White Ruthenia; see also White Russia; see Belarus Widerpol, Ukraine, see Ovidiopol Widitten, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Volokha(y)evsko(y)e Wieken (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Bagratianovo Wieszen, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Wizijaj Wiipuri (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Viipuri Wijeswile, Lithuania, see Viešvile Wikischken, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Bagratianovo Wilkiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vilkiskiai Willkischken, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vilkiskiai Willuhnens, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Izmailovo Windenburg, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Wente Wischnjewoje, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vishneva Wischnjewoje, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vishnevo(y)e Wischwill, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Viešvile Wiskiauten, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Mokhovo(y)e Witebsk, Belarus, see Vitsyebsk Wittenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Nivensko(y)e Wizijaj, formerly Wieszen, in Kaliningrad oblast Wjantskaj, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vyantskaj Wjatschka, Russia, see Vatutino Wladimirov(o), Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vladimirovka Wladimirov(o), Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Vladimirovka Wlodajken (People), see also Wotjaken; see Vodyaks Wody, Sholtije, Ukraine; see also Sholtije Wody; Vody, Sholtije; see Sholti(y)e Wody Wogulsk, Ostjako- (-1940), Russia; see also Ostjako-
Yablonevo(y)e, formerly Lichtenhagen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jablonewoje
Yagodno(y)e, formerly Bredauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jagodnoje
Yagoshikha (-1781), Russia; see also Jagoschicha; see Perm
Yaik (River) (-1775), Russia; see also Jaik; see Ural
Yaizky Gorodok (-1774), Kazakhstan; see also Gorodok, Jaizkij; Gorodok, Yaizky; Jaizkij Gorodok; see Oral
Yakuts, see Sakha (Proper name of a people in Northeastern Siberia), in Russia; see also Jakuten
Yamburg (-1922), St. Petersburg oblast, Russia; see also Jamburg; see Kingisepp
Yangibazar (-1936), Tajikistan; see also Jangibasar; see Kofamikon
Yantarny, formerly Palmnicken (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jantarnyj
Yar Krasnyy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jar Krasnyj; Krasnyj Jar; see Krasnyj Yar
Yaroslavsko(y)e, formerly Schönwalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jaroslavskoje
Yasnaya Polyana, formerly Groß Trakehnen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasnaja Poljana; Poljana, Jasnaja; Polyana, Yasnaya
Yasnove, formerly Kaukehmen, then Kuckernee (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasnoje
Yasnopolyanka, formerly Spucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasnopoljanka
Yekaterinburg, formerly Sverdlovsk (Sept. 1924 - 1991), in Russia; see also Ekaterinburg, Jekaterinburg
Yekaterinosdar (-1920), Russia; see also Ekaterinoslav, Jekaterinoslav; see Krasnodar
Yekaterinoslav I, Ukraine; see also Ekaterinoslav I, Jekaterinoslav I; see Moskovsk
Yekaterinoslav (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine; see also Ekaterinoslav, Jekaterinoslav; see Dniepropetrovsk
Yekhnegnadsor, formerly Keshishkent (-1935) and Mikoyan (1935-1957), in Armenia; see also Ekhehnadsor, Jechnegnadsor
Yelenovsk(y)e Karery (-1954), Russia; see also Elenovski(y)e Karery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karery, Elenovski(y)e; Karjery, Jelenowskije; Karery, Yelenovski(y)e; see Dokucha(y)e
Yelisavetgrad (-1924), Ukraine; see also Elisavetgrad, Jelisawetgrad; see Kirovograd
Yelisavetpol (1804-1918), Azerbaijan; see also Elisavetpol, Jelisawetpol; see Gänçä
Yelniki, formerly Weidlacken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Elniki, Jelniki
Yenaki(y)evo, formerly Ordzhonikidze, Don oblast (-1944), and Rykovo, in Ukraine; see also Enaki(y)evo, Jenakijewo
Yenissey Tatars; see also Jenissej-Tatars; Tataren, Jenissej; Tartaren, Yenissey; see Khakass
Yerevan (Russian name with English spelling); see also Erewan (Armenian), i.e., Eriwan (German), Jerewan (Russian name with German spelling), in Armenia
Yershovo, formerly Grünlinie, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jerschowo
Yershovo-Cherkess (1937-1939), Russia; see also Cherkessk, Yeshovo-; Jeshowo-Tschershessk; Tschershessk, Jeshowo-; see Cherkessk
Yevpatoriya, formerly also called Kaslov, Kozlov or Güzlewe, in Russia; see also Eupatoria, Jevpatorija
Yoshkar-Ola, formerly Zarevokokshaik (1919) and Krasnokokshaik (1919-1927), in Russia; see also Joschkar-Ola; Ola, Joschkar-; Ola, Yoshkar-
Yurt(y)evo, Estonia; see also Jurjew; see Tartu
Yusovka (-1924 or 1925?), Ukraine; see also Jusowka; see Donets’k
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, formerly Vladimirovka [1881 (Founding) - 1905] and Tojohara (1905-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Jushno-Sachalinsk; Sachalinsk, Jushno-; Sakhalinsk, Yushno-Yuzhnuy, formerly Jesau, in Kaliningrad; see also Juschny

Z

Zadonsk, Tichono (-1920), Irkutsk oblast, Russia; see also Tichono Zadonsk; Zadonsk Tikhono; see Tikhono Zadonsk

Zadonsk, Tikhono (-1920), Irkutsk oblast, Russia; see also Tichono Zadonsk; Zadonsk Tikhono; see Tikhono Zadonsk

Zagorsko(y)e, formerly Pelleningenken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zagorskoje

Zagorsko(y)e, formerly Strigengrund, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zagorskoje

Zagorskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zagorsko(y)e

Zaitsevo, formerly Dawidehlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaitsevo

Zaitsevo, formerly Stockheim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaitsevo

Zaitsevo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaitsevo

Zakarpatskaja Ukrainina (Ukrainian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see also Ukrajina Zakarpatskaja; Ukrainina, Zakarpatskaja; see Zakarpatskaja Ukrainina

Zakarpatskaja Ukrainina (Ukrainian name with English spelling); see also Carpatho-Ukraine; Karpato-Ukraine (German name), and Transcarpathia, Ukraine, Carpatho-; Ukraine, Karpato-; Zakarpatskaja Ukrainina (Ukrainian name with German spelling); in Ukraine

Zalesje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zales'ye

Zales'ye, formerly Mehlauken, then Liebenfelde (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalesje

Zalivino, formerly Labagijen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivino

Zalivino, formerly Neurinderort, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivino

Zalivino, formerly Tave, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivino

Zalivino(y)e, formerly Kraupischkehmen, then Erdmannsreih (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivino

Zalivino(y)e, formerly Postnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zalivino

Zalivino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino

Zalivinoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino(y)e

Zaostrov(y)e, formerly Rantuva, then Rantau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaostroje

Zaostroje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e

Zaozjornoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaozjorno(y)e

Zaozjorno(y)e, formerly Klein-Friedeck, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaozjornoje

Zaozjorno(y)e, formerly Kowarren, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaozjornoje

Zapadno-Gruppskij; see also Gruppsky, Zapadno-; Gruppskij, Zapadno-; Zapadno-Gruppskij

Zapadno-Gruppsky; see also Gruppsky, Zapadno-; Gruppskij, Zapadno-; Zapadno-Gruppskij; see Shakhtinsk

Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine, formerly Alexandrovsk (-1921), in Ukraine; see also Saporoshje, Zaporozh’e

Zaporozh’e, Ukraine; see also Saporoshje; see Zaporizhzhya

Zapovednoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zapovedno(y)e

Zapovedno(y)e, formerly Seckenburg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zapovednoje

Zarech’e, formerly Caymen or Kaymen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje

Zarech’e, formerly Kaimen or Kaymen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje

Zarech’e, formerly Pregelswalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje

Zarechno(y)e, formerly Tulpendingken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschnoje

Zaretschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech’e

Zaretschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaretschnoje

Zarevokokshaisk (-1919), Russia; see also Zarevokokschajsk; see Yoshkar-Ola

Zarewokokschajsk (-1919), Russia, see Zarewokokschaisk

Zarjad, Turkey, see Istanbul

Zarjowo Gorodischtsche (1553-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo; Gorodischhe Zaryovo; see Zaryovo Gorodischhe

Zarskoje Selo (-1918), Russia; see also Selo Zarskoje; Selo Zarsko(y)e; see Zarskoje Selo

Zarsko(y)e Selo (-1918), Russia; see also Selo Zarskoje; Selo Zarsko(y)e; see Pushkin

Zaryovo Gorodischhe (1553-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischtsche, Zarjowo; Gorodischhe Zaryovo; Zarjowo Gorodischhe; see Kurgan

Zatischje (-1938), Russia, see Zatisch’ye

Zatisch’ye (-1938), Russia; see also Zatischje; see Elektrostal

Zaveti, formerly Kattenu, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zawety

Zavod, Ugodsky (-1974), Russia; see also Ugodskij

Zawod; Zawod, Ugodskij; see Ugodsky Zawod

Zawety, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zavety

Zawod, Ugodskij (-1974), Russia; see also Ugodskij

Zawod; Zawod, Ugodskij; see Ugodsky Zawod

Zchakaja; Micha (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia; see also Zkaya

Zchakaja (1976-1989), Georgia, Russia, see also Zkaya

Zchakanja, Micha (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia; see also Micha Zchakanja; Zchakaya, Mikha; see Mikha Zchakaya

Zchinvali, Georgia, Russia, see Zchinvali

Zelenij Bor, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zelenij; Bor Zeleny; see Zeleny Bor

Zelenogradsk, formerly Crazn (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast

Zelenolesje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenoles(y)e

Zelenoles(y)e, formerly Bönick, in Kaliningrad oblast; see
also Zelenolesje

**Zelenopolje, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Zelenopol(y)e

Zelenopol(y)e, formerly Borchersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zelenopolje

**Zelenovo**, formerly Lindenhurst, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zelenowo

**Zelenovo, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Zelenovo

**Zeleny Bor**, formerly Karalene, then Luisenberg (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zelenij; Bor, Zeleny; Zeleni Bor

Zelenograd (1961-1991), Kazakhstan, see Astana

Zeljonoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelyono(y)e

Zelyono(y)e, formerly Pareyken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zeljonoje

Zellmühle (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Smirnovo

Zematikijeniaj, formerly Szameitkehmen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Zemlya, Severnaya, Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also Selmija, Sewernaja; Sewernaja Selmija; see Severnaya Zemlya

Zhambyl, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul

Zhdanov (1948-1989), Ukraine; see also Shdanow; see Mariupol

Zhdanovsk (1939-1992), Azerbaijan; see also Shdanowsk; see Bejlagan

Zheleznodorozhnyy, formerly Gerdauen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sheleznodoroshnyj

Zheleznodorozhnyy, formerly Obiralovka (-1939), in Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Sheleznodoroshnyj

Zheleznodorozhnyy (-1969), Uzbekistan; see also Sheleznodoroshnyj; see Kungrad

Zkhakaya; see also Zchaja; see Senaki

Zkhakaya, Mikha (1933-1976), Georgia, Russia; see also Zchakaja, Micha; Micha Zchakaja; see Mikha Zhkakaya

Zkinvali, formerly Staliniri (1934-1961), in Georgia, Russia; see also Zchinvali

Zhukovo, formerly Ugodsky Zavod (-1974), in Russia; see also Shukowo

Zhukovsky, formerly Stakhanovo (-1947), in Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Shukowskij

Zimmerbude, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlyy

Zinten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kornevo

Zmijew, Ukraine, see Zmi(y)eve

Zmiyev, formerly Gotvald (1976-1990), i.e., Gottwald, in Ukraine; see also Zmijew

Znamenka, formerly Klinthenen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Znamensk, formerly Wehlau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast

Zorino, formerly Poppendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast

Zukai, formerly Szugken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zukaj

**Zukaj, Kaliningrad oblast**, see Zukai

Zulukidze (1936-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Choni

Zweilinden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovo

Zwenjewoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zven(y)evo(y)e

Zven(y)evo(y)e, formerly Popehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zwenjewoje

Zvetkovo, formerly Seepothen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zwetkovo

Zwetkovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zvetkovo

Zwihiel, Ukraine, see Novograd Volhynsk

Zwiahel, Ukraine, see Novograd Volhynsk

### 8. Timetable

Numerous other dates (like year of founding of an organization, periods of immigration to Russia, immigration, etc.) are found in the respective chapters. If dates are missing in this chapter, you should, therefore, always look in the table of contents for possible alternative places.

Until 1699, dates were set according to the Byzantine calendar. Then Peter the Great declared 20 December 1699 (= 1 January 7208) as 1 January 1700 and 1 January as the beginning of the year.

Until the end of 1918, Russia followed the Julian calendar (J.C.) out of consideration for the Russian Orthodox Church. On 1 January 1700, the Julian calendar was already 10 days behind the Gregorian calendar (G.C.) introduced by Pope Gregor XIII on 24 February 1582. As leap years were omitted in the Julian calendar, the following difference in the Gregorian calendar occurred:

- Until 28 February 1700 10 days
- Since 1 March 1700 11 days
- Since 1 March 1800 12 days
- Since 1 March 1900 13 days

When giving dates, the abbreviation “o. s.” (for old style) is frequently added to the Julian calendar and “n. s.” (new style) to dates of the Gregorian calendar.

On 24 January (o. s.), i.e., 6 February (n. s.) [1918], the Soviet government decreed the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. The last day that the Julian calendar was used in the Soviet Union was 31 January 1918. Thus 1 February 1918 (Julian) was decreed to be 14 February 1918 (Gregorian).

When giving dates for liturgical purposes, the Russian Orthodox Church still uses the Julian calendar. Both ways (old style separated by a backslash) are given in the chronological table, where known and practical. Unfortunately, not many sources mention which calendar was used.
8.1 Persons

For party leaders, secret services and secret police, see the chapter “Miscellaneous.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Peter III (originally Karl Ulrich Peter Gottorp, born in Kiel, Germany.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Catherine II (originally Sophie Friedericke Auguste, Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Mikhail IV made his assumption of office dependent on a proper constitution; his abdication (and that of his brother) was made public on 4 March.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.1 Heads of state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Apr 1682 - 21 Oct 1721</td>
<td>Cz Peter I (Pyotr I. Alexe(y)evich) (Born 9 June 1672 - Died 8 Feb 1725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Oct 1721 - 28 Jan 1725</td>
<td>E Peter I (&quot;Peter der Grosse) (Born 9 June 1672 - Died 8 Feb 1725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Jan 1725 - 6 May 1727</td>
<td>E Katharina I (Martha Skavronskaya) (Born 5 Apr 1684 - Died 6 May 1727)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 May 1727 - 18 Jan 1730</td>
<td>E Peter II (Pyotr II. Alexe(y)evich) (Born 23 Oct 1715 - Died 29 Jan 1730)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Feb 1730 - 17 Oct 1740</td>
<td>E Anna (A. Ivanovna) (Born 7 Feb 1693 - Died 28 Oct 1740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Oct 1740 - 24 Nov 1741</td>
<td>E Ivan VI (Antonovich) (Born 7 Feb 1693 - Died 28 Oct 1740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Nov 1741 - 25 Dec 1761</td>
<td>E Elisabeth (Yelisaveta Petrovna) (Born 18 Dec 1709 - Died 5 Jan 1761)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Jan 1762 - 29 June 1762</td>
<td>E Peter III (Pyotr III. Fyodorovich) (Born 21 Feb 1728 - Died 17 July 1762)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 June 1762 - 6 Nov 1796</td>
<td>E Katharina II (Catherine the Great) (Born 21 Apr 1729 - Died 17 July 1762)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Nov 1796 - 12 Mar 1801</td>
<td>E Paul I (Pavel I. Petrovich) (Born 1 Oct 1754 - Died 23/24 Mar 1801)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mar 1801 - 19 Nov 1825</td>
<td>E Alexander I. Pavlovich (Born 23 Dec 1777 - Died 1 Dec 1825)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Nov 1825 - 12 Dec 1825</td>
<td>E Konstantin Pavlovich (did not assume office) (Born 1779 - Died 1831)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec 1825 - 18 Feb 1855</td>
<td>E Nikolaus I. Pavlovich (Born 25 July 1796 - Died 18 Mar 1855)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Feb 1855 - 1 Mar 1881</td>
<td>E Alexander II. Nikola(y)evich (Born 29 Apr 1818 - Died 13 Mar 1881)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mar 1881 - 20 Oct 1894</td>
<td>E Alexander III. Alexandrovich (Born 10 Mar 1845 - Died 1 Nov 1894)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Oct 1894 - 2 Mar 1917</td>
<td>E Nikolaus II. Alexandrovich (Born 6 May 1868 - Died 16/17 July 1918)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mar 1917 - 3 Mar 1917</td>
<td>E (Mikhail IV. Alexandrovich) (Born 1818 - Died 13 July 1918)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Oct 1917 - 8 Nov 1917</td>
<td>C Kamen(y)ev, Lev Borissovich (Born 22 July 1883 - Died 25 Aug 1936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nov 1917 - 16 Mar 1919</td>
<td>C Sverdlov, Yakov Mikhailovich (Born 22 May 1885 - Died 16 Mar 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Mar 1919 - 12 Jan 1938</td>
<td>C Kalinin, Mikhail Ivanovich (Born 7 Nov 1875 - Died 3 June 1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Jan 1938 - 19 Mar 1946</td>
<td>★ Kalinin, Mikhail Ivanovich (Born 7 Nov 1875 - Died 3 June 1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mar 1953 - 7 May 1960</td>
<td>★ Voroshilov, Kliment Yefremich (Born 4 Feb 1881 - Died 2 Dec 1969)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Dec 1965 - 16 June 1977</td>
<td>★ Podgorny, Nikolay Victorovich (Born 18 Feb 1903 - Died 11 Jan 1983)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Nov 1982 - 16 June 1983</td>
<td>★ Kuznetsov, Vasily Vasil(y)evich (Born 13 Feb 1901 - Died 5 June 1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Feb 1984 - 11 Apr 1984</td>
<td>★ Kuznetsov, Vasily Vasil(y)evich (Born 13 Feb 1901 - Died 5 June 1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Apr 1984 - 10 Mar 1985</td>
<td>★ Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich (Born 24 Sept 1911 - Died 10 Mar 1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oct 1988 - 25 May 1989</td>
<td>★ Gorbatchev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich (Born 2 Mar 1931)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 May 1989 - 15 Mar 1990</td>
<td>☑ Gorbatchev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich (Born 2 Mar 1931)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15 Mar 1990 - 25 Dec 1991  Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich (Born 2 Mar 1931)
25 Sept 1990 - 31 Dec 1999  Yeltsin, Boris Nikola(y)evich (Born 1 Feb 1931)
31 Dec 1999 - 6 May 2000  Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich (Born 7 Oct 1952)
7 May 2000 -  Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich (Born 7 Oct 1952)

8.1.2 Heads of government(s)

1 Prime minister of the Russian Empire
C Chairman of the council of people’s commissariat
CC Chairman of the cabinet
1 Premier of Russia/ RF
_ i.e., (k) means that the office was taken on only provisionally

Note: Although Chernomyrdin was appointed in 1998, he was rejected by the Duma (part of the Engl. language; therefore not in italics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Birth - Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1762-1781</td>
<td>Panin, Nikita Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 1718 - Died 1783)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781-1791</td>
<td>Potjomkin, Grigoriy Alexandrovich</td>
<td>(Born 1739 - Died 1791)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1802</td>
<td>Pahlen, Graf Pyotr Ludwig von der</td>
<td>(Born 1745 - Died 1826)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sept 1802-1804</td>
<td>Voronzov, Graf Alexandr Romanovich</td>
<td>(Born 1700 - Died 1805)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807-1807</td>
<td>Czartorysky, Prince Adam Jerzy</td>
<td>(Born 1770 - Died 1861)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1808-1810</td>
<td>Arakche(y)ev, Alexey Alexe(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1769 - Died 1834)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810-1812</td>
<td>Tolly, Prince Mikhail Barclay de</td>
<td>(Born 1761 - Died 1818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812-1816</td>
<td>Saltikov, Prince Nikolay Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 1736 - Died 1816)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816-1827</td>
<td>Lopuchin, Prince Pyotr Vasil(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1753 - Died 1827)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827-1832</td>
<td>Kotschubej, Count Viktor Pavlovich</td>
<td>(Born 1768 - Died 1834)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834-1836</td>
<td>Novosilzev, Count Nikolay Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1761 - Died 1836)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836-1847</td>
<td>Vasilchikov, Prince Illarion Vasil(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1777 - Died 1847)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847-1848</td>
<td>Levashov, Count Vasily Vasil(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1783 - Died 1848)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1848-1856</td>
<td>Chernichev, Prince Alexandr Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 1779 - Died 1857)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856-Jan 1861</td>
<td>Orlov, Prince Alexey Fyodorovich</td>
<td>(Born 1787 - Died 1861)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1861-Mar 2 1864</td>
<td>Bludov, Count Dmitri Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1785 - Died 1864)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 7 1864-Jan 13 1865</td>
<td>Gagarin, Prince Pavel Pavlovich</td>
<td>(Born 1789 - Died 1872)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-1872</td>
<td>Gorchakov, Prince Alexandr Mikhailovich</td>
<td>(Born 1798 - Died 1883)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-1877</td>
<td>Ignatyev, Count Pavel Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1797 - Died 1879)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-16 Oct 1881</td>
<td>Valulev Count Pyotr Alexandrovich</td>
<td>(Born 1814 - Died 1890)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1881-Jan 1887</td>
<td>Reuter, Count Mikhail von</td>
<td>(Born 1820 - Died 1890)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1887-15 May 1895</td>
<td>Bunge, Nikolay Christianovich von</td>
<td>(Born 1823 - Died 1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1895-11 June 1903</td>
<td>Durnov, Ivan Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1830 - Died 1903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Aug 1903-16 Apr 1906</td>
<td>Witte, Count Sergey Jul(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1849 - Died 1915)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Apr 1906-8 July 1906</td>
<td>Goremykin, Ivan Loginovich</td>
<td>(Born 1839 - Died 1917)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 1906-5 Sept 1911</td>
<td>Stolpin, Pyotr Arkad(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 4 Apr 1862 - Died 18 Sept 1911)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sept 1911-30 Jan 1914</td>
<td>Kokovzov, Vladimir Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 1853 - Died 1943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jan 1914-20 Jan 1916</td>
<td>Goremykin, Ivan Loginovich</td>
<td>(Born 1839 - Died 1917)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Jan 1916-10 Nov 1916</td>
<td>Stuermer, Boris Vladimirovich</td>
<td>(Born 1848 - Died 1917)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.3 Ambassadors

Ambassadors are local diplomatic representatives in the first (highest) rank of a country in another state (Attention: Not all persons named hereafter were officially “ambassadors”). The underlying envoy law was recorded in the Regulation of Vienna of 19 March 1815 and in the Protocol of Aachen of 21 November 1818.

Due to a lack of available sources, the following overview foregoes naming ambassadors (in) the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and those of the successor states of the former Soviet Union.

Data on “German” diplomatic representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Until 1867</td>
<td>Royal Prussian envoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 December 1867</td>
<td>Envoy of the North German Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 1871</td>
<td>Royal German Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 November 1871</td>
<td>Royal German embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August 1914</td>
<td>State of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 April 1918</td>
<td>Royal German diplomatic representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 August 1919</td>
<td>Departure of German representatives from Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 September 1921</td>
<td>German representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 November 1922</td>
<td>German embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June 1941</td>
<td>State of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 August 1953</td>
<td>Diplomatic agencies of the GDR and the USSR were turned into embassies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 January 1955</td>
<td>End of the state of war</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“German” representation in Russia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867-1876</td>
<td>Reuss, Heinrich VII. Prince</td>
<td>1867-1876</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1876-1892</td>
<td>Schweinitz, Hans Lothar von</td>
<td>1876-1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>1892-1895</td>
<td>Werder, Bernhard von</td>
<td>1892-1895</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1895-1900</td>
<td>Radolin, Hugo (Julius Raol Eduard) Prince von</td>
<td>1895-1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-1905</td>
<td>Alvensleben, Friedrich Johann Count von</td>
<td>1901-1905</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1906-1907</td>
<td>Schoen, Wilhelm Baron von</td>
<td>1906-1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907-1914</td>
<td>Poutales, Friedrich</td>
<td>1907-1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Mirbach-Harff, Wilhelm Count von</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Born 6 July 1918 (assasination attempt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Riezler, Dr. Kurt (as chargé d’affaires)</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Helfferich, Dr. Karl</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Born 22 July 1872 - Died 23 Apr 1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921-1922</td>
<td>Wiedenfeld, Prof. Kurt</td>
<td>1921-1922</td>
<td>Died 4 Mar 1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Radowitz, Otto von (as chargé d’affaires)</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922-1928</td>
<td>Brockdorff-Rantzau, Dr. Ulrich Count von</td>
<td>1922-1928</td>
<td>Born 29 May 1869 - Died 8 Sept 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-1933</td>
<td>Dirksen, Dr. Herbert von</td>
<td>1929-1933</td>
<td>Born 2 Apr 1882 - Died 1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933-1934</td>
<td>Nadolny, Rudolf</td>
<td>1933-1934</td>
<td>Born 12 July 1873 - Died 18 May 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934-1941</td>
<td>Schulpenburg, Friedrich Werner Count von der</td>
<td>1934-1941</td>
<td>Born 20 Nov 1875 - Died 10 Nov 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-1958</td>
<td>Haas, Dr. Wilhelm</td>
<td>1956-1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966-1968</td>
<td>Walther, Dr. Gebhardt von</td>
<td>1966-1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968-1972</td>
<td>Allardt, Dr. Helmut</td>
<td>1968-1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972-1977</td>
<td>Sahm, Dr. Ulrich</td>
<td>1972-1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987-1989</td>
<td>Meyer-Landrut, Dr. Andreas</td>
<td>1987-1989</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1989-1993</td>
<td>Blech, Dr. Klaus</td>
<td>1989-1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since 1996</td>
<td>Studnitz, Dr. Ernst Jög von</td>
<td>Since 1996</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**“Russian” representation in Germany**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1706-1711</td>
<td>Lith, Albrecht von der</td>
<td>1706-1711</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1711-1730</td>
<td>Golovkin, Count Alexander Gavrilovich</td>
<td>1711-1730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1733-1742</td>
<td>Brackel, Baron Kasimir Christoph von</td>
<td>1733-1742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1744-1746</td>
<td>Brackel, Baron Kasimir Christoph von ?</td>
<td>1744-1746</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1747-1748</td>
<td>Keyserlingk, Count Hermann Karl von</td>
<td>1747-1748</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1763-1786</td>
<td>Dolgorukov, Prince Vladimir Serge(y)evich</td>
<td>1763-1786</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1786-1788</td>
<td>Rumyantsev, Count Sergey Petrovich</td>
<td>1786-1788</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1788-1796</td>
<td>Nesselrode, Count Maximilian Julius Wilhelm Franz von</td>
<td>1788-1796</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796-1797</td>
<td>Kolychev, Stefan Alexe(y)evich</td>
<td>1796-1797</td>
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8.2 Wars

A few details on wars are found in the general timetable.

1700-1721 Nordic wars: After the peace with the Ottoman Empire (summer 1700), Russia entered the Nordic War. Victory over Sweden at Poltava (27 June 1709). Swedish capitulation in Perevolochina (1 September 1709). End of the first phase (Russian defensive); in the second phase (1709-1716), Russia managed a large anti-Swedish coalition, while the Russian influence was dampened in the last phase (1716-1721) with England’s defection from the Nordic League. Russia acquired a significant part of the Baltic coast.

1710-1711 The Ottoman Empire declared war on Russia (20 November). Russian troops were exposed to disastrous attacks at the Prut River (9 July and 10 July 1711). The Grand Vizier made unexpectedly moderate demands in the Prut Peace (12/23 July): Return of the Fortress Azov, destruction of Russian fortresses at the Don River, withdrawal of Russian troops from Poland, and others. In order to force this, war was declared once again in fall 1711; the conditions were met in the Peace of Adrianople (13/24 June 1713).

1722-1723 (Military) campaign against Persia: In two summer offensives, Russia conquered the west and south coasts of the Caspian Sea (Acquisition of Derbent, Baku, Masanderan and Asterabad). In 1732, these conquered areas were given up again.

1736-1739 Russia declared war on the Ottoman Empire (after territorial incursions by Crimean Tartars) (2 May 1736). In spite of victories involving heavy losses, Russia, in the end, received only the destroyed fortress Azov in the Peace of Belgrade (18/29 September 1739).

1741-1743 The war of revenge begun by Sweden ended in Russia’s favor with the Peace of Åbo.

1756-1763 Seven Years War: Began in August 1756. However, Russia entered the war only on 31 December 1756/11 January 1757 and fought with, among others, Austria, France, Sweden and a series of German principalities against Prussia. In winter 1757/58, Russian troops occupied East Prussia. The Russian victories at Großjägersdorf (1757), Zorndorf (1758), and Kunersdorf (1759) were not used strategically. Berlin was briefly occupied (1760). Capture of the fortress Kolberg (1761). Czarina Yelitsaveta Petrovna died. Her successor, Peter III, returned all conquests to Prussia.

1768-1774 In February 1768, the oppositional aristocratic Confederacy of Bar rose up and gave the impetus for the invasion of Russian troops into Poland, which in light of this expansion of the invasion led to the declaration of war on Russia by the Ottoman Empire. In the Peace of Küçük Kaynarca (10/21 July 1774), Russia received, among others, Moldova, the provinces of Walachia and open navigation on the Black Sea and the Danube River. First partition of Poland within the St. Petersburg Partition Convention: Russia received the land east of the Dün and Dnieper Rivers, i.e., Polish Livonia and the areas of Mohilev, parts of the areas of Minsk, Vitsybsk, and Polatsk in Belarus. Austria got areas in Lesser Poland (later called Galicia) and Red Russia. Prussia got Warmia and West Prussia (without Danzig and Thorn).
1781-1786 Annexation of the Ukraine.

1783 Annexation of the Crimea.

1787-1792 Second Turkish War in alliance with Austria. Russia’s border was extended to the Dniester River. The Russian victory was sealed in the Peace of Iaşi (29 December 1791/19 January 1792).

1788-1790 Sweden began a war of revenge on Russia (July). It ended with the Peace of Verelä (3/14 August 1790) on the basis of the status quo ante.

1793/1794 Russian intervention in Poland in favor of opponents of the revolutionary Polish May Constitution (Confederation of Targowica). Prussia forced a Prussian-Russian convention on a second partition of Poland: Prussia received Greater Poland, Danzig and Thorn. Russia received Minsk, Vilna, Podolia, East Volhynia and the rest of Poland as a protectorate. The Polish Liberation Army fell to Russian superiority after initial successes. Prussia later (13/24 October 1795) joined the treaty in a third partition of Poland, i.e., Austria and Russia (23 December 1794/3 January 1795). Prussia now received Warsaw, and Austria got Cracow; Russia received all of Lithuania and the rest of Volhynia and Podolia. These three states ratified the dissolution of Polish statehood (15/26 January 1797).

1799 At the beginning of the year, Russia entered the second Coalition War on the side of England, Austria, Naples and Ottoman Empire against France but withdrew its troops from the west after the defeat near Zurich (September 1799.) Peace with France (26 September/8 October 1801).

1801 Annexation of Georgia (18 January).

1805 Third Coalition War against France (11 May). Invasion of Bavaria (fall). In the Three-Kaiser-Battle [transl. note: also called Battle of Austerlitz] at Austerlitz, Napoleon I conquered the Russian and Austrian armies with the help of Bavaria and Württemberg (20 November/2 December).

1806 Capture of Dagestan and Baku.

1806-1812 Third Russo-Turkish war began with the Ottoman declaration of war on 18/30 December 1806. In Peace of Bucharest (16/28 May 1812), Russia gave up a large part of the captured areas but received West Georgia and Bessarabia and a special status for Serbia and principalities along the Danube River.

1807 Fourth Coalition War: Napoleon defeated Russian troops (2/14 June) in the Battle of Friedland; 19,000 Russian soldiers died: With the Peace and Alliance Treaties of Tilsit (25 and 27 June/7 July and 9 July), Russia had to withdraw from the largest part of East Prussia. Napoleon divided Europe: France received the west; Russia the east. [In the Peace of Tilsit, establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw by Napoleon.]

1808/09 After a year and a half long war of conquest against Sweden (since February 1808), Russia won the cession of Finland and the Åland Islands in the Peace of Frederikshann (5 September/17 September 1809).

1812-1814 Fatherland War: French campaign under Napoleon I. Invasion with 450,000 French soldiers (24 June), Battle of Borodino (26 August/7 September 1812) Moscow was captured by Napoleon. Two thirds of the city was destroyed in a big fire. The French troops had to withdraw under heavy casualties: retreat from Moscow on 18 October 1812. Among these “French” soldiers were 150,000 Germans from the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg; only 5,000 or 15,000 returned from Russia (source unknown). Russia participated in the European Liberation Wars until 1814.

1812-1856 Russia occupied the eastern part of Moldova, naming it Bessarabia.

1813 Annexation of Azerbaijan. Also the Battle of Leipzig: France was decisively beaten by the allies (4 October - 7 October/16 October - 19 October). One hundred thirty thousand Russian soldiers represented one third of the allies.

1826-1828 Successful campaign against Persia. The Russian Empire received Yerevan and Nakhichevan in the Peace of Turkmanchai (1828).

1828-1829 The fourth Russo-Turkish war (Russian declaration of war on 14 April 1828): German colonists served in the Russian military as auxiliary forces. On 8 October 1827, Great Britain, France and Russia destroyed the entire Ottoman fleet off Navarino without a declaration of war. Through this war, Russia gained areas in the Caucasus and the Danube Delta. Serbia, Moldova and Walachia became autonomous states under Russian protection. The straits were opened to all trading vessels. Russian citizens in the Ottoman Empire were put in the same category as those in western countries (Peace of Adrianopol, 2/14 September 1829).

1830/1831 Polish November Revolt against Russian dominion (17/29 November), which was only quelled with the attack on Warsaw (25 August/6 September 1831) and with the final capitulation of the last military bases in October.

1849 Hungarian Revolt was quelled by Russian troops at the request of Austria (May - 13 August).
**1853-1856** Crimean War between Russia and the allied Turkish-French-English armed forces began when Russian troops invaded Turkish-occupied principalities along the Danube River. Declaration of war on Turkey (22 September-4 October 1853). The Western powers declared war on Russia (16-28 March 1854). German colonists helped the military at the southern front line. Tolstoy praised the Germans for that in his book Sevastopolskaya Strada. Capture of the fortress of Sevastopol’ on 15/27 November 1855. The devastating Russian defeat led to the Peace of Paris (18/30 March 1856) with the forced demilitarization of the Black Sea coast (Pontus clause) and the return of Bessarabia to Moldova.

**1858-1860** Russia conquered Chinese territories (Amur and Ussuri).

**1859** Conclusion of the conquest of the Caucasus. Moldova and Walachia form the Kingdom of Romania.

**1863** January Revolt in Poland against the dominion of the Czar (Russian troops quelled the revolt with the help of Germans) (22 January). Prussia supported Russia with the Convention of Alvensleben (27 January-8 February). Finally Polish resistance ceased at the beginning of 1865.

**1864-1885** Capture of Central Asia, Tashkent (1865), Samarkand (Samarkand) and Bukhara (1868), Khiva and Kokand (1876), and Merv (1884).

**1877-1878** In April 1877, in the war in the Balkans, Russia intervened as protecting power of Balkan Christians with its declaration of war on the gateway, i.e., the Ottoman Empire. Russian troops gained quick victories in the Balkans and the Caucasus. In the spring of 1878, they stood before the gates of Istanbul; however, Russia lacked political and military power to implement the gains. Russia annexed Bessarabia and held it until 1917.

**1884** Expansion of Russia to Merv

**1897** Russia occupied Port Arthur on the Chinese peninsula Liaodong (13 December).

**1900** Boxer Rebellion: On 20 June, the German envoy, Klemens von Ketteler, was murdered in Beijing. The armies of the United Eight States (Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia and the USA) attacked China and captured Beijing; Russia occupied Manchuria.

**1904-1905** Russo-Japanese War: Japan destroyed the Russian fleet in Port Arthur (8/9 February 1904). Russian troops were defeated at the Yalu River (May) and driven back to Mukden (Aug). In Manchuria, both sides suffered heavy losses in the greatest battle thus far. Russian troops retreated (30 August - 3 September 1904). The Russian counteroffensive failed (Oct). Russian occupational forces at Port Arthur capitulated after siege (2 January 1905). Russia was virtually beaten with the defeat of Mukden (6 January, 25 January 1905) and Tsushima (defeat of the Baltic fleet which came apace (14/27 May 1905), but continued the war. For the first time many sons of German colonists were killed in action. Russia’s defeat (400,000 dead; driven back from Korea and southern Manchuria) undermined the Czar’s power (January 1904 - August 1905). It led to the first Russian Revolution of 1905.

**1914-1918 World War One**: Partial mobilization (27 July) and general mobilization of the Russian military (29 July or 18 July/31 July). German partial mobilization. Germany declared war on Russia (1 August). Russian major offensive against East Prussia with the Nemen Army from the East and the Narev Army from the south: battle near Stallupönen (17 August 1914). The battle near Gumbinnen, i.e., the German 8th Army and the Nemen Army, ended without either nation being victorious. The Narev Army was defeated in the Battle of Tannenberg (23/26 - 30/31 August 1914) and the German army defeated the Nemen Army at the Masurian Lakes (6 - 15 September 1914). After Black Sea ports had been bombed by the warships Goeben and Breslau (28 October), which Germany had given to Turkey, Russia declared war on Turkey. Winter battle in Masuria (4 February - 24 February 1915). German offensive in Courland and Lithuania (27 April 1915). Break-through battle of German and Austrian-Hungarian troops near Gorlice-Tarnow (1 May - 3 May 1915). End of the Russian withdrawal from the Eastern front (2 October 1915). Beginning of the successful first Brusilov offensive in Galicia against Austria (1 June 1916). Beginning of the failed Brusilov offensive between Carpathia and Volhynia (16 September 1916 - October). Second Brusilov offensive in East Galicia (30 June - 11 July 1917). German troops arrived in Georgia to support anti-Bolshevik forces (25 May). Members of the Red Guard brought the German advance on Petrograd to a halt (23 February 1918). [Many German Russians in the Russian Army were captured by the German Army. Some stayed in Germany after the war.]


1918-1920 Civil War: The Red Army conquered the Ukraine and forced a government loyal to Moscow (3 February 1919). The Red Army captured the Don-Cossack region, disarmed and expropriated it (Feb). Eight thousand Cossacks were executed by mid-March. A well organized and initially successful revolt by the Don Cossacks (11 March 1919) began in the Veshenskaya district. The Red Army defeated the White Army at Petrograd (21 September 1919). Capture of Kiev by the Red Army (16 December 1919). The Red Army again conquered the area of the Don-Cossacks and systematically robbed the population (20 February). The Vrangel troops were surrounded on the Crimea (February 1920). The “Peasant Revolt” (Gabelaufstand) broke out in the areas of Kazan, Simbirsk and Ufa: The rebellious army, The Black Eagle, defended itself with up to 50,000 peasants against requisitions (February 1920). Soviet armistice with Finland (14 August 1920). Vrangel troops landed near Novorossysk (17 August 1920) and advanced on the southern Ukraine. An uprising against the plundering supply commandos, in which up to 50,000 peasants joined under the skillful leader A. St. Antonov, began in Khitrovo, Tambov district (19 August 1920). Defeated Vrangel troops fled to the Crimea (October 1920).

German colonists formed their self-defense and defended their villages along the Volga River and in southern Ukraine against confiscation of grain by the Red government.

Foreign troops also intervened in the civil war: landings at Arkhangels’k (Archangel) (the USA in September), Batum (Great Britain in December), Murmansk (Great Britain on 9 March 1918 in spite of the advance of German troops in Finland), Odessa [France in November (until April 1919)], Vladivostok (Japan in April and the USA in mid-August). The Red Army opened hostilities against US and British troops at Murmansk (28 June 1918). US and British troops captured Arkhangels’k (2 August 1918).

1920/1921 The Polish army invaded the Ukraine (25 April 1920). The Red Army replied with an advance on central Poland (2 July 1920), which the Poles turned into a Russian defeat through a countermaneuver (Miracle at the Vistula River, 16 August). In the Polish-Russian preliminary peace, Russia lost large parts of Belarus (White Russia) and Volhynia (12 October 1920). With the Peace of Riga, the Soviet Union ceded the western areas of Belarus and the Ukraine to Poland (18 March 1921).

1929 China provoked the Soviet Union into a military conflict over the East Chinese railroad (Nov). First battles already on 15 August. Armistice (21 November). Peace treaty, Protocol of Khabarovsk (22 November) which regulated again the joint administration of the East Chinese railroad. Withdrawal of Russian troops from occupied areas.

1931 Japan occupied Manchuria: Climax of incidents in January.

1932 Soviet reinforcement of troops at the Manchurian border as a reaction to the Japanese military buildup (18 April).

1936-1939 The civil war in Spain began with the rise of General Franco (17 July): The Soviet Union participated with military advisors and the secret service in the fight against the fascist Falange (supported by Germany) within the framework of “international brigades” organized by Komintern, but also fought large numbers of republicans not loyal to Moscow. The war ended with Franco’s victory (1 April 1939).

1938 Border war (Manchuria) between Japan and the Soviet Union.

1939 The war with Japan, which previously (11 May) had attacked China, ended in a ceasefire (15 September).

The Red Army invaded eastern Poland after signing the Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty (17 September).

Winter War, supported by England and France, against unexpectedly strong Finland (invasion of Soviet troops on 30 November 1939). Decisive Russian major offensive (11 February 1940). Peace Compromise (Peace of Moscow) on 12 March 1940. The Soviet Union received West Karelia, the Salla area, the Finnish part of Poluostrov Rybachiy and was allowed to lease the military base of Hanko.

1940 Soviet troops attacked Lithuania (16 June), Estonia and Latvia (both on 17 June). Attack on Romania: The areas of North Bukovina and Bessarabia lost in 1918 were recaptured (27 June).

1941 Operation Barbarossa: Germany attacked the Soviet Union (22 June). The German advance got stuck in the thaw (18 April 1942). Two hundred forty thousand Soviet soldiers were captured in the battle for Kharkov (28 May 1942). German mountain infantry men raised the German flag on Mount Elbrus, Caucasus (19 August 1942). With the fall of Sevastopol’, German troops captured the entire Crimea (1 July 1942). The German 6th Army captured Stalingrad (10 November 1942). The 6th Army was

On 8 August 1945, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and captured, without great resistance, a large part of Manchuria (which China acquired in 1946 after a friendship treaty in August 1945), North Korea, the Kuril Islands and South Sakhalin.

1969 Battles between border troops of the Soviet Union and China because of an uninhabited island on the border river Ussuri led to a break between the countries. Only on 10 November 1997 did they settle these disputes in a joint declaration and come to an agreement on the joint use of some disputed islands.


1988-1992 Massacre of Armenians (28 February 1988) in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgayit (at least 1,000 dead). War between Armenia and Azerbaijan for the Azerbaijani area of Nagornyy Karabakh also known as Mount Karabakh. It was inhabited by a majority of Christian Armenians. Russia could not bring the conflict under control even with strong military force (as of 24 November 1988) and special administration. Troops of the Soviet Union occupied Baku to end the civil war between Muslim Azerbaijanis and Christian Armenians (21 January 1990). Armistice for the Azerbaijani area and Armenia Azerbaijan (29 August).


1989 Clashes between Uzbeks and Mesheti claimed about 100 lives in Uzbekistan (3/4 June).

1991 When Lithuania refused to contribute to the union budget, the Soviet army surrounded the parliament and the TV and radio station in Vilna (11 January). A special unit of Black Berets stormed the news service building in Vilna (13 January): Fifteen Lithuanians died; more than 100 were injured. Gorbachev swore he did not give the order. Yeltsin attended the funeral of the victims to show solidarity. There were mass protests.

1991 - Transdniester War

1992 In October, violent clashes for the Prigorodny Rayon (North Ossetia) broke out between Muslim Ingushes and Christian Ossetians, continuing until 1994 and taking approximately 400 lives.

1992-1997 Attack by rebels on a Russian border guard in Tajikistan (5 July 1993). Russian troops were stationed to contain Islam extremists. The war continued in part also against mujaheddins from Afghanistan. Tajik president Rakhmonov and opposition leader Nuri signed a peace treaty in Moscow (preceded by an agreement of 30 December 1996) and agreed on elections to be held by the end of 1998 (27 June 1997).

1994- Beginning of the war for Chechnya: On 18 October 1994, the Russian air force intervened in the inner-Chechnyan conflict; Russian troops also invaded on 11 December 1994. The attack on Grozny (31 December 1994) failed at first with heavy Russian losses. Chechnya took more than 1,000 hostages in Budennovsk near Stavropol (14 June).


Ending the troop withdrawal (5 January 1997). Peace treaty (12 May 1997). Russia closed the borders with Chechnya (29 March 1997) after a bombing raid on a South Russian train station and skirmishes between Russian and Chechnyan soldiers. Attack by Chechnyan rebels on several Russian border troop units (22 December 1997). After border attacks, Russian troops fought back
in Chechnya and Dagestan (5 July 1999). The Russian press reported of an invasion of hundreds of Chechnyan rebels into Dagestan (8 August 1999). Bombing raids (5 September 1999) on a housing complex of Russian military in Buynaksk, Dagestan, and a housing complex in Moscow (8, 13 and 16 September 1999), for which Chechhyan terrorists were held responsible. The Russian air force attacked targets in Chechnya (17 September). Russian troops marched into Chechniya (1 October), captured Gudermes (12 November). Grozny was captured by Russian troops (7 February 2000.) Putin appointed the Muslim clergyman Akhmed Kadyrov as Chechnyan head of government (8 June).

8.3 General Dates

1720 General Rules for the Work of Collegia

1721 The [so-called] Steuermannsbuch [leader’s book] (kormchtaya klinga) [kniga], dealing with the “correct running of the church,” supplemented by the “Spiritual Rules” of Peter the Great, drawn up by Archbishop Feofan Propokovich (01/25) * According to the Peace Agreement of Nystad (08/30/09/10) Russia receives from Sweden: Dagö, Estonia, Ingemanland, Livland, Osel, plus portions of Karelia and Viborg, thus becoming a great power of Europe * Peter the Great assumes the title of Emperor of Greater Russia” (10/22) * The Patriarchy is transformed into a “Holy Synod” (as the supreme Church administration) subordinate to the State, and the “Spiritual Collegium” is renamed “The Holiest Governing Synod” * Establishment of the Russian national Postal Service * Concurrent with the founding of the Principal Magistrate, the guilds are established

1722 Creation of the Office of the High Procurator as the Leader of the Synod (May) * Introduction of the “Table of Ranks” (perhaps as early as 1714), a 14-step ladder for all civil and military service grades (1. Secret Counsel First Class / General Field Marshall; 2. Secret Counsel Second Class / General; 3. Secret Counsel / Lieutenant General; 4. State Council / Major General; 5. State Counsel / -; 6. Council of Colleges / Colonel; 7. Court Counsel / Lieutenant Colonel; 8. Collegiate Assessor / Major; 9. Titular Counsel / Captain; 10. Collegiate Secretary / State’s Captian; 11. - / -; 12. Government level Secretary / Lieutenant; 13. (Provincial Secretary) / Second Lieutenant; 14. Collegiate Registrar / Sergeant; as of grade level 8, service nobility will be equal to nobility by birth (and will be inheritable); further, foreigners may “work their way up” from level 14 * Establishment of a “fiscalate” (for fighting corruption and misuse of power within Russian civil services, of the Supreme (05/11) and General Procureurship (highest servant of the Senate, viewed as “the eye of the Czar and the attorney for state affairs”) * With his “Right of Monarchial Will”, Peter I announces his intent to appoint as monarch anyone he pleases

1724 Decree on the Founding of the “(Russian) Academy of Sciences” (01/28) * (Among other minor taxes) a Head Tax (podushnaya podaty = “Soul Tax”) replaces the Estate Tax; every man (= soul), regardless of age or means will be liable to pay taxes (perhaps this was introduced in 1722?)

1725 Opening of the “Academy of the Sciences” under the direction of Laurentius Blumentrost, MD (12/27) * First expedition to the North Pole, led by Vitus Bering (- 1729)

1726 Creation of the Supreme Secret Council as the supreme government office, whose six to eight members in effect make decisions regarding all important internal and external Russian matters, thereby considerably diminishing the influence of the Senate and the collegia.

1727 Introduction of a three-level classification of localities: Government – Province – District * By force of the Russo-Chinese “Pact of Kyachta,” Russia obligates herself to a strict surveillance of a border reaching all the way to the Pacific, and receives the right to send a state-sponsored trade caravan to Peking every three years (10/21) * Establishment of a special commission for trade and industry, which subsequently abolished the tobacco and salt monopoly and the obligatory conduct of export business via St. Petersburg, and enacted a new currency exchange law

1728 Large merchants are to be incorporated into the guilds and will thereby incur tax liability (enforced in Moscow since 1724) * The Czar’s Court returns to Moscow temporarily * Start of the “Congress of Session,” the first European peace conference with Russian participation (lasted until 1730)

1730 Abolition of the “Supreme Secret Council” and start of the era of “Bironovshchina,” also called “German Rule,” which lasts until 1741 and is considered a “dark era,” characterized by alleged anti-Russian policy by Germans at the Czar’s Court (E.J. Bühren (Biron), B. Chr. Münnich (Minnich), and H.J. Osterman(n)) * The so-called “single inheritance” rule, strenuously opposed by the nobility, is abolished and replaced with the prison regulation allowing division of inheritance

1732 Founding of the first Cadet Corps (incorporating higher education with military education) * Via the “Löwenvoldeshe Tretise,” Prussia, Austria and Russia agree on a Polish partition, i.e., a defensive pact against French influence in the election of a Polish king
1736 Irkutsk turns into the administrative center of East Siberia

1740 E.J. Bühren (Biron), Regent of the underage Czar Ivan VI, is toppled following only a few weeks of regency, and is banished (11/20)

1741 A palace revolt at the Czar’s Court removes Ivan VI and replaces him with Elizabeth

1742 A Third Guild is added to the First and Second Guilds of (rich / lesser rich) city people (posadskiye lyud)

1743 Start of an audit [Revision List; population census] that lasts until 1747

1744 Russian pact with Saxony, its intent being anti-Prussian * The only remaining basic schools are turned into garrison schools

1746 Non-nobles are prohibited from owning serfs * Russia [enters into a] pact with Austria, intended to be anti-Prussian

1747 Russia [enters into a] pact with England on subsidies, also anti-Prussian in intent

1753 Decree on the abolition of internal customs fees * As practiced earlier, the death penalty is abolished and replaced by permanent forced labor in exile (perhaps 1754)

1754 Founding of the first state banks

1755 Based on the initiative of W.M. Lomosonov, founding of Moscow University * Russia agrees to a further subsidy pact with England, again intended to counteract Prussia

1757 The “Academy of the Arts” is founded in St. Petersburg

1760 Landowners are given the right to banish their serfs to Siberia (cf. 1765) * The Academy of the Sciences publishes the first atlas of the Russian Empire

1761 Start of an audit [Revision List; population census] lasting until 1767

1762 Despite Russian successes, Peter III concludes a separate peace treaty with Prussia and returns East Prussia (04/24 – 05/05) * Death of Czar Peter III, start of reign of Czarina Katharine II * The invitational manifesto is issued by Czarina Katharine II, without privileges (12/04) * Nobility is freed of any obligation to serve in civil service

1763 Invitational manifesto is issued by Czarina Katherine II, with these these privileges: freedom to practice religion, exemption from military service, exemption from taxation for up to 30 years, local administration, and state assistance for initial settlement (07/22) * Administrative reform: the Senate is partitioned into six departments, with clearer responsibilities * For the colonists, a “Guardian Office” (“Office of Guardianship for Foreigners”), or “Tutelage Office for Foreigners,” is established, with its seat in St. Petersburg, for the purpose of establishing certain limits on self-administration by the settlers (see also the chapter on “Organizations”)

1764 A “Colonial Index” establishes agrarian regulations in the colonist regions (03/19) * Large tracts belonging to the [Orthodox] Church and cloisters are nationalized * The Hetmanate of the Cossacks in the Ukraine is dissolved

1765 A separate Decree is issued by the Czarina on the settlement of Germans in the St. Petersburg region (09/30) * Landowners are granted the right to exile their serfs to penal camps (see also 1760) * Friendship pact with Denmark.

1766 Trade agreement with England * A branch office of the “Tutelage Office,” the “Comptoir der Vormundschaftskanzley für Ausländer [Branch of the Tutelage Office for Foreigners]” is established in Saratov (04/23)

1767 Farmers are forbidden to bring grievances against their landlords * Katharine II presents to the Congress of Deputies a third version of a complete proposal for a new Book of Statutes

1771 Volga-Germans suffer their first Kirghiz attack

1772 West Prussian Mennonites’ separate groups of the “Fläminger” (i.e., the more strict “fine ones” / the “exact ones”) and the “Frisians” (the more liberal “coarse ones”), come somewhat closer to each other via common gatherings of elders and teachers

1773 Founding of the Archdiocese of Mogilev, a St. Petersburg residency for Catholics in Russia

1774 Suppression of the great farmers’ and Cossacks’ uprising under J. Pugachov * Conquered Southern Russian provinces are no longer administered by the military and are declared to be the “New Russian Government”

1775 A new territorial structure is established, the first one with a rational basis (corresponding to population counts): Governments contain 300,000 to 400,000 souls, with approximately 12 to 15 “counties” (uezdy)
each having between 20,000 and 30,000 souls, and the provinces are abolished * Local administrations are expanded, with the "Stadtvogt" [city "protector"] becoming the head of the police; the voievod, who formerly took care of local municipal administrative work, is abolished * Lifting of the autonomy of Zaporozhe Cossacks, their lands being incorporated into the Governments of New Russia and Azov

1776 Volga-Germans suffer their second and third Kirghiz attacks, with approximately 2,800 Germans in all being carried off (beginning and middle of August)

1778 Expansion of the Cherson harbor; founding of the city of Mariupol

1779 Founding of the city of Cherson

1782 Decree regarding a new police structure * Audit (and population census [Revision List]) * Ukase on the abolition of the Tutelage Office (04/30), putting the colonists under the administration of local authorities, against which they raise many objections

1783 Katherine II formulates the first internationally relevant declaration for an international law of the seas: inviolability of neutral ships or ships with neutral cargo (directed against the English piracy policies), and several countries decide to become part of the declaration (02/28 – 03/10) * A pact with Georgia makes Russia the protector of Persia * Founding of the city of Sevastopol and expansion of its harbor * The private press is now permitted * With the conquests of Crimea, the last of the Tataric Khanates of Russia is abolished

1784 Gerogiy Shelekov founds the first settlement in Alaska * Ukase regarding the founding of the University of Yekaterinoslav (04/09)

1785 Creation of the Document of Grace for the nobility and for the cities (introduction of the city duma [council]) lays the lasting foundation for local administration

1786 At the invitation of the Czarina, official representatives of West Prussian Mennonites, Jakob Höppner and Johann Bartsch, travel to South Russia to select land for settlement (They will return in 1787)

1787 Manifesto by Czarina Katherine II inviting Prussian colonists to "New Russia (11/07) * The Czarina makes her famous trip to the conquered Crimea where she, along with the German Kaiser Josef II, is allegedly shown the " Potemkin villages" * Founding of the city of Yekaterinoslav

1789 Founding of the city of Nikolayev

1790 Automatic promotion after three years of "working one’s way up" in national service now normally occurs after three years (visluga), with the exception of the first four classes, replacing the merit principle (zasluga), and is expanded further in 1799

1793 By decree, the Czarina permits Jamburg colonists to settle in the Yekaterinoslav area (08/17) * Founding of the city of Tiraspol

1794 Founding of the city of Odessa and expansion of the harbor * Start of an audit [Revision or census] lasting until 1795 * Creation of a Survey department by the Senate

1796 Abolition of the institution of the General Governor and of the relevant cameral courts for the colonists ("rent chambers") along with their directors for the economy (Economy Directors) (12/31) * Creation of the “New Russia General Government” * [Death of Czarina Katharina II; start of the reign of Czar Paul I]

1797 A reestablishment of the “expedition of the state administration of the Tutelage of Foreigners and of Agricultural Life […]” (06/30) * For serfs, a threeday forced service period is established as the norm * The Statute concerning the Czar’s Family now ties the hereditary succession to the male descendants and to the eldest son of the monarch * Reestablishment of the Tutelage Office and the branch office in Saratov by Paul I (07/31)

1799 A minor earthquake in the Zaporozhye region

1800 Paul I decrees an amnesty law for Mennonite immigrants (09/06) * A second branch of the Tutelage Office for Colonists for the Black Sea region is established in Yekaterinoslav; Samuel Kontenius is appointed suprme judge

1801 Establishment of an Imperial Council ("gosudarstvennyi soviet"), actually a State Council, a State institute for consultation on new laws – the actual changeover, however, doesn’t occur until 1810 * The “Instruction regarding the internal structure and administration of colonies in New Russia” establishes obligatory attendance at church on Sundays and holy days, prohibits entering into written obligations without the agreement of local authorities, among other matters (05/16) * The sale of serfs without land is forbidden * German colonists also have the right to buy land without farmers (12/12) * Death of Czar Paul I; start of reign of Czar Alexander I
1802 Formation of the ministries for foreign affairs, finance, trade, internal affairs, justice (abolition of the general procurate), war, marine, and popular education * The “Expedition of the State Economy [...]” sends Karl Hablitzl to audit the economic situation of the colonies of the Volga region * The “New Russia General Government” is subdivided into the Governments of Nikolayev, Yekaterinoslav, and Tauria

1803 Within the (rather unsuccessful) Law on the “Free Farmers”, the freedom of farmers with land is set forth to prevent their impoverishment * The Government of Nikolayev is renamed Cherson * The first Jesuit priests arrive in the Volga region and are described as particularly successful

1804 Manifesto is issued by Alexander I inviting settlement in the Black Sea area, but reserving the right only for those who are debt-free, healthy, married farmers or trades people who have their own property (monetary or wares) of at least 300 guilders. The upper limit of 200 families per year was never adhered to in practice * The “Statute on Jews” allows Jews to live only in the formerly Polish regions or in New Russia

1805 Via ukase No. 47, the Czar clarifies that the colonists are personally responsible for building their homes (01/09) * Emanuel Joseph, Duke Richelieu, becomes Governor General of New Russia

1806 Russia concludes an alliance with Prussia and Saxony

1807 Until they attain Russian citizenship, foreigners are permitted to retain the title [i.e., status] of “foreign guests” (until 1863)

1809 To qualify for grade 8 (Collegiate Assessor), an examination must now be passed (The nobility perceives this as an attack on its privileges)

1810 Those migrating to the Black Sea region will now be granted food allowances by exception only

1811 By decree of the Czar, colonists from Isvar will be allowed to resettle in the Oranienbaum colony (09/12) * A special Visitariate will be established for Catholics in South Russia, under Oratorian Father Nikolle (1758 – 1835), along with 15 Jesuit priests (06/01) * Audit (population census), [first Revision List in Black Sea region]

1812 In the “Convention of Taurogg” Russia and Prussia reach an understanding on France

1813 Czar’s Manifesto invites settlement in South Bessarabia, promises state assistance and numerous privileges (11/29) * The plague, allegedly spread by wandering Jews from Balta, broke out in Odessa and environs (July)

1815 Russia, England, Austria and Prussia renew their alliance against France (03/13-25) * Europe enters a new order via the “Congress of Vienna.” Alexander I receives the Warsaw district (“Congress Poland”) (05/28 – 06/06) * In Paris, Russia, Prussia, and Austria sign the “Holy Alliance” document (agreed to by all European countries), which Alexander I considers to become a league of states adhering to Christian principles, but in reality became an declaration of intent to uphold the existing political order * Start of an audit [population census; 2nd Revision List in Black Sea region] lasting until 1816

1816 A ukase directs the expulsion of Jesuits from Moscow and St. Petersburg (01/01) * Dissolution of serfdom in the Baltic region (until 1819) * Creation of a new basis for the settlement of regiments in military colonies in terms of an inheritable grouping: consequently, “crown farmers” will be settled in newly established villages and freed of all civil taxation * A farmers’ rebellion in a military colony in Chugayev, protesting against military control, which did not consider the colonists’ agricultural needs, is forcefully suppressed.

1818 By decree the Tutelage Office is replaced by the “Welfare Committee for Foreign Settlers in Southern Russia,” with its headquarters in Yekaterinoslav (until 1822) (03/22) [Although the colonists referred to this Office as the “High Welfare Committee,” the Office continued for many years to call itself the “Guardian Committee” in correspondence] * Earthquake in the Zaporozhye area (05/11) * Congress of European States convenes in Aix-la-Chapelle [Aachen]

1819 Special Invitation Manifesto issued by the Czar to 24 families from the Duchy Berg to settle in Zarskoye Selo (05/28) * The Russian foreign minister is ordered to stop the immigration of foreign settlers (05/08) * By ukase, the Bessarabian colonists are granted the same privileges and rights as those for New Russia colonists, and they are placed under the Welfare Committee [for administrative purposes] (12/19) * Founding of the University of St. Petersburg

1820 A ukase orders the expulsion of all Jesuits from Russia and from the German colonies as well (03/13) * Russia persuades Prussia and Austria to sign the “Troppau Protocol” (Troppau is Opava in Czech), which provides the Holy Alliance with a universal right to intervene against revolutionary movements (in Europe) * The Maltese priest Ignaz Lindl (1774 – 1845) becomes the new apostolic vicar [Papal missionary delegate] for the Catholics of New Russia
1821 Congress of European states meets in Leibach

1822 Congress of European states meets in Verona
   * Administrative reform by M.M. Sepranskiy calls for partitioning East Siberia with special military status and placing it on equal footing with European Departments, each with its own Governor General
   * A new headquarters for the Welfare Committee is opened in Kishinev, with branches in Yekaterinoslav, Odessa and Saratov

1823 Earthquake in the Odessa region (late in the year)

1824 Reform of the guilds perfects the complicated mechanism for including merchants

1825 Uprising in St. Petersburg by young aristocrats and officers of the guard espousing western reform ideas (North Federation of the Dekabrists): they demand a constitution for Russia (12/14-26)
   * [Death of Czar Alexander I; start of reign of Czar Nicholas I]

1826 Uprising in South Russia by young aristocrats and officers of the guard (Chernigov Regiment) espousing western reform ideas (South Federation of the Dekabrists): they demand a centralized republic (Jan)

1827 Decree issued by the Czar allowing foreigners to start factories and requiring them to assume Russian citizenship residing there only ten years (12/17)

1829 Earthquake in the Odessa region stronger than the one in 1823, but weaker than the one in 1838

1830 A Commission on the Law under M.M. Speranskiy publishes the first “Complete Collection of the Laws of the Russian Empire”

1831 An order is repeated that calls for stopping immigration by foreign settlers (06/02)
   * During a cholera epidemic, large uprisings occur in military colonies in the Novgorod Government, but they are forcefully suppressed

1832 The “Church Law Regarding the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Russia” makes it possible for the Evangelical-Lutherans in Russia to establish a church structure and leadership
   * Honorary citizenship, inheritable, or simply as personal status, is introduced throughout Russia

1833 By force of the Pacts of Münchengrätz and Berlin for the renewal of the “Holy Alliance”: Russia, Prussia and Austria are tied to the regulations of 1815 merely by formality
   * Start of an audit lasting until 1835 [first Revision List in Bessarabian region]
   * The hymn “God Protect the Czar” becomes the official hymn of the Czarist empire
   * Odessa is now the sole seat of the “Welfare Committee,” its branch offices having been eliminated
   * The new vicar apostolic [missionary delegate] for the Catholic churches in South Russia is Prelate Johannes Schytt

1834 Founding of the University of Kiev
   * Pressure by the nobility leads to the abolition of an exam previously required for instatement into the Collegial Assessor rank (eighth class)
   * Consolidation of the Evangelical-Lutheran communities of South Russia into the First South Russia Provost District (including the Freudental, Großliebental, Glückstal, Rohrbach, Arzis, Tarutino, Sarata and Odessa parishes), under Karl Fletnitzer (1800 – 1872); and the Second South Russia Provost District (including the Grunau, Josefstal, Prishib, Hochstatt, Neusatz, Zürichtal and the city of Cherson parishes) under Emil Kyber (1804 – 1873)

1835 The 15-volume Collection of Laws published in 1832 as a systematic collection of all extant regulations (Svod Zakanov) now takes effect, thus replacing the Ulosheniye (“Book of Laws” of 1616) (01/01)
   * Founding of the “Czar’s School of Jurisprudence” brings about a perceptible improvement in the training of officials
   * Previous self-administrative facets at universities are abolished

1836 The Academy of Sciences receives its own statute
   * Czar issues the infamous ukase on discrimination against “gypsies”
   * In his “First Philosophical Letter”, P. Ja. Chayadayev criticizes a complete lack of culture and a striking lag in Russian development is-à-vis Europe, thereby engendering the great dispute between Westerners and Slavophiles

1837 Deportation Law stating “Should a colonist be expelled from the community and the decision be confirmed by appropriate authorities, the person in question will be requested to leave Russia in perpetuity” (01/11); founding of the “Imperial Farmers’ Administration”
   * Another restructuring of localities requires consolidating several districts into one rural district (stan)

1838 Earthquake in Ukraine around 9:30 p.m. lasting 4-5 minutes; since then the water level in wells in the Halbstadt region has been elevated (01/02 – 01/11)
   * Nicholas I confirms the privileges granted to the colonists (11/09)
   * The first railroad runs between St. Petersburg and Zarskoye Selo
   * The “Book of Regulations on Ecclesiastic Justice” (kniga pravil) goes into effect

1840 Introduction of compulsory education: in the Volga region, the German schools become church schools, and teachers now report to the clergy (03/05)
1841 Sale of individual farmers [i.e., serfs] is forbidden. * The “Statute concerning Spiritual Consistoria” (Ustav Duchovnich Konsistori) governing the administration of the Church takes effect. * Decree on school regulation, which also calls for compulsory education in the Black Sea region, among other matters.

1842 Colonists are given citizenship right, and all governmental assistance to immigrating colonists is abolished – causing a decline in the immigration of colonists. * A Law on “obligated farmers,” which includes contractual regulations for the freeing of serfs, by which the allocation of land requires exact interest rates and certain forced labor [rental trustee] * Second edition of the Russian Collection of Laws (Svod Zakanov), now contains a penal code book that determines levels of banishment: limited (4 four – 20 years) and unlimited exile with forced labor, or exile with resettlement, all including loss of normal citizenship rights, as well as the “mild” “corrective exile” (limited in time and with loss of only some rights).

1845 Eugen von Hahn (1807 – 1874) becomes chairman of the “Welfare Committee” in Odessa. * Flood waters of the Dniepor River reach their highest levels ever, causing considerable damage (within some Chortitza colonies, among others).

1846 Founding of a secret organization (Cyrill-Method-Association”) consisting of about 100 Ukrainian intellectuals; the group espoused ideas based on an early-Christian form of socialism and on the idealization of the organization of aboriginal Slavic races. It considerably influenced later Ukrainian concepts of autonomy (abolished in March, 1847) – (Jan).

1847 A Concordat between Pope Pius IX and Nicholas I (08/03) leads to the founding of the Diocese of Tiraspol (seat in Saratov); the first bishop is the Dominican Prior Helanus Kahn of Riga.

1848 State Councilor Eugen von Hahn orders German Black Sea colonies to write community reports (01/09). * Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels compose the “Communist Manifesto” for the “Association of Communists.” * In Prague there is a first Congress of Slavs. * Nicholas I declares all German immigrants to be Russian citizens. * A Concordat between the Vatican and Russia allows the Catholic German colonists to establish their own diocese of Tiraspol-Saratov. Previously they were administered from Mohilev [cf. previous year – Translator Comment].

1849 The Hungarian revolution is suppressed by Russian troops, which gives Nicholas I the nickname of “Gendarme of Europe.” * First emigration of Black Sea Germans to America – Beresan Germans to Kelley’s Island in Lake Erie, Ohio, and Burlington, Iowa, 1849-1850.

1850 Nicholas I pressures Prussia to accept the Austrian request for the elimination of Prussian plans for union (“Olmutz Punctation”) * At the Amur River delta (conquered from China) the city of Nikolayevsk is founded. * Population Census [designated as the 9th Revision List in Black Sea region]

1851 The new railroad segment between Moscow and St. Petersburg is opened (11/13); Moscow becomes the central hub of the Russian railroad network. * Founding of the “Agrarian Associations” in South Russia’s colonist districts.

1852 The Catholic diocese is transferred from Cherson to Tiraspol; but its first bishop (Ferdinand Helanus Kahn) reacts to objections from the Orthodox Church and as of 1856 opts for the diocesan seat to be located in Saratov (as do his successors).

1853 A Russian outpost is established on the island of Sakhalin, conquered from China.

1854 The city of Chabarevsk is established on the delta of the Ussur River, conquered from China.

1855 Death of Czar Nicholas I; start of reign of Czar Alexander II.

1856 Following the death of Nicholas I, a certain degree of liberalization occurs. * Alexander II, in his famous speech to the Moscow nobility, cautiously calls for improving the situation of farmers (03/30). * Opening of the Catholic seminary for boys and priest in Saratov (perhaps not until 1857). * The “Districts for Agrarian Soldiers” (called “Military Colonies” until about 1831) are placed under civil administration, eliminating their former special status.


1858 In the “Treaty of Aigun” China recognizes Russia’s rule over the regions north of the Amur River (05/16-28).

1859 Following decades of resistance, the Tchechens [Chechens] capitulate to Russian colonization.

1860 Founding of Vladivostok. * Within the educated levels of society, liberalism (or diminishment of the Czar’s powers) increases strongly. * In the “Peking Pact,” China recognizes the cession of areas south of the lower reaches of the Amur (between Ussuri and the coast) recently lost to Russia (11/02-14).

1861 Abolition of serfdom in Russia (02/19 – 03/03).
leads to the freeing of estate farmers, to the rights of landownership, to bring suits, and to suffrage in local administrative matters

1862 In his novel “Fathers and Sons”, Ivan Turgenev introduces the concept of Nihilism, which will be cited frequently by revolutionaries and terrorists. The office of city protector is abolished. Founding of the St. Petersburg Conservatory

1863 Statute freeing domain [crown-land] farmers. A new statute for universities provides them with increased autonomy. The Third Guild is abolished, the First and Second Guilds remain intact. The petty bourgeois and guild crafts people are exempt from the head tax

1864 Introduction of agrarian self-administrations (zemstvo) at the Government and county level, each with its own council (uprava) and an assembly (sobranie) – Reform of elementary education

1865 Loosening of pre-censorship

1866 Statute freeing “state farmers” [public serfs]

1867 Alaska and the Aleutian Islands are sold to the United States for 7.2 million dollars

1868 Russia expands all the way to Samarkand

1870 A new law on the acquisition and loss of national and state citizenship regulates “German citizenship” Reform affecting municipal self-administration

1871 In Versailles, King Wilhelm I of Prussia is proclaimed German Kaiser. By force of agreements concluded at the “London Seven-Power Conference”, also called the “Pontus Conference,” the “Pontus Clauses” renounced by Russia on 10/19/1870 are cancelled, and Russia is once again allowed to build a fleet in the Black Sea. The German state Constitution becomes law. A decree suspends colonial status and self-administration in the German colonies in Russia. Beginning of efforts toward Russification

1872 Karl Marx’ Das Kapital is translated into Russian. Introduction of a new court for “Crimes against the State” Franz Xavier Zottman (06/27/1826 – 12/12/1901) of Ornbau/Nuremberg becomes the new bishop of the Tiraspol Diocese until 1889. The first major wave of emigration to overseas countries (Between 1872 and 1873, ca. 13,000 Mennonites and Black Sea Germans emigrate to North America)

1873 “Three-Kaiser Federation” between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia [is formed] (10/10 – 20)

1874 Introduction of universal military duty in Russia for all 20-year-olds, regardless of social status – this also forces Germans to serve, and a rotation principal is introduced according to the Prussian model, i.e., about 25 percent of those eligible for service are inducted into the regular army, while the rest undergo a maximum of two months of basic training. The only exemptions are for “only sons” in families who must care for minor siblings, parents or grandparents or those who have a brother already serving. Reduction in service years is possible only via completion of elementary school (up to four years), of a progymnasium (up to three years) or of university studies (up to six months). Russia is divided into 15 military districts. During the “Crazy Summer,” intellectuals with a revolutionary bent (the so-called Narodniki) attempt, via “travel to the country,” to gain support for revolution among the farmers, but they are often denounced to the police and punished in the “Trial of the 193”. The zemstvos are no longer allowed influence over their own schools. Completion of the railroad segment “Moscow-Charkov-Simferopol” Star of next wave of emigration to the United States from Black Sea region – directly to Dakota Territory and via Kelley’s Island, Ohio]

1875 Exchange of territories between Japan and Russia, in which Japan gets South Sakhalin and Russia receives 18 Kuril Islands. The Mennonites achieve a law permitting them to substitute voluntary labor (forestry work) for military service. The “South Russia Federation of Workers” is founded in Odessa
1876 Founding of the first trans-regional revolutionary organization in the Czarist Empire, the Zemlya i volya (Land and Freedom) * Russian-Austrian agreement of Reichstadt

1877 Russian-Austrian agreement in Budapest (Jan) * German-Russian “Support Pact” with a secret supplemental protocol in which Germany supports Russia’s Balkan policy (access to the Black Sea and to the Mediterranean) (06/18) * For farmers, the head tax is replaced by a land tax (in Siberia not until 1899)

1878 Russian-Turkish peace treaty: “Peace of San Stefano” [today is Yeilköy] (02/19 – 03/03, to be revised at the Berlin Congress (03/13-17) under the chairmanship of Bismarck, as follows: Russia loses its hegemony over the Balkans; but receives parts of Bessarabia in exchange; this leads to an anti-Czarist and anti-German movement in Russia that claims many prominent figures as the victims of its terror * The “Northern Federation of Workers” is founded in St. Petersburg * Vera Zasulich attempts to attack the police chief of St. Petersburg (01/24), thereby signaling a wave of terrorist acts; she is later declared innocent via a sensational trial * Documents must now be composed in Russian in German villages * Administrative exile is now possible for entire groups of people

1879 Baptists are recognized as a legal sect and will be subject to the “Department of Foreign Sects, just like the Mennonites, the Separatists, and Chiliasts” * The formation of “People’s Will,” the terrorist wing of the Narodniki, which undertakes several political assassinations (see 1881)

1880 The carpenter Stephan Chalturin unsuccessfully attacks the Czar in the Winter Palace (02/05) * Establishment of the “Supreme Administrative Commission,” whose director is General M.G. Loris-Melikov (02/11) * Start of the “Dictatorship of the Heart” under Loris-Melikov, which continues reprisals while reforms are carried out – decrease in the surveillance of suspects, exile, press censorship, and power of the Governors general (02/12) * Dissolution of the “Supreme Administrative Commission”; however, Loris-Melikov, as Minister of the Interior, retains his powers * Elimination of the salt tax that affected farmers, in particular * Students are allowed to form their own organizations, within strict limits * German-Russian schools, too, are now subordinate to the Russian Ministry for Public Education and are required to hire teachers of Russian

1881 During a carriage ride near the Katharina-Quay, Czar Alexander II is assassinated in a hand grenade attack by the anarchist Nikolas Rysakov (03/01), thus also ending the “Dictatorship of the Heart” (cf. 1880) [start of reign of Czar Alexander III] * Dedication of the new Catholic church in Saratov (05/20) * Completion of the “Three-Kaiser Pact,” a secret treaty, limited to three years’ duration, between Russia, Austria and Germany, obligating the partners to reciprocal neutrality and consultation in case of war (06/06-18) * Via the law for “Protective Measures toward Maintenance of Calm and Order in the State and in Society,” authorities receive increased rights toward interference (08/14) * A law concerning obligatory payment of loans in fact frees farmers, who, within their agrarian land communities, will now be freed of forced labor, money, and payments in kind toward their estate owners

1882 Russian Jews are prohibited from owning any land whatsoever and from residing outside of cities (05/03) * Under Finance Minister Bunge, the first labor protection laws are adopted that by 1886 will prohibit child labor (below 12 years of age); working nights or for more than 8 hours a day is allowed only for those 18 years or older, and work must be compensated with money instead of payments in-kind; factory inspections are introduced. However, none of the previous apply to farm workers or operations employing fewer than 50 workers

1883 Establishment of a “Farmers’ Land Bank,” to assist farmers in buying land on credit

1884 Universities are once again placed under strict state supervision, teaching chairs and rector positions are to be appointed by the state; as a result, the student bodies are strongly politicized * The “Three-Kaiser-Alliance” of 1881 is extended three more years * Establishment of a Senate Department for Farmers’ Affairs

1885 Next major wave of mass emigration of German colonists from the Black Sea region to the United States and Canada [emigration continues until World War I] * Evangelical Churches may now be established only with the permission of the “Holy Synod” * Germany concludes a three-year “reassurance” treaty with Russia that obligates each party to “beneficent neutrality” in case of war against one of the great powers, with the exception of a German-French or Russian-Austrian confrontation (06/06 – 06/18) * A “Law concerning Foreigners” limits land ownership and acquisition (outside of cities) for foreigners in Volhynia and Podolia – affecting mainly Germans who did not wish to accept Russian citizenship * The “Three-Kaiser Federation” of 1884 is not extended, due to Russian-
Austrian differences concerning the “Bulgarian Crisis” of 1886 * Russia has a permanent falling-out with Austria-Hungary

1888 A “Three-Kaiser Year” occurs in Germany: Wilhelm I dies during the spring; his son, Friedrich III, dies 99 days later, and his grandson, Wilhelm II, then serves as German Kaiser (until 1918)

1889 Justices of the peace, elected by the zemstvo [community councils], are replaced with a “Land Captain” (member of the inherited nobility), who has the power to veto decisions of the volost meetings, courts and the Mir, and to dismiss volost elders and scribes (07/12)

1890 Start of accelerated industrialization (protective laws for women and children are again cancelled) * The new German Chancellor L.v. Caprivi rejects an extension of the German-Russian security pact * Influence of the nobility in the zemstvo is strengthened by a change in the statutes (06/12)

1891 The French fleet’s visit in Kronstadt (July) and a French-Russian friendship and consultation agreement (Aug) mark the beginning of Russian rapprochement long demanded by the Panslavs * Russian becomes the obligatory language of instruction even in German schools, and German teachers must complete the Russian school teacher examination within two years * Construction begins on the Trans-Siberian Railroad (to last until 04/1902) * Start of an economic boom lasting until 1899, but it is at least partially counteracted by the so-called Hunger Export, i.e., exported grains leading to [shortages and] famine at home * Famine (also exacerbated by a very weak harvest) in the lower and central Volga regions and in parts of Kazakhstan causes the death of 400,000 – 500,000 people (winter, 1891/1892)

1892 A “Foreigners’ Law” makes it impossible for foreigners to acquire land * Reform of the city duma * Russia and France sign the Russian-French “Military Convention” (06/05 – 08/17), directed against the “Tripartite Federation” (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) * The Russian Collection of Laws (Svod Zakonow) is expanded to a 16th volume on the judicial statutes

1893 Rise in Russian nationalism (some names of German locales are Russified) and, among other actions, the University of Dorpat is closed and reopened as the Yuryev University * Ratification of the French-Russian Military Convention, which seals Russia’s separation from Germany and from Austria-Hungary (12/15 – 12/27)

1894 A “Government Law Against Sectarians” designates the Baptists as a “particularly harmful sect” * Death of Czar Alexander III; start of reign of Czar Nicholas II

1895 Granting of credits by the Farmers’ Land Bank is expanded considerably * A ukase provides German villages with Russian names

1896 Otto von Bismarck publishes (in the Hamburger Nachrichten) the secret supplemental protocol of the “Reassurance” Treaty with Russia (10/24) * In the Russian-Chinese mutual assistance pact, China receives a concession from Russia for the construction of the East China Railroad

1897 A census (01/28) within the Russian Empire (including the Baltic Governments) indicates a total of 1,790,589 residents with German as their mother tongue, of whom 1,360,943 are Lutheran, 242,209 Catholic, 65,917 Mennonites, 63,981 Reformed, 19,913 Baptists, 13,360 Orthodox, plus 1,411 other Christians, and 22,855 adherents of other religions * Following widespread strikes in St. Petersburg, the official workday is reduced to 11.5 hours

1898 The guilds are officially abolished and survive only as voluntary institutions for privileged classes * The tie-in between trade licenses and guild membership is abolished * Start of an initially successful “Police Socialism” (also called Subatovshchina), an attempt by the Moscow Okhrana (under S.V. Zubatov) to create unions loyal to the regime * Russia leased from China the Liaodong Peninsula, together with the port of Port Arthur (Lüshen), with the concession to connect it with the Eastern Railroad

1899 Confirmation of the Russian-French Alliance

1900 In Germany, the “Bürgerliche Gesetzbuch” [Civil Code], adopted in 1896, officially takes effect * “Boxer Rebellion” in China: German envoy Klemens Freiherr von Ketteler is murdered (06/20), and widespread attacks on foreign representatives cause the Great Powers (including Germany and Russia) to undertake a punitive expedition * International forces enter Peking (08/15) * Russian is introduced as the administrative language in Finland (10/01) * About 287,000 deportees live in Siberia

1901 Leo Tolstoi is excommunicated from the Church for blasphemy, leading to mass unrest in St. Petersburg and in Moscow (02/22) * The Narodniki, idealists with a Western orientation, who demand a social restructuring in favor of the farmers, establish the Social Revolutionary Party (12/31) * Lenin completes his opus “What Is To Be Done?” * The “Union for Liberation” as well as the periodical “Liberation” become the outstanding organs for the liberal opposition
1902  About 1,000 people die in an earthquake in the Caucasus town of Shemacha * Russian-Chinese agreement concerning Manchuria, which has been occupied by Russia since the Boxer Rebellion; Russia withdraws its troops and in turn is given the right to build a railroad through the area * Country-wide anti-Czarist protests culminate in the murder of the Interior Minister, D. Sipyagin by an anarchist student (04/15)

1903  A spelling reform, decided in 1901, now takes effect in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland (01/01) * The Czar suspends the Finnish constitution and grants the Governor General full dictatorial powers to fight the resistance to Russification efforts * The worst Russian program thus far kills 49 Jews in Kishinev * Enactment of a law concerning accidental injury (excludes agrarian workers and craftsmen)

1904  Nikolai Bobrikov, Russia’s Governor General for Finland, is assassinated (06/16) * Russian Interior Minister W. Piehve is killed by a social revolutionary bomb attack in St. Petersburg (07/28) * Completion of the southern arc around Lake Baikal concludes the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad (09/25) * Famous zemstvo Congress demanding elected legislative meetings (11/04-06) * Members of the “Polish Socialist Party” (PPS) resist Russian recruiting in Warsaw, resulting in a fire fight (11/13) * General strikes in Tbilisi and Baku * Lenin publishes his opus “One Step Forward, Two Steps Back”

1905  “Bloody Sunday” in St. Petersburg: shots are fired by the palace guard on a peaceful delegation desiring to present a petition to the Czar (about 1,000 dead and 2,000 injured), leading to mass demonstrations (01/09-22) * Grand Prince Sergei Alexandrovich, the Czar’s uncle, is murdered by a social revolutionary (02/04) Enactment of a statute calling for the first summoned duma with limited powers (02/20) * In Warsaw, more than 100 Polish workers are shot by Russian troops during a protest demonstration (05/01) * A pogrom instigated by the government results in 200 dead in Zhitomir (05/07) * Under the chairmanship of Milyokov, the “Federation of Federations” is founded – it is a federation of numerous organizations of professionals in the intelligentsia, which wielded great influence on public opinion during the 1905 Revolution and the General Strike of October (May) * In Ivanovo-Vosnesensk, the first official soviet is formed, but is limited to local affairs and lasts only through the period of the general strike (May) * Uprising by the crew of the armored cruiser Potemkin (06/14 – 24) * Wilhelm II and Nicholas II draft a non-aggression treaty (“Björkó Treaty”), which is not ratified (07/11-24) * A law drafted by Interior Minister Bulygin calling for an advisory duma (“Bulygin Duma”) is published and in October is expanded toward a legislative duma (08/06) * With the “Peace of Portsmouth” agreement, Russia acknowledges its defeat by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War. Japan receives the Liaodong Peninsula and the southern half of Sakhalin Island, as well as control of Korea (08/23 - 09/05) * Universities are temporarily granted more autonomy (08/24) * A general strike in Russia (10/07 – 10/24) forces (Government to) promise a constitution * Formation of the Petersburg “Soviet of Worker Deputies” (10/13) * Establishment of the Duma (Parliament) in St. Petersburg based on the Czar’s “October Manifesto” (10/17 – 30) * A.I. Dubrovin, N.E. Markov, among others, establish the right-radical “Federation/Union of the Russian People” (October or later), from which are organized the “Black Hundreds” (which carry out terror activities against left-leaning politicians and instigate pogroms against the Jews; shortly thereafter the “Federation of the Archangel Michael” (under W.M. Purishkevich) splits off and forms a separate group * Founding of the “Union of October 17” (“Octobrists”) by landowners and a few major industrial leaders (under the leadership of A.I. Gluchyov), based on the “October Manifesto” (Nov) * A decree calls for the reestablishment of Finnish autonomy (11/04) * Chrustalev-Nostar, chairman of the “ Soviets of Worker Deputies” is arrested (11/26) * Farmers’ unrest results in the destruction or plundering of about 2,000 properties (November-December) * “Financial manifesto,” an appeal by the Executive Committee of the “Soviets of Worker Deputies” and the Socialist parties to refuse to pay taxes and to withdraw all moneys from banks, in gold (12/02) * A law provides relatively generous voting rights, but these turn out to be indirect, unequal, and intended only for men over 24 years of age (12/11) * Appeal by the “Soviets of Worker Deputies” for a general strike (12/20) * An attempt to start a Bolshevist uprising that, due to lack of support from the populace is defeated by only a few troops (12/07 – 15) * An armed uprising in Moscow is bloodily suppressed (12/10 – 19) * The general strike turns into an armed uprising (12/23) * Loosening of the law regarding the press * Instruction in grades 1–4 will again be permitted to be held in German * A new “Tolerance Edict” permits resignation from the Russian Orthodox Church and provides amnesty for religious offenses * First world congress of Baptists, in London * Lenin publishes his opus “Two Tactics” * Strikes are no longer considered to be criminal activities * 12,000 Germans reside in Odessa, 20,000 in Moscow, and 42,000 in St. Petersburg

1906  Unions are permitted (March) and are allowed to be active without interference until 1907 * Volga-Germans are prohibited by law from owning land or settling in the Novouzensk District near Saratov (04/12) * Enactment of the “Fundamental Laws” of the Russian Constitution (04/23) * Nicholas II signs the “Fundamental Laws of the Empire” (05/10), and the first Duma meets (04/27 – 07/08) and severely limits the monopoly of the Russian Orthodox Church * The first
Russian Constitution (05/06) * The first Duma meets (05/10) * Pogrom against Jews in Bialystok, later shown to be instigated and supported by the military (06/14) * The Czar dissolves the Duma, due to its demands for amnesty for political arrestees, for eliminating the death penalty, and for freedom of the press (07/09-22) * “The Vyborg Appeal” by members of the Duma calls for desertion and refusal to pay taxes (07/23) * Attack on the country residence of Minister President Stolypin, during which 24 people die (08/25) * A law is issued for the “Transfer Of State Land In The Altai District To Emigrants From The European Portion Of Russia” (09/19) * Farmers are again allowed to elect their own candidates for the zemstvo (10/05) * Agrarian reform by Stolypin, in the form of a ukase dissolving the Mir-constitution (successful farmers are allowed to acquire and consolidate lands previously granted them only via temporary loan) - leading eventually to settlements beyond the Urals (11/09) among other things; confirmation and expansion only in 1910/1911 * For the first time, students are allowed to organize legally * Thousands of German farming families emigrate [from within Russia] to West Siberia and North Kazhakstan and establish new agrarian colonies

1907 The second Duma gathers (02/20 – 03/05) * Election of a parliament in Russian Finland (May) * Nicholas II enacts a new voting law assuring him a system-loyal majority and again closes the Duma (06/03-16) * A more restrictive immigration law is enacted in the United States (07/01) * In the “Convention of St. Petersburg,” also called “English-Russian Convention,” Russia agrees with Great Britain on spheres of influence in Asia and then withdraws from Afghanistan and Tibet and in turn receives northern and central Persia (08/13-31) * On the basis of the new election laws, Russian elections provide the conservatives and the reactionary land-owning nobility an absolute majority (10/27) * The third Duma meets (11/01) and remains intact until 1912

1908 In St. Petersburg, 40 social revolutionaries are arrested, accused of planning assassinations (02/20); seven are executed (03/01) * Expanded “Expropriation Law” on the purchase or expropriation of Polish landed estates for German settlers, amounting to over 50 million marks (03/03) * Nicholas II dissolves the Finnish legislature by decree because of its “views hostile to the state” (04/04) * Extremely undiplomatic statements by Wilhelm II in an interview with the “Daily Telegraph” anger Russia, England, France, and Japan (10/28) * German is now permitted only for German-language and religious instruction * A declaration of the intent to introduce compulsory education leads to a strong increase in the number of pupils in subsequent years

1909 To limit import of Chinese goods, the status of the Free Harbor of Vladivostok is suspended by the Duma (02/01) * Friendly exchange of views between Wilhelm II and Nicholas II on the yacht “Hohenzollern” (06/17) * Russian-Italian secret treaty aimed at [limiting] the expansion of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans (10/24) * “First All-Russia Congress for the Struggle Against Misuse of Alcohol” in St. Petersburg (12/28) * Start of an economic boom in Russia * Founding of the “National Union” (“Nationalists”) party under the leadership of P.N. Balashov

1910 Russia and Austria-Hungary resume diplomatic relations and agree on the status quo in the Balkans (03/20) * The Russian Duma decides to suspend Finnish autonomy once again (06/02) * Government report on cholera states that in 1910 alone 112,985 people contracted the illness and 50,287 died (08/19) * By law, Germans are prohibited from purchasing or leasing land in three border regions: Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev * For the first time, there is public and unmistakable demand for the complete banishment of Jews from Russia * Confirmation/expansion by the Duma / Imperial Council of the agrarian reform begun in 1906 (06/14) * In the Altai region, German villages are consolidated into the new Orlovsk District

1911 Confirmation/expansion by the Duma / Imperial Council of the agrarian reform begun in 1906 (05/29) * Attempt on the life of Prime Minister Stolypin in Kiev by a social revolutionary (00/01-14), Stolypin dies 4 days later * Start of an effort to strengthen the Russian fleet * German-Russian agreement in St. Petersburg concerning influence in Persia (including connecting Tehran to the Baghdad railroad) * The State puts pressure on liberal university professors, leading to student unrests (see also 1912)

1912 Soldiers fire on peacefully striking workers at the gold mines on the Lena (250 dead, 270 injured), leading to mass unrest (04/14-17), background for Lenin’s pseudonym * The first issue of Pravda appears; Stalin is the publisher. Regular conclusion of the Third Duma (06/09) * German-Russian summit at the Estonian Baltic port between Wilhelm II and Nicholas II ends without further friendly rapprochement between the two states (07/04) * Another Duma, which will last until 1917, but will remain fairly meaningless, gathers (11/15) * Founding of the “Progressive Party” (Nov) * Introduction of autonomously managed health insurance organizations (exclusive of agrarian workers and trades people) * High point of Czarist arrests (184,000 prison inmates) and of mass emigration * Through France’s prodding (and use of moneys), the Russian army is transformed from a defensive to an offensive strategy (directed against Germany and Austria)

1913 A Polish uprising against Russian rule in Poznan is suppressed by the German police (01/22) * Accompanying the “Law toward strengthening the status
of German in the provinces of Poznan and West Prussia,” the Prussian legislature approves 175 million marks for the acquisition of Polish estates on which German-Russians are to be settled (04/23) * In Germany, the so-called Reich and State Citizenship Law takes effect (07/22)

1914 Lockout of 70,000 workers during a strike in St. Petersburg against social insecurity (04/03) * Assassination of the Austrian successor to the throne, Franz Ferdinand, by a Greater Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo (06/28) * Austria-Hungary issues an ultimatum to Serbia (07/23) * Partial mobilization (07/27), then general mobilization of the Russian military (07/29 or 07/18-31) * General mobilization in Germany and declaration of war against Russia (08/01) * The Bolshevik faction refuses to approve the Duma’s war credits (08/08) * Initial “Liquidation Law” aimed at expropriation of Germans in Russia (12/13) * There are 300,000 Germans in the Russian army, however, German estates continue to be confiscated, and many German village names are Russified * 2,416,290 Germans reside in Russia, not including the Baltic, East Poland, and Volhynia; there are 170,000 Germans in Central Russia alone

1915 More “Liquidation Laws” cause German- and Austrian-owned lands in Volhynia to be expropriated (02/02) * An anti-German pogrom in Moscow leaves 40 injured and three dead (05/27) * Russian economy establishes War Industrial Committees (06/10) * Bourgeois Duma parties found the “progressive bloc” and demand a new government and reforms (08/09) * Nicholas II assumes supreme command of the entire Russian armed forces (09/05) * 50,000 Volhynian Germans are ordered deported from a 150-km-wide strip of land on the border (June) * Expansion of the liquidation laws to the regions of Amur, Bessarabia, Cherson, Estonia, Finland, Gordsno, Yekaterinoslav, Caucasus, Kiev, Kovno, Courland, Livonia, Minsk, Petersburg, Podolia, and Poland (i.e., all Polish Governments), Tauria, Vilna, and (the rest of) Volhynia (12/13)

1916 Further expansion of the liquidation laws to cover the regions of Charkov and Stavropol * Famine spreads in the cities during autumn * In Petrograd, the first political strikes during the war (10/30) * [Cereal] grain is designated a state monopoly (Dec) * “Miracle healer” Grigoriy Je. Rasputin is murdered by Felix Yusupov (12/30-31) * In the Altai region, German villages are consolidated into the Chortitza District

1917 Bread is rationed at one pound per person per day (Feb) * Members of the “Central War Committee” are arrested to stave off the formation of an opposition (02/09) * Parliament is dissolved (02/26) * Via the third Agrarian Law (“Liquidation Law”), the Czar orders the dispossession of Germans (02/06 or 02/26) * The government resigns, the Czar (while at army headquarters in Mogilev) is practically disempowered (02/27) * A large demonstration by women and locked-out armament workers during the “International Day of Women”, brings about the downfall of the Czarist Empire (02/23 – 03/08) * February Revolution in Russia (03/08-14) * The Provisional Committee of the duma and the Petrograd soviet agree on a “ Provisional Government” as the central organ of state rule (03/02) * General strike in Petrograd (03/10) * The Russian duma refuses to follow Nicholas II’s order to dissolve itself (03/11) * Liquidation laws are cancelled. The use of the German language and Sunday sermons in German are again allowed (03/11 or 03/21) * The death penalty is abolished (03/12), discrimination on the basis of social standing, ethnicity-nationality, or religion, and punishment by whip and iron are prohibited * Call by Maxim Gorki to “The Peoples of the World” (03/14) * In the largest cities of Russia, “workers’ councils” and “soldiers’ councils” are formed (03/14-16) * Czar Nicholas II is forced to abdicate (03/02-15) * Arrest of the Czar’s family (03/21) * The Entente powers recognize the new government after it promises to continue the war effort (03/22-24) * “Soldiers’ fraternities” form at the Eastern front (March – June) * The Russian-Orthodox Church declares its opposition to the provisional government (04/06) * Lenin transits Germany [in a sealed train] (03/27-30, 04/09-12) and arrives in Petrograd (04/03-16), where he announces his “April Theses” (04/14-17) * Colonists meet in Odessa to discuss representation of the interests of Germans (03/20-23) * Cadets’ representative Professor Karl Lindemann calls for the “First Congress of Germans in Russia,” and 1000 representatives show up (04/20-22) * Congress of Germans in the Volga region meets in Saratov with 186 Volga-German delegates and 1,000 guests (04/25-27) * Congress of Germans meets in Odessa, with 2,000 delegates (May) * The duma is dissolved (05/05) * A new Russian government is formed to include participation by Social Democrats (05/05-18) * Geologist A.P. Karpinskiy becomes president of the Academy of Sciences * Numerous Bolsheviks return from the United States (among them Trotzki and Bukharin) * “First All-Russia Congress of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Councils” has only ten percent Bolshevik representation (06/16) * Reintroduction of the death penalty by Kerenski (July), which is used only at the front by military courts * Start of the initial Council Congresses of German colonists of the Volga region, in Saratov, with Ernst Reuter giving the opening speech (06/30) * Bloody clashes in Petrograd between demonstrators and the police lead to the ban of the Bolsheviks, whose leaders are arrested or go into exile (07/03 – 18) * The Ukrainian Rada [i.e., parliament] demands autonomy over its territory (06/10) * Nationalization of church-run schools (06/20) * Lenin flees to Finland (07/14) * Confirmation of unlimited religious freedom (07/14) * The “Warenburg Conference” calls for a confederation of 155 German
agrarian counties on the Volga (July)  * Gathering of the “(Moscow) State Conference” comprising 2,500 representatives of organized political factions, the four state dumas, but not the Bolsheviks (08/10-15)  * Nearly 600 [Russian-Orthodox] church representatives, during the first All-Russia Council, decide to reintroduce the Patriarchate (after 200 years) in the form of a Church Ministry (Aug)  * A putsch attempted by right-leaning circles under the leadership of Lavr Kornilov is suppressed, thanks to the assistance of the Bolsheviks, who thereby gain some recognition (08/25-30 or 08/24-27 and 09/06-09)  * An initial date is set for the election of a “Constituting Convention” (09/17)  * Kerenski declares Russia a Republic and proclaims democratic rights (09/01-14 and 09/17)  * Elections for the Petersburg (09/02-15) and Moscow (09-09-22) soviets give the Bolsheviks majorities  * A “Democratic Conference” is called, intended as a permanent conference of all democratic factions until the establishment of a constituent conference (09/14-24)  * Trotzki is elected president of the Petrograd “Workers’ and Soldiers’ Council” (09/21)  * Kerenski forms a third coalition government, but it remains powerless and helpless (09/25)  * Conclusion of the Fourth Duma (10/06)  * Lenin secretly returns to Petrograd (10/07-20)  * The Bolsheviks decide on an armed uprising (10/10-23)  * Trotzki establishes a “Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd” (MRKP) (decided by the Petrograd sovet on 10/09), actually intended for the defense of Moscow, but it eventually becomes the military arm of the Bolsheviks (10/16)  * Blank shots from the armed cruiser Aurora provide the signal for storming the Winter Palace in Petrograd, i.e., the October Revolution (10/25 – 11/07)  * Appeal to the soldiers’ councils not to inhibit the transfer of troops from the front to Petrograd (10/25 – 11/07)  * Decree by the Second All-Russia Soviet Congress “Concerning Peace” and “Concerning the Formation of the Council of People’s Commissars” and Order on “Transfer of Power to the Councils” (10/26 – 11/08)  * Order by the Second All-Russia Soviet Congress on “The Formation of Provisional Revolutionary Committees for the Army” (10/26 – 11/08)  * Introduction of the eight-hour work day and 48-hour work week, prohibition of child labor and discrimination against women at work, introduction of health and unemployment insurance  * Abolition of the death penalty by the Second Soviet Congress (10-26 – 11/08)  * “Land Decree” (“Decree on Land and Soil”) provides for expropriation of all private lands owned by estate owners, the church, cloisters, and the Czar without compensation – declaring that all land is from now owned by those who work it with their own hands (10/26 – 11/08)  * Order by the “Provisional Workers and Farmers Government” on “Establishment of a Constituting Conference with a Set Date” (10/27 – 11/09)  * Order by the Peoples’ Commissar of the Interior on “The Workers’ Militia” (10/28 – 11/10)  * The decree “On the Abolishment of Social Standings and Rankings” abolishes the heretofore at least partially successful system of civil servants (10/28 – 11/10)  * The Moscow Metropolitan Tichon is elected Patriarch (beginning of Nov)  * Resolution by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the question of conditions for agreements with other parties (11/01-14)  * Resolution by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Workers’ Party of Russia (Bolsheviks) on the question of opposition within the Central Committee (11/02-15)  * Proclamation by the Russian People’s Commissariat entitled “Declaration on the Rights of the Peoples of Russia” (11/02-15)  * Founding of the Welfare Committee (11/04-17)  * Announcement by the Central Committee on resignation of members from the Central Committee and from the Russian People’s Commissariat (11/07-20)  * Special Commandos of the Welfare Committee confiscate [cereal] grain in the provinces (11/11-24)  * Elections to the “Constituting Convention (11/12-14 or end of Nov)  * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the change in composition of the Russian People’s Commissariat (11/17-30)  * Formal peace talks begin between Germany and Russia (11/19)  * Bolshevik troops conquer the Russian army headquarters in Mogilev (11/20)  * Proclamation by the Russian People’s Commissariat “To the Entire Working Muslim Population in Russia and in the Orient” (11/20 – 12/03)  * Decree by the Central Executive Committee “On the Right to Recall Delegates” (11/21 – 12/04)  * Armistice agreement with the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey) (11/21 – 12/05)  * Decree by the Russian People’s Commissariat “On the Courts” suspends the entire justice and juridical system and the most important existing laws (11/22 -12/05)  * The Senate is abolished (11/22)  * Decree on the Courts (11/24)  * Election of the Constituting Assembly (11/25 – 12/08)  * Peace offer by the Government of Councils to all warring parties (11/28)  * Decree by the Russian People’s Commissariat “About the Arrest of the Leaders of the Civil War Against the Revolution” (11/28 – 12/11)  * Announcement by the government on the “Counterrevolutionary Uprising of the Bourgeoisie led by the Cadet Party” (11/28 – 12/11)  * Finland declares its independence from Russia (12/04)  * In Brest-Litovsk, Germany and Russia agree (12/05-18) on a ten-day armistice – ten days later to be expanded to 01/14/1918  * In a “Decree on the Nationalization of Banks,” all banks become a state monopoly (12/14 or 12/28)  * Formation of the “Supreme People’s Economic Council for Soviet Russia” (12/16)  * Decrees by the Russian People’s Commissariat “Concerning the Equalization of Rights for all Military Persons” and “Concerning the Distribution and Organization of Power within the Army” (12/16-29)  * Lenin’s decree creating the “All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage, abbreviated to ‘Cheka,’” and led by Felix Edmund Dzerzhinsky (12/20)  * Start of peace negotiations between Russia and the
Central Powers (12/22) * Marriages will now be recognized only if concluded before the state “Department for Registration of Citizens’ State Actions” (ZAGS); however, church weddings are still permitted (12/29) * The Cossacks lose their special status granted by the Czar (Dec) * The “International,” composed by Pierre de Geyter, becomes the new national anthem of Russia

1918 The Constituting Convention gathers under its president Viktor Tchernov (01/05-18), only to be forcibly dissolved by the Bolsheviks the next day (01/06-19) * Resolution by the All-Russia Soviet Congress “Concerning the Federal Institutions of the Russian Republic” (01/15-28) * Decree by the Russian People’s Commissariat on “The Founding of the “Red Army of Farmers and Workers’” (01/15-28) * The first democratically elected Parliament assembles in Petrograd (01/18) * The Bolsheviks dissolve the Parliament by force (01/20) * Decree on the official abolition of the Synods (01/20-02/02) * Official founding of the Red Army (01/25) * The Church is forbidden to run schools, to collect contributions, and to perform legally binding marriages, it also loses all financial privileges and its special status as a juridical personality (01/28) * Order by the Third All-Russia Soviet Congress on “Renaming the Highest Authority within the State,” transforming the “Provisional Government of Workers and Farmers” to “Workers’ and Farmers’ Government of the Russian Republic of Councils” (01/31) * The [Orthodox] Church’s influence over schools is removed, and shortly thereafter school uniforms are forbidden * Separation of the Church from the [Russian] State and the schools, proclamation of freedom of religion and conscience, and announcement of the confiscation of all church property (02/25) * “Bread Peace” pact by the Central Powers with Ukraine, which will provide food to the Central Powers (02/09) * Trotzki breaks off peace negotiations because of the “Bread Peace” pact with Ukraine (02/10) * Lapse of the armistice between the Central Powers and Russia, due to lack of renewal (02/17) * The Central Powers reenter Russia (02/18) and conquer more of the country * Russia resumes peace negotiations (02/26) * Trotzki begins the build-up of the Red Army (Feb) * German troops conquer Kiev (03/01) * Peace Treaty at Brest-Litovsk between Russia and Germany that includes the approval of ten years, German-Russians with German citizenship may automatically emigrate to Germany, after that they would have to apply annually to maintain their residential status in Russia * Decree on nationalization of major industries (06/28), middle-sized industries to follow in the subsequent year * Germany’s Ambassador Wilhelm Graf von Mirbach-Harff is assassinated (07/06); his successor is Karl Helfferich * The Fifth All-Russia Soviet Congress enacts a Constitution declaring Russia to be the “Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic” (07/10) * Decree of the Russian People’s Commissariat on the Courts (No. 3) (7/10) * Order of the Fifth All-Russia Soviet Congress on the “Organization of the Red Army” (7/10) * Resolution by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the question of representation by the Left Social revolutionaries political faction (07/15) * The Czar’s family is assassinated (07/16) * The Congress of Councils reintroduces compulsory military duty, a concrete Command hierarchy, and renewal of the death penalty (July) * English navy units occupy Archangelsk (08/02) * Lenin and Derzhinsky sign arrest warrants for the leaders of the Mensheviks, including Martov, Dan, Potressov and Goldmann (08/15) * Start of the retreat of German troops to the “Siegfried Position” (08/28) * Assassination attempt by Dora [or Fanny] Kaplan seriously injures Lenin; hours earlier, a social revolutionary shot the Petrograd chief of the Cheka, Moissey S. Ursiki (08/30) * Izvestiya reports on 500 executions by the Cheka (09/03) * N.Petrovski, People’s Commissar of the Interior, calls on all Soviets to use “mass terror” against the enemy (09/04) * Decree on “Red Terror” announces that all enemies will meet with merciless retribution (09/05) * Start of the worst flu epidemic of the century (possibly the bird flu); more than twenty million die during the winter 1918/1919, mostly from pneumonia (Sept) * A “Family Statute” on the juridical equal footing of children born out of wedlock (Autumn) * Decree on a “Uniform Work School” orders, among other things, a four-year and a five-year cycle for all children between eight and 17 years of
1917
Decree on the “Exemption from Military Duty for those with Religious Convictions” (01/04) * “Spartakist Uprising” in Berlin (01/05-06) * In Germany, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht are murdered by German right-wing extremists (01/15) * Sverdlov orders the shooting of the “rich” Don-Cossack leaders (01/15) * Uncoordinated search for excess supplies of grain is replaced with a centrally directed quota system, thus allowing an entire village to receive allowance certificates for industrial products only after fulfilling quota (Jan) * Cyrillic script is simplified (Jan) * The “Ukrainian National Republic” and the “West Ukrainian People’s Republic” (East Galicia) merge (Jan) * Establishment of Workers’ Faculties, in preparation for the [establishment] of the University (Jan, enacted in Sept) * Maria Spirodonova, chair of the Party of Leftist Social Revolution, is arrested (02/10) and ordered held in a psychiatric institution (the first victim of this practice) * A decision that defines (in theory) two kinds of camps: work camps (for those juridically condemned) and concentration camps (for those incarcerated without court proceedings) (04/15) * Additional decision regarding camps: definition of 16 categories of persons to be incarcerated, requiring each province to have a camp holding at least 300 prisoners (05/17) * Germany signs the “Versailles Peace Treaty” (06/28) * A new German constitution goes into effect (08/14) * Economic blockade against the Soviet Union adopted by the Supreme Council of the Allies (10/10) * Machnovskhina: the terror of Nestor Machno’s robbing, murderous gang in the Ukraine (09/21 - 12/31) * Proclamation of a Republic in Germany (11/09) * Eighth All-Russia Party Conference (12/02-04) * Decree on the “Liquidation of Illiteracy” (12/26)

1920
The death penalty is once again abolished (early February) * The Soviet Union recognizes Estonia’s independence (02/02) * Installation of the “Extraordinary Commission for the Fight against Illiteracy” (06/19) * The komsomol, established in 1918, is given a program and official status (10/14) * Peace Treaty (in Dorpat) with Finland, which is ceded the Petsamo region (10/14) * Abortion is legalized (until 1936) – (Nov) * Expropriation of all concerns employing more than ten paid workers (11/29) * The Bolsheviks conquer Crimea and murder at least 50,000 civilians (November-December) * An order by the Eighth All-Russia Congress on the Council for Labor and Defense (12/29)

1921
Farmers unrest spreads to Samara, Saratov, Zarizin, Astrachan and West Siberia regions (Jan) * Eduard Bernstein, in “Vorwärts” [Forward], reveals to the general public the German Empire’s financial support of the Russian Revolution (Jan) * Basic services become free: gas, water, power, and consumer goods are provided free (Jan), later also the postal service, telegraph, and housing are added * Following high rate of inflation, a currency reform sets the tchervonetz equal to ten gold rubles * Order by the presidium of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the regular conduct of new elections (02/08) * Mutiny by Kronstadt sailors on the ships Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk (02/28) * Lenin proclaims the “New Economic Policy,” which produces partial economic recovery (03/08) * The Kronstadt mutiny is suppressed bloodily (03/08-18) * A trade agreement with Great Britain results in a certain measure of international recognition (03/16, see also Aug.) * The [cereal] grain requisitions are replaced with a fixed and continuous taxation rate requiring payment in kind (03/21) * Beginning of mass arrests of the Mensheviks and social revolutionaries (March), 2,000 persons are incarcerated by June * Germany concludes an agreement with Russia on the exchange of prisoners of war and on economic, political, and military cooperation (05/06) * Nationalization actions are stopped (May) * Upper limits on properties owned privately or publicly are suspended (end of June) * Individuals and cooperatives are permitted to lease state-owned businesses (07/05) * Free trade is reestablished (07/07) * Power and water are no longer free, but must be paid for in cash (July) * Maxim Gorki appeals to the world to assist Russia in its struggle against famine (07/12) * The “All-Russia Committee for the Starving” is granted extraordinary powers in the fight against famine (07/21) * Law on the requirement for balanced state budgets (08/21) * Agreement with the “American Relief Association”
1922 Professors at Moscow University join a strike against working conditions and ideological hostilities (Jan) and are subsequently placed under the Education Ministry * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee concerning village councils (01/26) * A general residents’ and income tax is introduced (Feb) * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee transforming the Cheka (02/06) It becomes the State Political Directorate, or GPU (i.e., the Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie) within the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs (Narodnyi Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del (NKVD)) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic * A decree is published dealing with the confiscation (“for the hungry”) of all gold and silver gems and other valuable goods not directly used for divine services (02/26) * The “Trans-Caucasus Federation” is formed, comprising the Soviet Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia (03/12) * Bloody suppression of protests against the decree of 02/26; the worst are in Shuya, Ivanov Region (03/15) * Decision to arrest the Synod, the Patriarch, and the leaders of the protest, and to shoot the latter (03/22) * Stalin becomes Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (04/03) * The Party Convention decides to reintroduce the “Rotation Principle” of 1874 (see that year) – (March/April) * The Soviet Union participates in the World Economic Conference in Geneva and is thereby de facto recognized by the West (05/19) * German-Soviet “Treaty of Rapallo” calls for resumption of diplomatic relations, enhanced trade conditions, and mutual renunciation of reparations (04/16) * A new penal code is enacted (May) * Church reformers of the so-called “Living Church” (likely in connection with the GPU - Russian Secret Police) topple Patriarch Tichon (05/12) * Lenin suffers his first stroke, forcing him into political inaction until the fall (05/26) * The new penal code takes effect (06/01) * The first show trial in the Soviet Union condemns 11 of 34 social revolutionaries to death (06/06 – 08/07); but following international protests the sentences are cancelled, with the [defendants’] promises of good behavior toward the party, and (in Jan 1924) are commuted to 5 years in prison camp * Decree on the resettlement “Of Suspicious Intellectuals” to remote parts of the country (08/10) * About 200 well-known intellectuals are to be deported and to face the death penalty on return (160 of them were arrested 08/16-17 and deported in Sept) * Ulrich Graf von Brockdorff-Rantzau is introduced in Moscow as the new German Ambassador (09/29) * Enactment of a new code of civil law (autumn) * The Young Pioneers become active (autumn) * New regulations make the “People’s Courts” somewhat more professional, attorneys may resume limited activities, a Supreme Court is established which can overturn judgments (10/31) * The latest labor law gives employers more leeway (Nov) * Lenin suffers his second stroke (12/16) * The Tenth All-Russia Congress, also the first All-Union conference, combines the “Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic,” the Trans-Caucasus Federation, the Ukrainian and White Russian Socialist Soviet Republics to form the “Union of Socialist Soviet Republics” (USSR) (12/25-30)

1923 The Second All-Union Congress ratifies the constitution of the Soviet Union (01/31) * Lenin suffers a third stroke, paralyzing him on one side, and causing him to lose the ability to speak (03/09) * The twelfth Party Convention makes Stalin de facto the most powerful man in the Soviet Union (April) * In Council session, the so-called “Living Church,” the Russian-Orthodox Church led by reformers, declares its support for the government (April) * After he declares his loyalty to the Soviet State, the Patriarch of Moscow is released from prison (06/16) * During the second session of the Central Executive Committee, the constitution of the Soviet Union is accepted and takes effect (07/06) * By Lenin’s decree, the buildings of the Russian Orthodox Solovetsky Monastery complex in the Solovki Archipelago are turned into the Solovki Special Purpose Camp (Solovetsky Lager’ Osobogo Naznachenia (SLON)); it was one of the first Soviet corrective labor camps and became the prototype for the camps of the GULag system (July) * Law introducing general, four-year compulsory education, with the directive that it be implemented everywhere within ten years (08/20) * A strike against unpopular government economic measures (early autumn) * Climax of the so-called “Scissor Crisis” - compared to pre-war levels, the value of agrarian goods sank 58 percent while that of industrial products increased 187 percent. Because peasants could not afford to purchase industrial goods, they stopped selling their products and reverted to subsistence farming, which led to fears of a famine (Sept) * An oppositional “Declaration by the Sixty Four” (Oct) * Germany guarantees the Soviet Union a short-term trade credit of 75 million gold marks (Oct) * The GPU is transformed into the OGPU (Ob’edinennyoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskooye Upravlenie), the Joint Political Directorate, also referred to as the All-Union State Political Administration (11/15) The OGPU again
becomes part of NKVD in 1934 * Intra-party opposition (primarily in the barracks and universities) unleashes a power struggle that fizzles by early 1924, due to lack of support from the masses (second half of Dec)

1924 Establishment of the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Volga-Germans (01/06 – 01/16), also see 12/19; Engels (Pokrovsk) becomes its capital city (02/20) * The Second Congress of Councils approves the constitution of the Soviet Union (01/24) * Great Britain formally recognizes the Soviet Union (02/20) * End of the “Scissor Crisis” (see 1923), with mostly balanced results (spring) * The German language becomes the official and instructional language in the Volga-Republic (06/12) * Lenin’s corpse [he died in Nizhniy Novgorod on January 21] is put on public display in a temporary building (08/01) * In addition to expanding the trade agreement of 03/1923, the British government becomes the first major power to recognize the Soviet Union (08/08) * In Tchiatura, an uprising for independence begins and spreads to five Georgian regions (led primarily by farmers from Gurie) (0828) * The bloody suppression of the Georgian uprising (12,578 are shot) is protested even by the Politburo [political bureau of the Central Committee] (08/29 – 09/05) * France recognizes the Soviet Union (10/28) * Guidelines for the penal and civil code (“Basis for Penal Actions in the USSR” – 10/31) are enacted, calling for much tougher punishment for “Crimes against the State” * Proclamation establishing the Mongolian People’s Republic, which allies itself strongly with the Soviet Union (11/26) * The “Socialist Academy” is renamed the “Communist Academy” * The Volga-German “workers’ commune” is upgraded to the “Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Volga-Germans” (12/19 or 01/16) * The komsomol receives the additional attribute “Leninist”

1925 Japan recognizes the Soviet Union (01/25) * Trotsky is relieved of his responsibility as War Commissar (01/26) * Ratification of the new constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (May) * Order by the Third All-Russia Congress “On the Strict Observance of Revolutionary Justice” and “On The Building up of Councils” (05/20) * Decision to establish the Soviet news agency TASS (06/20) * Large-scale operation against Chechen partisans (08/27 – 09/15) * The “Locarno Conference” includes Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia (10/02-16) * The “Treaties of Locarno” are finally signed in London (12/01) * Sergiy is appointed [Russian Orthodox] Deputy Patriarch

1926 The “Berlin Treaty” comprises German-Russian friendship and solidarity for 5 years to stimulate economic ties and to increase military cooperation (04/24) * The opportunity to refuse military duty is cancelled * The “Great Time of Oppositional Movements” remains ineffective (early summer - Oct) * An oppositional “Declaration by the Thirteen” (A. Bakayev, G. Lizdin, M. Lasevich, N. Muralov, A. Peterson, K. Solovyev, G. Yevdokimov, G. Pyatkov, M. Avdeyev, G. Sinovyev, N. Krupskaya, L. Trotzki, L. Kamenyev) on the “Bureaucratic Degeneration of the Party and the State” (July) * Germany is accepted into the League of Nations (09/08), allied military control over Germany is lifted * Confession of guilt by the Opposition to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Union Communist Party / Bolsheviks (Vsesozaynaya Kommunistieskaya Partiya / Bolsheviks (Vsesuyzunay Kommunistieskaya Partiya / Bolsheviks (VKP/b)) (10/16) * Divorce is proclaimed valid whenever one of the partners declares an intention to separate, and permanent life partners receive status equal to married ones (11/19) * Update of the penal code, with a further increase in penalties for State crimes, including Article 58 (14 paragraphs on a more detailed definition of counter-revolutionary crimes) and Article 107 (on speculation). (11/16) * Scandal in the German Parliament: Philipp Scheidemann reveals secret ties between the German and Red Armies (Dec) * State strike in Lithuania against the local government loyal to Moscow (12/17) * The komsomol receives an additional attribute: “All-Unionist” * A census determines that 1,238,539 Germans, of whom 95 per cent call German their mother tongue, reside in the Soviet Union; 184,769 in cities; distribution by regions: 806,301 in Russia, 393,924 in the Ukraine, 25,327 in the Trans-Caucasus, 7,075 in the Byelorussian SSR; and within Russia: 149,527 in the Urals and beyond, 439,105 in the Lower Volga region, 24,364 in the Central Volga area, 93,915 in the North Caucasus, 43,631 in the Crimea, 30,470 in the Leningrad-Karelia region, 15,123 in the central industrial area, and 4,385 in the central Black Earth region

1927 Resolution by the Central Committee plenum “On New Elections for the Councils” (02/17/12) * By law at least, the historical village administration (obschchina) is now subordinated to the village soviet (03/4) * The Opposition accuses Stalin of sharing responsibility for Chiang Kai-shek’s mass murders of Communists in Shanghai and Nanking (04/12) * Great Britain breaks off relations with the Soviet Union because of Soviet espionage (as of 05/12) and because of previous Soviet [labor] union support of English strikers (05/27) * The penal code is again strengthened (06/06) * Start of a wave of arrests of kulaks [well-to-do people] and “elements viewed as socially dangerous (Sept) * A basic law on old-age pensions is enacted (Oct), but not implemented until 1929 * The Central Committee and Central Control Commission decide to dismiss Trotsky and Sinovyev from the Central Committee (10/25) * “Tax Day Crisis”; dramatic decrease in agrarian production, which Stalin calls a “strike by the kulaks” (Nov) * Trotsky and Sinovyev are expelled from the Party by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission
1928 A circular from the Politburo to all local authorities orders the “arrest of all speculators, kulaks, and other disturbers of the market and pricing policy” (01/14) * Pravda announces the deportation of Trotzki and thirty other leading opposition members to Alma-Ata (01/19) * Stalin calls rumors about the end of the “New Economic Policy” as “counter-revolutionary babbling” (Feb) * Exposure of a “counter-revolutionary conspiracy” in Shachtzy (early March) * Onset of show trials, with the “Shachtzy Trial” against 53 accused. These were primarily mining engineers and directors, including five Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (AEG; in English: General Electricity Society) engineers (05/19 – 07/05) * Following a first wave of collectivization (urged by the State, but still on a voluntary basis), 1.7 percent of all farming households have been collectivized (06/01) * Introduction of general military service in the Soviet Union (06/16) * Thousands of “bourgeois” engineers and leading personnel are dismissed (end of the year), resulting in withdrawal of food ration cards, and, occasionally, eviction from apartments and withholding of medical care * Local [cereal] grain markets are reopened * For the first time in decades, [cereal] grain is not exported, but imported * A new military statute increases the severity of disciplinary instructions and hierarchies * Latin and Arabic alphabets are forbidden

1929 The Central Committee decides to introduce the seven-hour workday in industry, transportation, and municipal commerce, at least until 10/01/1933 (01/11) * German-Russian agreement on arbitration concerning the treaty of 1928 (01/25) * Party cleansing removes about 11 percent of its members * Food ration cards are once again distributed in the cities (Feb) * On the initiative of the foreign minister Maxim Litvinov, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union sign the “Litvinov Protocol,” a mutual non-aggression pact (02/09) * Decree on transforming brief imprisonment terms into imprisonment with labor for rehabilitation (03/26) * Decree “On religious associations” under threat of penalties ranging from a minimum of three years’ imprisonment up to the death penalty for “Acts to Weaken the State” via “religious prejudice” (68 articles in total); this strengthens the control of local authorities over church community life; churches and communities are deprived of any properties; religious instruction is forbidden; community religious leaders are denied citizens’ rights; religious gatherings are regulated (04/08) * Onset of “cleansings” among scientists (spring) * The intra-political “right opposition” is deprived of power – an enormous gain in power by Stalin (April) * The first Five-Year Plan is enacted by the Fifth Soviet Congress (May) * “Mass collectivization” is announced (June) * A decree places all those who have been condemned to three years’ imprisonment into work camps for “working profitably the natural resources of eastern and northern parts of the country” (06/26 or 07/26) * Introduction of the nepreryvka a five-day work week consisting of four work days followed by a day of rest, without observing holidays or Sundays (which cease to be observed by the end of 1933), (08/26 or 09/24 – also see 09/24) * Break in diplomatic relations with China due to a dispute over the East China Railroad (08/12) * Mobilization of Soviet troops at the [Chinese] border (08/12) * A worldwide economic crisis, lasting until 1933, begins with “Black Friday” on the New York Stock Exchange (10/24 -25) * Confiscation of church bells is ordered (Oct) * In Pravda, Stalin announces the “Year of the Great Change” (11/07) * Resolution by the plenum of the Central Committee “On the Bukharin group” (11/10-17) * Some of the 114,000 Germans (primarily Mennonites) arriving in Moscow and desiring to emigrate are removed from Moscow – now only does the Weimar Republic declare itself willing to accept 5,750 German-Russians (11/17-18) * Courts are directed to hand down longer work camp sentences (Nov) * 5,885 (of around 13,000 – 14,000) German-Russians take the last train to Germany (12/16); from there they will later continue on to Argentina * Volga-German Communists decide to melt down all church bells (12/22-24) * Thousands of civil servants in the Committee for Economic Planning (i.e., Gosudarstvenny Komitet po Planirovaniiyu (GOSPLAN)) and the People’s Commissars for finances, commerce, and agriculture are dismissed (end of year); background reason: they had already been working there in Czarist times * Stalin proclaims the transition “From limited curtailment of exploitative tendencies by the kulaks to total liquidation of the kulaks as a class” (12/27) * The old-age pension, adopted in 1927, is implemented * Unemployment is “eradicated” (i.e., it is no longer recorded): in fact there was a shortage of qualified workers

1930 All those not eligible to vote (e.g., clerics) must vacate public buildings (01/03) * A collectivization plan is announced which is to be concluded by the fall of 1930 in the North Caucasus region and in the central and lower Volga regions, and a year later in the other grain producing areas (01/05) * Stalin, writes in a letter to Gorki that great stupidities were perpetrated during the antireligious propaganda (mid-January) * Order by the Central Executive Committee on “New Responsibilities of the Councils in View of Mass Collectivization” (01/25) * All laws concerning financial and credit systems, as well as the relative autonomy of the banks and multiple forms of credit are annulled (end of Jan) * Molotov’s program for dekulakization “On the Measures toward Elimination
of Kulak Households in Regions with Complete Collectivization” is accepted by the Politburo (01/30); 50,000 Germans are deported, along with others (January – April, perhaps 1/15 – 02/14) * Order by the presidium of the Central Executive Committee “On the Village Elections to be Scheduled Earlier in the Collectivization Regions” (01/31) * In the Ukraine, the GPU [Russian Secret Police] arrests 15,000 “counterrevolutionary elements” and executes 650 (02/01 – 03/15) * In an article in Pravda entitled “Dizzy With Success,” Stalin criticizes the over-eagerness of local authorities who had disregarded the voluntary nature of collectivization (03/02) * 6,500 mass demonstrations occur, of which 800 are suppressed by bloody means; more than 5 million farmers leave the collectives and take their animals and equipment (even by force) (March) * 45 Ukrainian politicians and intellectuals are indicted for “secessionism” (March) * Wave of arrests in western Ukraine (end of March) * A decree orders that all prison sentences of more than three years are to be served in “Training or Rehabilitation Camps” (April), and the ULAG (Upravleniye Ispravitelno-trudovyh Lagerey), or Directorate of Corrective Labor Camps and Colonies, is incorporated into the OGPU as an autonomous office (04/25); 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to operate quasi-legally in the form of the kolhoz market * The Moscow District Party Secretary, along with like-minded people, composes a 200-page manuscript in which he declares Stalin to be “the evil spirit of the Russian Revolution”, whose lust for power and revenge has brought the regime to the brink of a deep chasm (autumn) * The dismissal of the reform pedagogue Shulgin marks the return to the classical school (autumn) * In reaction to German intervention toward freeing 32 imprisoned German-Russian priests, the Soviet Union occupies 32 German commercial ships in the Leningrad harbor, i.e., a Soviet “rolling commando” occupies the ships and prevents the German sailors from reboarding (early Oct) * During a transport strike in Berlin, Nazi Party leader Heinrich Goebbels and the Moscow-loyalist Walter Ulbricht (German Communist Party) work side by side (Nov) * As part of the “Struggle against Sabotage,” entire villages (esp. those of the Stanitsy-Cossacks) are deported (Nov) * By decree, workers who misbehave even in minor matters are to be dismissed by their employers, and their ration cards and living quarters are to be confiscated (11/15 - 11/27) * Non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and France (11/29) * Businesses have the sole responsibility to distribute ration cards (12/04) * Brutal [cereal] grain delivery demands rob farmers of the their last kernel of grain (winter) * Introduction of an internal passport (for all over 16 who are city dwellers and citizens), railroad workers, permanently employees in construction, and all farm workers on state land); also, all city residents are required to register. They are required to carry a passport issued by the police, valid only with a stamp confirming their official residential address (propiska) and place of work; they are also obligated to register when changing their home address (12/27) – designed to prevent flight from the land (primarily by the kulaks) and against frequent changes in employment. * Moratorium on new party registrations * Reintroduction of work registry books (1932) * Steel production is up and running at the giant steel factories of Magnitogorsk * Deportees are now called “Special Resettlers” or “ Labor Colonists”

1933 A second party cleansing is decided on (Jan), to last until mid-1934 and trimming membership by about 17 percent * Government circular to the GPU and to local authorities to prohibit “mass migration by Ukrainian and North Caucasus farmers to the cities”: “Counterrevolutionary elements must be arrested, and the rest of the refugees must be returned to their places of residence” (01/22) * German state President Hindenburg appoints Hitler Chancellor with a coalition government of the National Socialist German Workers’ Party [Nazi Party] and the German Nationalists (01/30) * Start of a conference “On Language Policy in the Volga-German Republic” that follows a massive campaign to improve knowledge of the Russian language (02/24) * In reaction to the burning of the Berlin Reichstag [German Parliament building] (02/27), thousands of Communists are arrested * To stem flight from the countryside, compulsory passports are introduced (not to be lifted until 1980): no one is allowed to leave the kolhoz without the director’s permission (March, and also earlier) * Order by the presidium of the Central Executive Committee “On Allowing ‘children of kulaks’ once again to become candidates for elections to councils” (03/17) * Despite opposition of the [German] Social Democratic Party, the German Parliament votes for the “Empowerment Law” giving dictatorial powers to Hitler (03/23) * The German-Soviet peace treaty (“Berlin Treaty”) of 1926 is extended in Moscow (05/05) * A Central Committee circular demands that “the number of prisoners (in penal institutions) – with the exception of camp residents – be reduced from 800,000 to 400,000 within two months (05/08); during the one-year “emptying campaign,” about 320,000 are freed * 5,470 gypsies are arrested in Moscow and deported to “ labor villages” (06/28 – 07/03) * 4,750 “declassed elements” are arrested in Kiev and deported (07/08-12) * “Law on the revocation of naturalization and stripping of German citizenship” (07/14) * The Soviet Union and Fascist Italy under Mussolini conclude a trade treaty and, later, a peace and non-aggression pact (09/02) (summer) * End of German-Soviet military assistance (Oct) * Following long negotiations, the United States recognizes the Soviet Union diplomatically (11/16-17) * Proclamation of a new foreign policy by the Soviet Union including collective security alliances and entry into the League of Nations (12/19) * Missionaries of the German Evangelical-Lutheran Church are expelled [from the Soviet Union] for alleged national-socialist propaganda * Farmers again are given the right to work up to two morgen [German land measure - just over 4 acres] for their own purposes * Pay for kolhoz farmers (kolhozniki) will now be made for each day’s work (trudodeny), i.e., usually once a week, a brigade leader will register in a work book one slash per work unit * About 27 million people now carry an interior (domestic) passport * The famine of 1932/1933 claims the lives of about 6 million out of 40 million suffering from hunger * The Baltic Sea – White Sea Canal is completed * Ivan Bunin is the first Russian to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature

1934 The Seventeenth Party Congress (“Party Congress of the Victors”) leads to easing of repression (0/26 – 02/10) * Order “On German citizenship” removes citizenship of German nationalities [in the Soviet Union] (02/05) * The Soviet Union extends its non-aggression pacts with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (04/04), and Poland (05/05) * A law on schools making elementary school (grades 1-4), “incomplete” schools (grades 1-7), and the “complete” middle schools (grades 5-10) the standard, grouping school children again into fixed classes and providing compulsory disciplinary rules (05/16) * Order by the Central Executive Committee “On the Process
for Reinstating Civil Rights of Former Kulaks” (05/27) * The revolutionary “Military Council” is dissolved (March) and replaced by decree by another “Military Council,” which has only an advisory function (06/20) * The so-called “Röhm-Putsch” (also called the “Night of the Long Knives”) in Germany leads to the arrest and execution of the Nazi paramilitary Storm Abteilung (SA) storm troopers or brownshirts leadership (06/30 – 07/01) * Pravda begins a rehabilitation campaign for the ideals of “Nation” and “Homeland” (early summer) * Order by the Central Executive Committee “On the Formation of a People’s Commissariat for Interior Matters of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,” state security responsibility is transferred to the NKVD (07/10), meaning that, henceforth, executions will require only the approval of local justice tribunals and central-political offices, but it also permits an appeal process (to a commission of the Politburo) * Founding of the “Soviet Authors’ Association” (Aug) * The Soviet Union is accepted into the League of Nations (09/18) * The Politburo relieves certain regions from required notification in case of death penalties affecting local matters (Sept) * Order by the Central Executive Committee and Russian People’s Commissariat “On the Extraordinary Collegium of the People’s Commissariat for Interior Affairs of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics” (NKVD) – (11/06) * Order “On Administration of Defense Regions” (11/22) * Leonid Nikolayev assassitates the Leningrad Party chief (and Politburo member) Sergei Kirov (12/01) * Order by the Central Executive Committee “Modification of the Law for Prosecution of Terrorist Attacks on Soviet Functionaries,” unofficially called the “Law of December 1,” for accusation of terrorist acts, the findings process is shortened to ten days, the right to a defense is suspended (thus allowing sentencing in absentia), and death sentences are to be carried out immediately (02/01) * Under the pretext of a border crossing by “Terrorist White Guardists,” the Politburo orders the deportation of 2,000 “anti-Soviet families” from border areas of the Ukraine (12/27) * The show trial of the Kirov assassin L. Nikolayev and of 13 other sinovyetists [alleged followers of Sinovyev] ends with death sentences for all (12/28-29) * The military is increased from 562,000 to 940,000 soldiers, but only 75 percent of all divisions had weapons, and the national principle governing the build-up of units is partially lifted * The Academy of Sciences is moved from Leningrad to Moscow * Bezbozhnik, the central organ [publication] of atheists, is suspended

1936 During an “exchange campaign” of party [membership] books, about 10 percent of the membership is expelled (early Jan) * Breaking with the Versailles Treaty, Germany reintroduces general compulsory military service (03/16) * By force of the new Soviet Constitution approved by the Central Committee, Armenia, Azerbaydzhan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kirgistan are upgraded to “Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republics,” it also restores the (practically worthless) election law; the right to individual national laws is annulled; and the “All-Union Congress of Workers’, Soldiers’, and Farmers’ Deputies” is transformed into the “Supreme Soviet” (06/01) * Central Executive Committee order: “On the Constitution of the Soviet Union” (06/11 – 12/05) *

1935 The initial wave of mass terror spreads across the country (early to mid-year) * Food rationing cards is suspended (beginning of the year) * A trial of [alleged members of an] imaginary “counterrevolutionary Sino-Soviet center in Leningrad” begins for 77 people, among them prominent party greats (01/09) * Show trial of the 19 members of an imaginary “Moscow center” (including Sinovyev and Kamenyev), whose members, following many declarations of regret, are sentenced to 5 to 10 years imprisonment for being “ideological accomplices” of the Kirov assassin (01/16) * 988 former Sinovyev followers are deported from Leningrad to Siberia and Yakutin (end of Jan) * Order by the Seventh All-Russia Congress “On Modification of Certain Provisions of the Union Constitution” (02/06) * Decision to deport “all unsafe elements from the border areas of the Leningrad region and the Autonomous Republic of Karelia”; the approximately 10,000 deportees are primarily Finns (03/15) * Twelve becomes the minimum age for imposing penal sentences, including the death penalty (04/07), and the NKVD is tasked with establishing “worker colonies” for youth * Via a German-Soviet trade and credit agreement, the Soviet Union receives 200 million marks (04/09) * French-Soviet assistance pact (“Treaty on Mutual Assistance”) [is concluded] (05/22), followed shortly by a similar Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty * “Law on Changing the State and Citizenship Law” (05/15) * The first Moscow subway line is opened (May) * Party members are to be examined for reliability; no new members are accepted until the fall of 1936 (May); this campaign causes 9 percent (250,000 members) to lose their passports * A.J. Vyzhinski becomes State Attorney General (June) * Beginning of construction of the gigantic nickel factory at Norilsk (June) * Start of the Stachanov propaganda campaign, during which the miner Alexey G. Stachanov allegedly overachieves his quota by 1,475 percent (08/30-31) * Enactment of a “State Citizenship Law” (09/15) * Order by the Central Executive Committee and the Russian People’s Commissariat “On the introduction of personal service grades for the leadership staff of the workers’ and farmers’ army” (09/22) * In Volhynia the so-called German National District is dissolved, and Germans are forcibly resettled to other areas (Oct) * Stalin declares that “the son is not responsible for the actions of his father” (Dec); the display of Christmas trees is allowed again (12/29) * Children of “People’s Enemies” have their civil rights restored, and sentences are reviewed * The Statute covering the Academy of Sciences is again changed (see 1927) * The new kolkhoz system permits limited secondary occupations for farmers
Abortion is outlawed, except for medical necessity (06/27) * “Show Trial of the Sixteen” against Kamenyev, Sinovyev, and others, ends with the death penalty for all, which is carried out immediately (08/19-25) * Germany and Japan sign a mutual “Anti-Comintern Pact” (11/25) * An extraordinary Soviet Congress approves the Constitution (end of Nov) * The Association “Away with Illiteracy” is dissolved * School uniforms are reintroduced * The (relatively non-conformist) “Communist Academy,” originally founded by Lenin, is closed * A family statute is enacted

1937 Beginning of the “Great Chistka (Cleansing)” (beginning of this year – autumn 1937, particularly between 08/1937 and 05/1938) * A census is broken off and not published (Jan); Show trial of Radek, Pyatakov, Sokolnikov and 14 others (01/23) * Increasing numbers of young people (“vagabonds”) fleeing the famine turn up in the cities (Feb) * In the schools, the reform-oriented “Labor Teaching” is abolished (03/04) * Pope Pius XI criticizes the Nazis and the communists with his respective encyclicals “With Deep Anxiety” (Mit brennender Sorge) (03/14) and “Divini redemptoris” (03/19) * Order by the Central Executive Committee and Russian People’s Commissariat “On the Creation of Military and War Councils in the Defense Regions and the Establishment of an Institute of War and Military Commissars for the Workers’ and Farmers’ Army” (05/10) * Start of the deportation of 172,000 Koreans from the Far East to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (May-Oct) * By decree, political commissars are placed on equal footing with corresponding military leaders (May and Aug) * A secret trial is staged for the highest military personnel (Marshall Michail Tuchatchevskiy and Generals Eideffmann, Fred Feldmann Jonas Jakir, Kork, Primakov, Vitvot Putna and Uborevich) for alleged “conspiracy”; shortly afterward, Pravda announces their execution (06/11), and in the following ten days 960 more highly placed military people are arrested * The Politburo orders local authorities to “arrest immediately all kulaks and criminals […] and to shoot the most hostile among them. However, their situation is first to be investigated by a troika [a tribunal of 3 Party functionaries - see below]. Those found to be less active are to be deported” (02/07) * Operation for the “Liquidation of German contingents working in national defense” (07/20) * Nikolay Yezhov presents to the Politburo order No. 00447 for an operation involving arrests of approximately 259,450 persons and shooting of 72,950 (07/30) * For speedy trials in regional areas, the government establishes troiki, each consisting of a states attorney, the regional chiefs of the NKVD [Soviet Secret Police] and of the [regular] police (end of July) * Operation for “The Dissolution of Right-oriented militaristic Japanese-Cossack Organizations” (08/04), during which more than 19,000 people are liquidated from 07/1937 to 12/1937 * At least ten “anti-espionage operations” are carried out against Germans, Estonians, Finns, Greeks, Japanese, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Romanians, and Turks (08/06 – 12/21); from 08/1937 to 11/1938 several hundred thousand are arrested * Central Executive Committee and Russian People’s Commissariat confirm the “Order Concerning War Commissars of the Red Army and the Farmers’ Army” (08/15) * NKVD [secret police] Order No. 00486, “On the Liquidation of the Families of the Arrested Enemies of the People” (08/15) * The Politburo approves numerous additional applications for increased arrest quotas (16,800) and execution quotas (22,500) (08/28 – 12/15) * Operation to “Liquidate Criminal Elements” (09/12) * Operation toward “Ending Terror, Sabotage, and Espionage Activities of Japanese Repatriate Networks of Charbin” (09/19) * German-Russian churches are desecrated [steeples torn off, pews and organs removed, buildings converted to other, secular uses] * Around 1,000 anti-Fascists fleeing to Moscow are delivered to Germany as of the autumn * Makarenko’s Pedagogy spreads * Uniform regulations for granting academic grades

1938 The Central Committee discusses mistakes made because of over-eagerness, arbitrariness, and automatism during the recent “cleansings” (Jan) * The Politburo approves further increases in quotas for arrests (9,200) and shootings (48,000) – (03/31); even though these operations were to be concluded by 03/15, another 90,000 “removals” would later be approved (02/01 – 08/29) * “Show Trial of the Twenty-one” against the “Conspiratorial Group of the Rightist Block and Trotzkites” Bukharin Bukharin, Rykov, and others (03/02 – 03) * Major conference of German-Russians meets in Stuttgart (06/08) * A Supreme Soviet law on the court system (08/16) * Since May, 35,020 high-level officers have been arrested or dismissed (Sept) * The Central Committee decrees the end of the “Cleansings” (11/17) * Dissolution of the German National District in the Altai region * The “Cleansers” of preceding “Cleansings” now become preferred targets of “Cleansing.” (Dec – March, 1939) * Any tardiness for work exceeding 20 minutes is to be punished by dismissal; introduction (in industry?) of the job/work book (Dec) * Except for those in the Volga-Republic, German schools must now use Russian/ Ukrainian as the language of instruction * Start of the dissolution of German rural counties (-1929) * The Trans-Siberian Railroad now has a double set of tracks * Central Committee decision stating that for the internal passport, the nationality designation is no longer selected by the person, but must be derived from “the blood line” (of the parents)

1939 Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “Wording of the New Loyalty Oath for the Red Army” (01/03) * Hungary joins the “Anti-Comintern Pact” (02/04) * In his “Chestnut Speech,” Stalin states that the Soviet Union would not “pull others’ (i.e., England’s) chestnuts out of the fire” (03/10) * The so-called
German Districts are abolished (03/26, some earlier)  
* Beriya explains to the Politburo his “Program for Restructuring the GULag,” involving increasing the work quotas and the work day (to 11 hours), no releases, and no more than three rest days per month (04/10)  
* The Soviet Union starts negotiations with Germany and Great Britain (04/17)  
* Drastic increases in production quotas for farmers, kolkhozes, and an “animal farm” is to be established (May)  
* Collective [German] naturalization of Germans in the Memel region via the “Pact between the German state and the Republic of Lithuania on Citizenship of those in the Memel Region” (07/08)  
* Soviet Union assistance pact with France and Great Britain (07/24)  
* German-Soviet trade agreement (08/19)  
* German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact (the “Molotov-Ribbentrop Agreement,” including an additional secret protocol) is signed (08/23), according to which 92,000 Germans from Bessarabia and 85,000 Germans from the Baltic region are also [to be] brought “home to the Reich” [Most were really resettled in Occupied Poland]  
* Supreme Soviet law “On General Compulsory Military Duty” (09/01)  
* Germany attacks Poland (09/01)  
* “Order on the Dismissal of Citizenship” in Germany, and collective naturalization of the Danzig residents via the “Law on the Reunification of the Free City of Danzig and the German State” (09/01)  
* A law “on the Protection of Collectives’ Acreage from Squandering” leads to new survey measurements and reduction of individual estates’ acreages, to which the farmers react with mass slaughtering of animals (summer)  
* Monetary taxes are increased substantially (Sept)  
* Comprehensive decree by the (German) Ministry of the Interior on “Cessation of Processing Naturalization Applications and the Naturalization of [Military] Service Volunteers” (09/25)  
* German-Soviet trade agreement (08/19)  
* Germany and the Soviet Union conclude a border and friendship agreement, along with a comprehensive German-Soviet exchange of goods (09/28)  
* Beriya issues the order to “eradicate all anti-Soviet and anti-Social elements” in the Baltic states (10/11)  
* After a fake public opinion poll, [Soviet] conquered Polish regions are ceded to Ukraine and Byelorussia (11/01-02)  
* The Soviet Union is expelled from the League of Nations because of its attack on Finland (Dec)  
* A new [Communist] Party statute makes it unnecessary for the applicant to be of Socialist origins  
* An incomplete and fairly unreliable census in the Soviet Union states that there are 1,423,545 Germans living in the Soviet Union (of which 95 percent designate German as their mother tongue)  
* Within the Volga-Republic, there are five university-level and 11 technical institutions (end of the 1930s)

The NKVD [secret police] stages mass arrests in Poland (02/09-10 and 04/12-13)  
* Decision to comprehensively restructure Soviet forces (March)  
* An increase of 1.13 million party members is the highest ever (April, 1929 – end of June, 1940)  
* Since 1937, the army has lost 34,301 officers due to cleansings, of which only 11,596 return, primarily at lower positions (early May)  
* NKVD [secret police] makes mass arrests in the Baltics, Moldova, Byelorussia and the western Ukraine (06/13-14)  
* Elections in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, in which only Communist Party candidates may run (06/14-15)  
* NKVD [secret police] makes mass arrests in Poland (06/18-29)  
* The seven-day work week and the eight-hour work day are introduced  
* Arbitrary announcement that any unjustifiable tardiness of more than 20 minutes is to be punished by withholding up to 25 percent of pay, a six-month period of “re-education work” (but without imprisonment), or up to a four-month sentence to a work camp (July)  
* The governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, installed by the Soviet Union, decide to be incorporated into the Soviet Union (07/21)  
* A deportation order is issued, removing “anti-Soviet elements” from Moldova (31,699) and from Ukraine (12,191) – (08/21)  
* Decree ordering one to three years of camp imprisonment for “rowdiness,” production failure, and minor thefts (08/10)  
* The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decrees “Strengthening of Uniform Power to Issue Orders within the Red Army and Fleet” (08/12)  
* Final deadline for the campaign against remaining private land usage, individual estates only formally associated with the kolkhoz causes approximately 4 million people in 800,000 family operations to be dekulakized (i.e., collectivized) (09/01)  
* A new regulation on passports (09/10)  
* Establishment of the “State Labor Reserve”: kolkhoz directors and state soviets are to command some youth between the ages of 14 and 15 to be placed into newly created trade schools for training, after which they would work four years at a designated location (10/02 – valid until 1955)  
* Fees are again required for classes leading to university study (Oct)  
* “Anti-Soviet Unrests” in the textile factories of Ivanovo (Oct)  
* In Berlin, Hitler proposes that the Soviet Union join the German-Italian-Japanese Pact to be able to participate in dividing up the world (11/12), but the Soviet Union ties conditions to the offer (11/25) that Hitler does not accept  
* Hitler gives orders for Operation “Barbarossa,” an invasion of the Soviet Union [that will be launched in June of 1941] (12/18)  
* A law provides premiums for good harvests (Dec), tried out initially in Ukraine, Belarus, and in the Moscow region (hardly any payments are made)  
* The eight-hour work day (and 48-hour work week) is again introduced

570 German Communists arrested in Moscow are transferred to the [German] Gestapo on the border bridge at Brest-Litovsk (Feb)  
* A new German-Soviet trade agreement provides the Soviet Union with German machinery in exchange for grain, oil, and ores (02/11)  

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1,543,000 Germans reside in the Soviet Union (01/01)  
* Conclusion of a German-Soviet economic treaty (01/10)  
* Circular by the German authorities concerning the passports of resettlers, who will now
decides to include the Soviet Union in the Lend-Lease law for delivery of war goods (11/07) * The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht transfers Transnistria (where 128,000 German-Russians live) to Romania (11/15) * (German) State Minister of the Interior circular ordering “Acquisition of Citizenship by Members of the German Ethnic Groups from Bessarabia, Bukovina and Dobruja (11/17) * Bachelors, childless couples, and those with few children are assessed a special tax (11/21) * German tanks advance to within 40 kilometers of Moscow (11/23), as close as they would ever get, but are then pushed back * The “Agreement of Tiraspol” places the Germans in Romanian-occupied Transnistria under the “Ethnic German Liaison Office” (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle or “VoMi” in German) (12/13) * Introduction of a war tax in the Soviet Union (12/29) * Soviet control and sorting camps are established for all who make contact with the enemy, especially released or escaped prisoners of war, service-eligible men from the (formerly) enemy-occupied territories and all functionaries who had been in the service of the enemy; officially, between 01/1942 and 10/1944, more than 421,000 were processed (end of the year) * Workers in the Soviet armament industry are prohibited from changing their place of residence but are also freed from induction into military service (Dec)

1942 Order by the People’s Commissariat for State Security (i.e., Narodny Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopastnosti (NKVD) “On the Orderly Mobilization of Germans (repatriates or “Aussiedler”) of Service Age (17 to 50)” (No. 1123ss), which affects deported Germans (01/10) * Order regulating [German] citizenship questions provides the possibility of naturalization of foreigners with residence abroad (01/20) * New version of the “Ethnic List Regulation (ELR)” – (01/31) * Order by the NKVD “On the Mobilization of German (men) of Service-eligible Age (17 to 50), Who Permanently Reside in Areas, Regions and Independent or Allied Republics” (No. 1281ss) – (02/14) * Insignia marking soldiers of the Red Army are abolished entirely via Prikas (Order) No. 138 (03/15) * Introduction of or increase in a regional tax on buildings, land, animals, and so forth, for the financing of the war (early April) * Germany advertises in Ukraine during January for those willing to assist or volunteer for the German war industry; moderate success is followed in the spring by compulsory recruitment of 2.3 to 2.5 million Ukrainian women * NKVD order “On the Additional Mobilization of Germans for Economic Needs of the USSR” (No. 2383) leads to the induction of German women between 16 and 45 into the Trud-Army (pregnant women and mothers of children under three years of age are exempt), and the service-eligible age for German men is expanded to include those between 15 and 55 years of age (10/07) * Decree by the Supreme Soviet “On the Introduction of Independent Individual Performance and the Abolition of the Institution for War Commissars in the Red Army” (10/09) * Women between 18 and 40
1943

1944

1945

The resettlement of about 350,000 German-Russians in the
**Varta [River] region of occupied Poland** * Abolition of co-education in [Soviet] schools – girls and boys are taught separately * The Soviet military reintroduces schools for cadets

**Order by the Council of the People’s Commissars of the USSR states “Special Settlers do not have the right to leave their area controlled by the [local] Commander of the NKVD without his express permission” (01/08) [Note: “Special Settlers” refers to those deported to forced-work camps, notably German-Russians from the Volga region.**
During a speech at Fulton, Missouri, United States, Churchill uses the term “Iron Curtain” for the first time, thereby marking the beginning of the Cold War (03/05) * A law by the Supreme Soviet on “renaming the ‘RVK [Russian Peoples’ Commissariat] of the USSR the Ministerial Council of the USSR and corresponding changes within the Union’s Republics and Autonomous Republics;” the People’s Commissariat(s) are renamed Ministry(ies) (03/15) * Taxation of cloister buildings and their properties is abolished (about April) * The so-called zamponit (political deputy commander) is reintroduced at the company level (autumn) * Zhdanov’s speech denouncing “nativism and ‘formalism’ in literature is turned into a Central Committee decision (08/14) * State-controlled prices for rationed food are increased by 250 percent, salaries are strongly reduced (Sept) * Resolution establishing and implementing a “Commission for Kolchoz Matters” (under Nikolai Andreyev) is intended to counter “Misuse of Daily Work [Quotas]” and “Theft of communal kolchoz acreage” (09/19) * Decree on “The Defense of the State’s Grain” leads to arrests of more than 53,300 kolchoz farmers and directors for “sabotage of the tax collection campaign” (10/25)
1949 Decree by the Ministerial Council on the deportation of kulaks, “bandits and nationalists” and their families from the Socialist Soviet Republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia (01/12) leads to deportations between March and May of 95,000 Balts * Founding of the “Council for Mutual Economic Assistance” (COMECON) in Warsaw (01/25) * Politburo decision “On actions directed against the Party by Kuznetzov, Rodionov, and Popkov” marks the beginning of the “Leningrad Affair” (02/15) * Start of a broad “anti-cosmopolitan” (i.e., anti-Semitic) press campaign (Feb), leading to later arrests of hundreds of Jewish intellectuals * Partial amnesty for 84,200 women and their small children imprisoned in GULag camps (April) * End of the Berlin Blockade (05/12) * The Basic Law (i.e., provisional constitution) for the Federal Republic of Germany, approved on 05/08, goes into effect (05/23) * A woman with German citizenship no longer necessarily loses her citizenship by marrying a foreigner (05/23) * Deportation of 57,680 Greeks, Armenians, and Turks from the Black Sea coast to Kazakhstan and to the Altai region (June) * Pope Pius XII excommunicates “all Communists in the World” (07/13) * During the first “All-Union Peace Conference” the Patriarch castigates America as “the raging whore of the new Babylon” (Aug) * Hundreds of current and former Communists in Leningrad are arrested, and about 2,000 are expelled from the Party (Aug/Sept) * The first ever parliamentary [Bundestag] election in [West] Germany; Hans Lukaschek of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) becomes Minister for Expellees (09/20) * The Federal Republic of Germany is granted limited sovereignty (09/21) * The People’s Republic of China is proclaimed (09/21) * The Soviet Union explodes its first atomic bomb near Semipalatinsk (09/23) * Announcement of the first Soviet atom bomb test (09/25) * The “Leningrad Affair” includes a show trial of highly placed followers of Zhdanov for “conspiracy” (end of Sept) * The Constitution of the [East] German Democratic Republic takes effect (10/07) * The Soviet Union is the first State to recognize the [East] German Democratic Republic (10/15) * “Law No. 12 of the Allied High Commission on the Nullification of all National-Socialist Legal Regulations regarding Citizenship” (11/07) * A final offer of amnesty by the Ukrainian Interior Minister to insurgents in West Ukraine (12/30) * Start of deportation of about 120,000 Moldovians (end of 1949) * Compulsory education is increased from four to seven years

1950 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet’s Order: “Election Process for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR” (01/09) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on “The Reintroduction of the Death Penalty for traitors of the Fatherland, Spies and Saboteurs” (01/12) * The “Ministry for State Security of the [East] German Democratic Republic is established (02/14) * Friendship treaty and mutual assistance pact between the Soviet Union and China (02/14) * The “[East] German Democratic Republic” is granted sovereignty by the Soviet Union (03/25) * A “Charter for German Expellees” is proclaimed in Bad Canstatt [West Germany] (08/25) * “A law “on Emergency Admission of Germans into the Federal” [i.e., West German] territory (08/22) * During a closed trial, the principal persons involved in the “Leningrad Affair” (Nikolai Kuznetzov, Rodionov, Pyotr Popkov, Voznezenski, Kapustin, Lasutin) are sentenced to death (09/30) * Further trials of Leningrad functionaries (among them Alexis Badayev, Bassov, Solovyev, Verbizkiy) (Oct.) * In the “Treaty of Görlitz,” the [East] German Democratic Republic recognizes the ceding of the so-called eastern German territories [to Poland, and Kaliningrad to the Soviet Union] * Armed resistance in West Ukraine wanes (end of the year)

1951 Modification of the law on “Emergency Admission of Germans into Federal Republic territories” (06/21) * V. Abakumov (chief of the Ministry for State Security) is arrested (07/12) * Deportation of 17,000 kulaks from the Socialist Soviet Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (Sept) * Stalin orders the arrest of several long-serving Jewish functionaries of the [Communist Party] (Leonid N. Eitingen, General Leonid L. Schwarzmann, Lev Scheinin, and others) accused of a “Jewish-Nationalist Conspiracy” (Oct) * Chemist A.N. Nezneyanov becomes the new head of the Academy of Sciences * Deportation for a period of 10 to 20 years of 11,687 Mingrelians and 4,707 Iranians from Georgia; 4,365 Jehovah’s Witnesses, 4,431 kulaks from West Byelorussia; 1,445 kulaks from West Ukraine, 1,415 kulaks from the Pskov region, 995 members of the sect “The True Orthodox Christians,” 2,795 Basmachis from Tadjikistan, and 591 “vagabonds” (1951-1952)
1952  Soviet Union’s final attempt, via the so-called “Stalin Note,” to push through a “Neutral Unified Germany” (03/10)  * Order on “Making Available Transition Camps” and on “Dispersal Throughout the States of the Federal Territory of German Expellees Admitted to the Federal Republic [West Germany]” (Dispersal Instruction) – (03/28)  * The “Second Stalin Note” proposes all-Germany elections (04/09)  * Signing of the “Germany Treaty” and the “EVD [Europäische Verteidigungsgemeinschaft, or European Defense Community] Treaty” (05/26-27)  * Start of the trial of members of the “Jewish-Antifascist Committee” (May and 07/11-18)  * The Nineteenth Party Congress abolishes the “Central Control Commission” and transforms the Politburo into the significantly larger “Presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union” (Oct)  * Compulsory education lasting ten years is to be introduced everywhere by 1955 (Oct)  * The Resolution by the Presidium of the Central Committee directed against the secret police (12/04)  

1953  “Conspiracy by the White Coats”: Pravda reports the discovery of a “Doctors Plot” (01/13), in which the female Dr. Timashuk declares that they have “abbreviated” the lives of Andrei Zhdanov and Alexander Shcherbakov (on orders from the Intelligence Service and the Jewish American Joint Distribution Committee) - nine (later 15) Kremlin doctors (some of Jewish origin) are arrested, executed, and a new anti-Semitic campaign begins  * Stalin dies (03/05)  * The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announces an amnesty for those who (1) are sentenced to less than five years, or (2) were sentenced for work regulation violations, economic penalties, and misuse of power, and (3) are pregnant women and mothers of children under ten years of age; all others penalties are cut in half, except those for “counter-revolutionary crimes,” organized theft, banditry and premeditated killing. This freed 1,200,000 persons (03/27)  * Women with [West] German citizenship do not forgo that status by marrying foreigners, and foreign women do not receive [West German] citizenship by marrying a German (04/01)  * An uprising by 14,000 prisoners in the Norilsk penal institution camps (05/14) is bloodily repressed  * The new [West German] federal “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (Bundesvertriebenengesetz und Flüchtlingsgesetz [BVFG])” (05/19)  * “Order modifying the implementation of the Law for Emergency Admission of Germans to the Federal Republic” (05/20)  * Secret Central Committee decision in which regions, receive through their Party leadership, more decision making rights and are allowed to use their native language in official correspondence (06/12)  * An uprising in the [East] German Democratic Republic is violently suppressed (06/17) [Note: this uprising becomes the impetus for a West German June 17th holiday that is observed until reunification in 1993 – Translator’s Comment]  * MVD

1954  Russia formally transfers Crimea to the Ukraine (02/05)  * A “New Lands Program” is enacted (03/02)  * Amnesty for inmates who were minors at the time of their misdeed (April)  * The largest and longest, country-wide uprising by inmates occurs in the penal colony Steplag in Kengir (near Karaganda); it is suppressed only after 40 days (May)  * The title of Ilya Ehrenburg’s brief novel “Tawwetter” [Thaw] characterizes the era (May)  * The “Central Committee,” per decree, demands increased vigilance and defensiveness toward the Churches (07/07)  * The Council of Ministers of the USSR decrees the “Order regarding the lifting of some limitations on the judicial status of Special Settlers” (July, 08/20)  * “First [West German] Law modifying and extending the “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (08/03)  * Amnesty for all actual and alleged collaborators [in the Soviet Union] during World War II” (09/17, or perhaps not until 1955!)  * Return of Port Arthur to China (Sept)  * The Central Committee criticizes “grave mistakes” made during the carrying out of anti-Christian activities (Nov)
an agreement reestablishing diplomatic relations and returning the last German prisoners of war from the Soviet Union (09/12) [The subsequent entry is also of major significance for German Russians. – Translator’s Comment]
* Presidium of the Soviet Supreme decree on “Amnesty for Soviet citizens who collaborated with occupying forces during the Great Patriotic War of 1941–45”; this leads to significant freedoms for all who had been sentenced to ten years’ imprisonment, to halving of longer sentences (this applied also to soldiers in the Red Army) – (09/17)
* Mutual assistance agreement between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, which concurrently receives full sovereignty (09/20) * Adenauer proclaims the “Hallstein Doctrine” stating the impossibility of dealing with states that maintain relations with the [East] German Democratic Republic (09/22) * The first train carrying some of the last 9,628 war returnees from the Soviet Union arrives in Friedland [West Germany] (10/07)
* In the Soviet Union, abortions are once again permitted, within the first trimester, if carried out in clinics (Nov)

1956 The Soviet Union returns Porkala to Finland (01/26) * De-Stalinization begins with the secret speech by Soviet Premier Nikita Kruschev denouncing Stalin at the 20 Party Congress (02/14-25) * A new kolkhoz regulation calls for kolkhoz farmers to receive higher prepayments for deliveries to have transportation costs forgiven; however, [kolkhoz] leadership is permitted to continue to determine work schedules and the number of free days (03/20) * “[Special Settlers]” belonging to an “ethnic group punished for” collaborating with Germany are to be subordinated to “administrative surveillance by organs of the Soviet Ministry of the Interior” and are urged to sign written declarations that they will forgo the return of their confiscated properties or their return to their original homes” (March/April) * “Special Laws” enacted after the assassination of Kirov (12/02/1934) are rescinded in the Soviet Union (April) * Draconic penalties for dereliction of duty in the work place, enacted 11/1940 (which for a long time have been enforced only by exception), are abolished (04/25) * [West German] State citizenship law: “The Second Law on Regulating Questions of Citizenship [Nationality]” (06/17) * In Poland, the “Poznan June Uprising” (06/28) * The Communist Party is banned in [West] Germany (08/17) * For [Soviet] workers and employees outside of agriculture, a pension law takes effect (Oct) * Initial unrests in Hungary are suppressed by the Soviet Army (10/21) * The Soviet Union again employs armed force against Hungary’s declaration of independence and its desire to leave the Warsaw Pact (11/01), (11/04-11) * The Central Committee decides (11/24) to reestablish national territories (for, among others, the Ingush and Chechens, but not the Germans), to be implemented in January * Abolition of fees for [Soviet university] students * Mass movement by Germans from the “Special Settlements” to warmer regions (until 1958) * The Karelofian Socialist Soviet Republic becomes the Karelian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic, as part of Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic

1957 Reestablishment of the republics dissolved after the Second World War and of autonomous regions of deported peoples, except for the Volga-Republic and the Republic of Crimean Tatars (01/09) * Uprisings in Hungary are again suppressed by military force (01/11) * Violations of work-related laws are no longer punishable by statute (Jan) * By decision of the Central Committee (Feb) and by the Supreme Soviet (May), the management of large concerns is transferred from the Ministry of Industry to regional People’s Economic Councils * Krushchev is declared deposed, but he begins a defensive action and prevails (06/22) * The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1956-1960) is formally revoked, cancelled, and replaced by a seven-year-plan * A [West German] “Second Law on the Modification and Extension of the ‘Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees.’” “(07/27) * New wording for the “[West German] Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (08/14) * The Soviet Union launches the first (unmanned) artificial earth satellite, Sputnik 1 (10/04) * Boris Pasternak’s “Dr. Zhivago” published in Milan [Nov] and the Soviet Union starts an unprecedented malicious campaign against it * [Soviet] labor unions again receive increased leeway (end of Dec) * German language instruction is again officially allowed [in Soviet schools] (for the school year 1957/58), but in practice is limited to three hours a week and only in schools with large attendance by German pupils * The [West] anti-clerical campaign that leads to the closing of some churches

1958 Kolkhoz farmers and other small operators are freed of the prorated deliveries of private harvestings (01/02, decision of 07/04/1957) * A law abolishing the Machine Tractor Stations (MTS) (end of March): tractors and machines are to be taken over by the kolkhoz, maintained by the Repair and Technical Stations (RTS), and to be acquired by the soyuzselchoztechnika * A Soviet “Reparations Declaration” eases emigration for Germans who had been German citizens before 06/21/1941 [the date of the onset of the German attack on the Soviet Union], and is restricted to contract resettlers contract (04/09) * Trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany (04/25) * A decision to pay higher prices to the kolkhoz for their products – zagotovka (preparation) turned into zakupka (purchase) - (06/18) * Introduction of “Permanent Production Advisement” by unions and leadership of
business concerns (July) * In Grozny, bloody unrests between newly arrived Russians and returning Chechens (July) * Easing of access for workers and farmers to attend [Soviet] universities and technical institutions, increased emphasis on evening and correspondence studies (09/18) * The “Berlin Crisis” causes the Soviet Union to threaten revision of the “Potsdam Treaties” (11/10) * The Soviet Union issues the “Berlin Ultimatum” (11/27) on neutrality of Berlin (set for half a year), which is not challenged by the West, but remains without consequences * Boris L. Pasternak receives the Nobel Prize for Literature for his novel “Dr. Zhivago”, but returns his prize after pressure from the government * [Soviet] school reforms call for increasing compulsory education to eight years, but four-grade “dwarf schools” are to be tolerated only in tiny settlements, and the “incomplete, poly-technical workers middle school” is introduced (12/24) * A new Soviet penal code booking part removes some powers of the KGB [Komitet Gosudarstvyennoy Bezopasnosti, or Committee of State Security, i.e., Soviet Secret Police] (Dec) * Enactment of new “Bases for Penal Justice”: the notions of “the People’s enemy” and “counter-revolutionary crime” are abolished, eligibility for punishment is raised from age 14 to 16, confessions obtained by force or torture are no longer admissible, the accused must be present for all proceedings, defense must be performed by an attorney, and with some exceptions accused must be present for all proceedings, defense must be performed by an attorney, and with some exceptions proceedings must be held in public; however, existing political penalties are not cancelled (12/25 – effective potentially only by 01/01/1960) * Khrushchev urges paying kolkhoz farmers in cash, but, in practice, payments in kind continue for years * Applicants for university study outside of the normal nomenklatura will receive increased opportunities for access * A scientific research village, until now existing only on the drawing board, is established in Novosibirsk

1959 The Soviet Union lands its space probe Lunik 2 on the moon (09/12) * Khrushchev visits the United States and proclaims “Peaceful Coexistence” (09/15-27) * The All-Union Ministry for Sovkhozy (i.e., state farms) and the Central Agricultural Ministry are dissolved, and their responsibilities distributed among the ministries of the Republics * Businesses and kolkhoz operations are given the right to nominate especially capable members as candidates for studying at the university level * 1,619,000 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, 75 percent designate German as their mother tongue.

1960 The classification “Special Settlers”, currently applying in practice only to Ukrainians and Balts, is abolished (Jan) * An American U-2 spy plane is shot down in Soviet air space (05/01 or 05/05) * The [West German] expellees minister (more accurately, since 1957, “Federal Minister for Expellees, Refugees, and War Victims”), Theodor Oberländer, resigns (05/04) * Pasternak’s funeral becomes the “first political demonstration in post-Stalinist Russia” (06/02) * During the Fifteenth Plenary Session of the United Nations, Khrushchev uses his shoe as a “gavel to call for order” during a heated debate on de-colonization (10/14) * The new [West German] Minister for Expellees, Refugees, and War Victims is Hans-Joachim von Merkatz (10/27) * Attacks [in the Soviet Union] on the separation of church and state will be punished (Oct) * A new [Soviet] penal code (see 1958)
1963 A first agreement by the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain on limiting above-ground atomic tests (08/05) * Activation of the so-called “hot line,” that is, “the electronic” connection between the United States and the Soviet Union for top-level communication in the event of a crisis (08/31) * As a result of new [West] German parliamentary elections, Hans Krüger (of the CDU) becomes the new Minister for Expellees (10/17) * The Soviet Union breaks with China due to ideological differences * To improve coordination of research, decisions by the Academy of Sciences will now also be binding on their regional branches.

1964 New [West] German Minister for Expellees is Ernst Lemmer (of the CDU) - (02/18) * The first direct air connection between the Soviet Union and [West] Germany (05/03) * Introduction of [Soviet] old-age pension for agricultural employees * The “Fifth [West] German Law on Modification and Extension of the ‘Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees.’” (08/03) * A decree by the [Soviet] Council of Ministers reduces compulsory education to ten years (instead of 11) (08/13) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR partially rehabilitating the Volga-Germans and lifting the deportation decree of 08/22/1941 (which was applicable for all other Germans in the USSR as well); the accusation of collaboration is withdrawn (09/29, also see 1965) * Practical training [in the Soviet Union] is reduced to 2 years (early Oct) * Khrushchev is successfully removed from his post as prime minister (10/13) * The earlier split of the [Soviet Communist] Party into an urban and a rural branch is cancelled (11/16) * Michail Solokhov (author of “Quiet Flows The Don“, “New Land under the Plow,” and “They Fought for their Home”) receives the Nobel Prize for Literature * Russian language becomes compulsory at [Soviet] universities and technical schools

1965 The earlier decision on [Soviet] rehabilitation of the German-Russians is now made public for the first time (Jan) * Enactment of the [West] German “Foreigners Law” (04/28) * In a pilot program, 400 textile and shoe factories are allowed to produce their products based on orders rather than quotas (April); the experiment is expanded to other areas in October * School bus transportation is henceforth free (July) * As a result of new [West] German parliamentary elections, Johann Baptist Gradl (of the CDU) becomes the new Minister for Expellees (10/26) * [Soviet] Regional People’s Economic Councils are abolished (about Nov) * A new liberal Soviet divorce law regarding takes effect (Dec) * In an open letter, Moscow priests N. Eliman and G.P. Yakunin accuse the Patriarch of complicity with the Soviet system

1966 Show trial of the authors Yuri Daniel (N. Arshak) and Andrei Sinyakovskiy (A. Terc) (02/10-14) * Politechnical school instruction [in the Soviet Union] is allowed only on pretext of specific conditions, which practically abolishes it (Feb) * Introduction of fixed salaries replaces pay for a day’s work and additional work (May) * Founding of a [Soviet] Education Ministry (Aug) * As a result of new [West] German parliamentary elections, Kai-Uwe von Hassel (of the CDU; born 04/21/13 in Gare/Tanzania) becomes the new Minister for Expellees (12/01) * Order by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for [Soviet] middle schools requiring them again to offer more theoretical material (11/10-20)

1967 Show trial of the author V.A. Chaustov and of the author I. Ya Gabay * Political instructors are again reintroduced at the company level (Jan) * The East Germany replaces the [German] State and Citizenship Law of 1913 with its own “Citizenship Law” (02/20) * The five-day work week is introduced (03/07) * Show trial of the authors V.K. Bukovskiy, V.N. Delone and E.I. Kushchev (end of Aug) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on lifting the accusation of “collective treason” directed against the Crimean Tatars (Sept); three months later, they are also allowed to freely choose where they wish to live if they have a valid job contract.

1968 Show trial of the authors Yu. T. Galanskov and A.I. Ginzburg (Jan) * The legendary (underground publication [in the Soviet Union]) “Chronicle of Ongoing Events” appears for the first time [in the Soviet Union] (April), and with some breaks will continue to appear in 62 more issues until 07/1981, always denouncing human rights violations * Comprehensive new regulations on the status of families (06/27) * “Ban on Atomic Weapons” to prevent their proliferation (07/01) * Warsaw Pact troops put an end to the “Prague Spring” [uprising] in Czechoslovakia (08/20-21) * In his “Brezhnev Doctrine,” the author provides only limited sovereignty to the Socialist states (11/06) * The “German Communist Party” is founded in Germany (12/31 or 04/12/1969) * Solzhenitizin is prohibited from publishing further works (see also 1974)

1969 The new [West] German Minister for Expellees is Heinrich Windelen (of the CDU) (02/15) * Founding of an “Initiatives Group” to defend human rights in the Soviet Union (May) * The “Grand Coalition” in [West] Germany is replaced with an SPD/FDP government [coalition] led by Willy Brandt as Prime Minister (09/28) * The latest update of the kolkhoz statute places kolkhoz farmers on an equal social rights footing with sovkhoz (i.e., state farm) employees (11/28) * 1,846,317 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, and 66.8 percent of these designate the German language as their mother tongue.
1970 General census [in Soviet Union] (01/15-22) * Trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Federal Republic of [West] Germany involving the exchange of natural gas (from the USSR) and pipeline pipes (from West Germany), referred to as the “Gas for Pipes” deal, the largest East-West transaction thus far (02/01) * Patriarch Alexei dies (April); his successor is Metropolitan Pimen * Comprehensive update of the [Soviet] workers statute (July) * “Moscow Treaty” on renunciation of force and normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and [West]West Germany also leads to an increase in travel permits for Soviet citizens (08/12) * “Order on Travel into and out of the USSR” (09/20) * “Warsaw Treaty” between Federal Republic of [West] West Germany and Poland, fixing Poland’s western border at the Oder and Neisse rivers (12/07) * Solzhenitsin is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature (12/10 or 10/08) * The United States and Soviet Union sign the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty (10/03) * Four-Power agreement on the status of Berlin (09/03) * A “Berlin Agreement” between Federal Republic of [West] West Germany and the Soviet Union.


1972 The [West] German Parliament concludes the Eastern Treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland (05/17) * Trade agreement between the Soviet Union and West Germany, which for the first time include West Berlin (04/07 or 07/05) * During his state visit in Moscow, Nixon signs the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)-I Treaty establishing an upper limit for various weapons systems (05/22-23) * The United States and the Soviet Union sign the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty (10/03) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On Lifting the Restrictions on Choice of Residence that in the Past Applied to Individual Groups of Soviet Citizens” (unpublished); however, return to homelands continues to be problematic (particularly due to expropriations) (11/03-04) * “Foundations Treaty “ between Federal Republic of [West] West Germany and the Soviet Union leads to exchange of permanent representatives, regulation on visits, and a transit agreement (12/21) * By law, Soviet citizens are forbidden to “spread false or slanderous information about the USSR” in meetings with foreigners (12/25) * Introduction of a noon hot meal in [Soviet] schools

1973 [Communist] Party identification cards are exchanged: activation of cadres; membership no. 1 is designated as Lenin’s; membership no 2 is assigned to Brezhnev (03/01) * The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopt measures aimed at improving industrial administration (03/02) * The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopt a measure aimed at improving economic leadership (03/02) * Brezhnev officially visits the Federal Republic of [West] Germany for the first time (05/18-22) * The first Soviet aircraft carrier (“Kiev”) is launched (04/26) * The Soviet Union becomes a member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (06/25) * Comprehensive new statute on the schools: ten years of school for all children, improvement of professional education/training, and further education by cadre (07/17) * The German Constitutional Court rules that collective naturalizations during World War II remain valid (07/31) * At a meeting with western journalists, Sakharov protests political suppression within the Soviet Union (09/08) * The West Germany and East Germany are accepted as members of the United Nations (00/13) * The Soviet Union begins delivering natural gas to Federal Republic of [West] Germany (10/01) * Treaty between West Germany and Czechoslovakia (12/11)

1974 A.I. Solzhenitzin is arrested and flown to [West] Germany without his passport (02/12-13) * A new Soviet regulation on passports, which will first take effect on 01/01/1976 (08/28) * The [Soviet] ban on German-Russians returning to their homelands is invalidated (also see 1991) (10/09) * “[East German] Law Changing the State and Citizenship Law” (12/20)

1975 Women with German citizenship may now pass it on to their legitimate children (01/01) * Nine dissidents in Moscow found a group to monitor adherence to the “Final Helsinki Act” (05/13) * A new [Soviet] law regarding religion has little new content, but is intended to create secure rights (06/23) * In the final action of the “Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe” in Helsinki, the Soviet Union agrees to maintain human and citizens’ rights including freedom of expression, freedom of the press and information, as well as unrestricted, trans-border mobility; in return, the Soviet Union receives recognition of the inviolability of existing borders in Europe (08/01) * Extreme drought [in the Soviet Union] leads to a catastrophic harvest * Physicist A.P. Alexandrov becomes president of the Academy of Sciences * Sakharov is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, but is denied a visa for travel to Oslo to accept the prize (12/10)

1976 The new [Soviet] passport regulation (08/28/1974) takes effect; now there is a written voting right (even if not always observed in practice); with respect to the entry of nationality, changes after the fact are not permitted, but a new passport may be issued in case of mistakes in entries (creating a theoretical basis for possibly changing the nationality entry) (01/01) * Sakharov is arrested (04/14) * Yu. F. Orlov founds a “Public Group to Support the Implementation in the Soviet Union of the
Provisions of Helsinki” (05/12) * Brezhnev is promoted to Marshall (May) * [West German] “Guidelines for the Examination of Nationality and Names of Aussiedlers [Repatriates - from the Soviet Union] arriving at the Friedland border transit camp” (Friedland Guidelines) (07/29) * A “Christian Committee for the Defense of the Faithful in the USSR” is founded (end of Dec)

1977 Foreign children may acquire [West] German citizenship via adoption by a German; German children lose their citizenship when adopted by a foreigner (01/01) * The Soviet Union recognizes the “European Economic Community” (EEC) as a negotiating partner (02/16) The Soviet Union and the United States agree on extending the SALT-I Treaty (09/22-23) * The new constitution of the Soviet Union takes effect (10/07) * Stalin’s name is removed from the lyrics of the national anthem * Order by the Central Committee and Council of Ministers demands that the middle schools once again prepare the youth “for work in the area of material production” (end of Dec) * Dissidents Ginzburg, Rudenko, Orlov and Sharanski are arrested.

1978 During Brezhnev’s visit to Federal Republic of [West] Germany, an agreement is signed to achieve close cooperation in the areas of energy, transport, and machine construction * Brezhnev received the highest military decoration of the Soviet Union

1979 General census (01/17-24) shows that 1,936,000 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, of whom 57.7 percent designate German as their mother tongue * The [West German] federal state of Baden-Württemberg assumes sponsorship of Germans from Russia (01/30) * SALT-II: In Vienna the Soviet Union and the United States sign the second agreement on limiting strategic weapons, but it is not ratified (06/15-18) * More than 5,000 Kazakh students and teachers in Zelinograd demonstrate against a plan for a German National District with five rural counties and with its center at Yermentau (Andreas Braun was to become its Chairman.) Four Germans are killed in fights; the plan is dropped just a few days later (06/16) * Article Nine of the [West] German “Second Law on Regulating Questions of Nationality” is modified (07/18) * The Central Committee and decide Council of Ministries decision on improving economic processes and results (07/29) * “NATO Double Decision” on stationing new cruise missiles and medium range rockets (12/12) * Brezhnev receives the highest literature prize of the Soviet Union for his memoirs.

1980 Andrei Sakharov is exiled to Gorki (01/22) * Sixty-four countries boycott the Moscow Olympic Games because of the Soviet war in Afghanistan (07/19 – 08/03) * In Poland, scattered protests against an increase in meat prices expand to a massive extended strike (mid-Aug.) * Under Lech Walesa, the Polish union Solidarity is founded (09/17) * Lifting of the 1933 [Soviet] law requiring passports/IDs (originally intended to limit freedoms of village residents in particular)

1981 “Administrative Instruction on the Possession of Legal Position of Germans without German citizenship, in Accordance with Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the [West German] Basic Law (i.e., Constitution)” (VwV-Staatsseigenschaft) (11/12) * In Poland, a state of siege is declared, and the leadership of Solidarity is arrested (12/13) * The murder of three Catholic priests (presumably by the KGB) evokes wide-spread outrages of indignation [in the Soviet Union]

1982 Accusations of smuggling and corruption are brought against friends of Brezhnev’s daughter (March) * In Tbilisi, a summit meeting (shodka) of criminals (“Thieves in Law”) leads to a break between traditional and modernist criminals.

1983 A Soviet fighter jet near Sakhalin shoots down a civilian Korean passenger jet [Korean Air Flight 007] in Soviet air space. 269 persons die (09/01 or 09/05)

1984 The East German Politiburo is called to Moscow and is asked to get tougher in [East] German-[West] German relations (08/17) * [East] German Democratic Republic Germany constructs the final automatic shooting systems at the inter-German border (11/30)

1985 Update in the [West German] federal election law: under certain conditions, Germans abroad receive active voting rights * The Soviet government enacts tough penalties for alcohol abuse (05/16) * First summit meeting between Ronald Reagan (US) and Michail Gorbachev (USSR) (11/19-21) * Under the leadership of the [West] German Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger, for the first time in 12 years a West Germany parliamentary delegation pays a visit to the Soviet Union (11/29) * The [West German] federal state of Hesse assumes sponsorship of the Volga-Germans.

1987 Mass immigration of German-Russians to [West] Germany begins, due to new Soviet emigration regulations that take effect on 09/20/1970. Supplemented by the Order of 08/28/1986, it allows that immigration applications may be handed to it for investigation provided there is a written invitation by a relative of the “first grade” (01/01) * Change in the [West] German “Foreigners Law” (01/06) * The Plenum of the Central Committee introduces perestroyka [Perestroyka was the Russian-language term attached to attempts by Mikhail Gorbachev to transform the stagnant, inefficient command economy of the Soviet Union into a decentralized, market-oriented economy] (01/27-28) * [West German] Law on Assistance for Detainees, the “Law on Measures of Assistance to Persons who were Detained outside of the Federal Republic of [West] Germany for Political Reasons” (02/04) * [Soviet] “Law on Individual Work Activity” (of 11/19/1986) permits family members to establish limited cooperatives (with heavy taxation) for trading services and common consumer goods (05/01) * The 19-year-old amateur pilot, Mathias Rust, lands a Cessna on Red Square (05/08) As a result, Gorbachev dismisses the Minister of Defense and the Air Defense chief * The Plenum of the Central Committee enacts guidelines for an economic perestroyka (06/25-26) * Yeltsin is removed from his post as the Moscow Party Secretary (10/21) * Agreement on decreasing the number of medium range rockets (Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty) in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union (12/08) * Joseph Brodsky is awarded the Novel Prize for Literature.

1988 The [Soviet] “Law on State Businesses” (of 06/1987) transfers 60 percent of the same into the “economic accounting system” (chorezsthet), i.e., businesses may be independent and do their own accounting, and also receive the right to cut salaries and make dismissals (01/01) * Bukharin and other victims of Stalinism are officially rehabilitated (02/04) * “Law on Cooperatives” puts collective-private business concerns on an equal footing with those of the State (permission for foreign trade and abolition of earnings and capital maxima) (05/24-26) * Celebration on the one-thousandth anniversary of the Christianization of Russia (06/05) * In the northern part of Armenia, a heavy earthquake causes at least 50,000 to 60,000 deaths (08/07) * The [West German] government decides to appoint a “Representative of the Federal Government for Aussiedler” [“Repatriates” - from the Soviet Union] Matters;” the new representative for Aussiedler is Dr. Horst Woffenschmidt (09/28) * The Supreme Soviet adopts constitutional reform, marking the beginnings of a parliamentary system (12/01)

1989 An earthquake in Tadjikistan claims around 1,000 deaths (Jan) * Withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia (Jan) * The first free elections (since 1917) in the Soviet Union, to elect Congress of People’s Deputies (03/26) * The first German-language TV program (“Guten Abend” – [Good Evening]) airs in Kazakhstan, as well as a forty-minute weekly radio program (March) * The Congress of the People’s Deputies [meets] in the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic (05/16 – 06/22) and in the Soviet Union (05/25 – 06/09) * Yeltsin is elected chair of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic (05/29) * Bonn Declaration by Gorbachev and Kohl “On Improving Relations between the Soviet Union and Federal Republic of [West] West Germany and Promoting the Policy of Deescalating Tensions in Europe (06/13) * [The West German] “Law on Determining a Temporary Place of Residence for Repatriates and Resettlers” of 07/06 takes effect (and is limited to three years), thereby providing a place of residence for Repatriates and resettlers/immigrants; communities may they or may not appeal lack of responsibility for accepting such persons (07/14) * Demonstrations by miners of the Kuzbass and Donbass mines [in the Soviet Union] expand to become the largest strike since 1929 (July) * Fall of the Berlin Wall and opening of the German-German border (11/09) * Declaration by the Supreme Soviet in which the Soviet Union acknowledges “criminal illegilities of the barbaric acts by the Stalinist regime toward peoples who were deported en masse” (11/14) * Pope John Paul II receives for the very first time a State and Party Chief of the Soviet Union, M. Gorbachev (Dec) * A leak of 500,000 tons of crude oil in Siberia creates an ecological disaster (Dec) * A first for the Soviet Union: the Communist Party of Lithuania declares itself independent of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (12/19) * West German law on “Integration and Adaptation Measures on behalf of Repatriates and Immigrants” (12/22)

1990 The [West German] “Immigration/Integration Law” takes effect, making considerable cuts in assistance benefits (money for integration instead of for unemployment) and in residence assistance; intended for two years (01/01) * “Marxism-Leninism” is abolished as a school subject [in the Soviet Union] (Jan) * After bitter power struggles, the Central Committee approves Gorbachev’s radical reform program (02/07) * West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl visits Moscow; the Soviet Union agrees to German reunification (02/11-12) * The third extraordinary session of the Congress of the People’s Deputies elects Gorbachev “Executive President” of the Soviet Union, with (only) 59.2 percent of the votes (03/14) * Elections in the Republics and regions for local soviets, installing People’s Deputy congresses at their leadership level (03/04-18) * The first free elections in the [East] German Democratic Republic result in a victory by the CDU (03/18) * The Soviet Union admits responsibility for the massacre [of Polish officers] at Katyn (04/13) * Fundamental judgment by the [West] German Administrative Court decrees German to be spoken as a
mother tongue or must be used in normal communication (05/15) * Yeltsin is elected President of the Parliament of Russia (05/29) * A new [Soviet] law covering the press (June) * [West German] Parliament and [Poland’s] People’s Chamber officially recognize the political western border without reservations (06/21), as confirmed in the German-Polish border treaty (Nov) * [West German] Law on Repatriates Admission: enacted on 06/28, the “Law Governing Regulations for the Admissions Process for Repatriates” goes into effect; it contains restrictions on the extent of kin eligible for immigration and, in part, orders that all immigration applications must originate from the country of origin (07/01) * A new [West German] “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” corresponding to the Admissions Process for Repatriates (07/01) * New version of the (West German) “Foreigners Law” (07/09) * During the “Caucasus Meeting” between Kohl and Gorbachev, the latter gives the green light for a unified Germany in NATO (07/14-16) * A new [Soviet] media law introduces freedom of the press (08/01) * Rehabilitation for exiled intellectuals, among them Solzhenitin (08/15) * The so-called “2+4 Treaty” on German unification is signed (09/12) * Gorbachev is granted special powers until 03/31/1992 (09/24) * German “reunification”: The German Democratic Republic is merged into the Federal Republic of Germany (10/03) * The Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union legalizes a multiparty system (10/10) * Gorbachev is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (10/15) * “Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on Conditions concerning the Limited Presence and Modalities leading toward Departure of Soviet Troops from the Territory of the Federal Republic of Germany” (10/18) * The Supreme Soviet overwhelmingly approves the “Guidelines for Stabilization of the People’s Economy and Transition to a Market Economy,” a synthesis of three programs by the economists L.I. Abalkin, S.S. Shatalin and A.G. Aganbegyan (10/19) * “Treaty on Being Good Neighbors, on Partnership and Cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics” (11/09) * The Fourth Congress of People’s Deputies approves constitutional change proposed by Gorbachev and expands the powers of the President (12/17) * Foreign Minister Zheverdnadze expresses his worries concerning a [reemerging] dictatorship and demonstratively resigns his post (12/20) * 2,035,867 Germans reside in the Soviet Union, of whom 48.7 percent call German their mother tongue. 

1991 * The replacement of Ryshkov by the (later Putschist) V.S. Pavlov marks the beginning of a shift toward [Soviet] conservatism (01/14) * German Consulates, in accordance with the Law on Contingent Refugee, begin to accept immigration applications from Russian Jews (mid-Feb) * In the coal mine regions [of the Soviet Union], 28,000 miners begin a strike (03/01) * The ban on German-Russians returning to their places of origin is officially lifted, but without addressing the question of confiscated properties (see also 1974) (03/07) * During a country-wide referendum (boycotted by Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) a strong majority of 76.4 percent vote for maintaining the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as a Federation of Republics with equal rights (03/17) * Strong demonstrations against Gorbachev are staged during the opening of the Third Congress of the People’s Deputies (03/28 – 04/04) of the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic * Ukraine enacts a law “On Rehabilitation of the Victims of Measures of Political Repression in Ukraine” (04/17) * [Soviet] Law “On Rehabilitation of Repressed Peoples” (04/26) * Yeltsin wins the first ever direct, universal, free and equal election for Russia’s President with 57.3 percent of the vote * The “Council for Mutual Economic Assistance” (COMECON) is dissolved (06/26) * The “Communist Party of Russia” is founded (June) * The Warsaw Pact is disbanded (07/01) * The German District Hallstadt (Nekrasov) in the Altai, dissolved in 1938, is reestablished (07/01) * The United States and the Soviet Union sign the START [Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty] Treaty aimed at reducing strategic weaponry (07/31) * An attempted coup by a conservative “State Committee for the State of Emergency” (G. Yanayev, taking over all of Gorbachev’s powers, V. Pavlov, D. Yazov, V. Kryutchkov, B. Pugo) in Moscow (08/19-21) * Yeltsin issues a decree forbidding all activities by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union within the territory of the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic, closes down Pravda, and seals the Central Committee building (08/23) * Gorbachev resigns as General Secretary (08/24) * Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania become members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (09/10) * The Supreme Soviet of the USSR dissolves itself (early Sept) * The Soviet Union and Israel resume diplomatic relations (10/18) * Dzhokhar Dudayev wins 85 percent of the votes in an election for State President of Chechenya which Moscow does not recognize (10/27) * The Congress of People’s Deputies grants special powers to Yeltsin (until 11/30/1992) during transition to a market economy (11/01) * A Chechen Republic is proclaimed, but fails to gain recognition worldwide (11/02) * The German Bundesrat (i.e., upper house of parliament) enacts a new “Distribution Formula” for Repatriates that now includes the new [former East German] Federal states (12/19) * [German] “Law Regulating the Conditions of Laws on War Consequences Relating to the Reunification Treaty” (12/20) * A German-Russian treaty calls for a phased plan leading toward statehood and self-determination for German-Russians in Russia (Nov) * The “Beloveshkaya Pushta Agreement” in Minsk founds the “Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)” by Russia, [Belarus] Belarus, and Ukraine (12/08) * With the exception of the Baltic States and Georgia, all other States of the former Soviet Union join the CIS (12/21)

1992 Newly arriving Repatriates [designated as Spätaussiedler in 1993] henceforth receive [German government] assistance toward integration rather than integration funds (01/01) * Consumer prices in Russia become market prices; inflation reaches a rate of 245 percent in January (01/02) * Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kirgistan, Moldova, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan become members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (03/24) * Establishment of the German District Asovo near Omsk (02/18) * Yeltsin issues a decree on a phased plan to restore the Volga-Republic (02/21) * Georgia joins the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (03/24) * Federative treaty by the Russian Federation, which Tatarstan and the Chechen and Ingushetian Republics did not sign (03/31) * Sixth Congress of the People’s Deputies (04/06-21) * “Treaty of Tashkent” on collective security is signed by Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kirgistan, the Russian Federation, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan (05/15) * Privatization program of the Supreme Soviet (06/11) * [German] “Law on Modification of the Federal Social Services Law and other Laws”: via Article 7, the Applicability of the “Law on Determining a Temporary Place of Residence for Repatriates and Resettlers” is extended from three to six years (07/07) * Decree by Yeltsin concerning a German District and Province in the Saratov and Volgograd regions (07/10) * Protocol between Germany and Russia concerning a phased plan to restore the Volga-Republic; this was unsuccessful, due to resistance by the local population (07/10) * Partial privatization of State enterprises: each citizen of Russia receives a privatization check (voucher) valued at 10,000 rubles (two to three times the average monthly salary), which they were allowed to sell, put in the bank, or exchange for shares of the companies (10/01) * The sale of shares for vouchers begins (Dec) * Seventh Congress of People’s Deputies is highlighted by a conflict between Yeltsin and the delegates (12/01-14) * [German] “Law concerning the Homecoming Foundation” on financial support for German-Russians who did not reside in Germany during WW II (12/21) * “Ural’skoye zavody” is registered as the first “financial industry group” (12/21) * “Guideline of the German] Federal Ministry of the Interior for Provision of a one-time Transition Assistance Payment by the Federal government” (Transition Assistance Guideline) (12/22)

1993 The [German] “War Consequences Clean-up Law” (of 12/21/1992) goes into effect, containing, among other things, a new version of the Federal Expellees and Refugees Law, calling for incoming German-Russians to be given a Spätaussiedler [recent emigrants from the former Soviet Union] status, not the normal Aussiedler [Repatriate] status, and abbreviating language courses from ten months to six (01/01) * The Russian Federation and the United States sign the START-II Treaty on reduction of nuclear weapons (01/03) * End of the “Voucher Auctions” (01/31) * During the Eighth Congress of People’s Deputies (03/10-13), Yeltsin loses some of his special powers * During the Ninth Congress of People’s Deputies (03/26-29) an unsuccessful attempt is made to topple Yeltsin * New versions of the [German] “War Consequences Clean-up Law”, “Law on Detainees” and the “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (06/02) * The [German] “Lastenausgleich [Compensation] Law” [A system of financial compensation for losses suffered in WW II – earlier versions also existed, I believe – Translator’s comment] (06/16) * Ukraine and the Russian Federation agree to divide up the Black Sea fleet in the port of Sevastopol (06/17) * Modification of the [German] State and Citizenship Law on 06/30: children of a German father born out of wedlock also receive German citizenship at birth (07/01) * By decree, Yeltsin dissolves the Congress of People’s Deputies and the Supreme Soviet, justifying his legally dubious actions by stating that, as a new kind of President, he is obliged to get rid of remains of the old Constitution (09/21) * By decree, Yeltsin places regional administrations of the Russian Federation under the Council of Ministers in Moscow (09/27) * A second coup attempt coup (led by A.V. Ruthkovy and R.I. Chazbolatov) ends with a bloody storming of the Moscow White House by Government forces (10/03-04) * Elections for the Russian Parliament produce a surprise success for the “Liberal Democrats” of V.V. Shirinovskiy, and the people approve the new Constitution (with only 58.4 percent voting in favor) (12/12)

1994 Recent emigrants from the former Soviet Union will henceforth receive integration assistance for only 6 months (15 months previously) (01/01) * The perpetrators of the previous October’s Russian coup are pardoned (Jan) Georgia joins the CIS (03/01) * Sozhenitzin returns to Russia from his United States exile (05/27) * Modifications to the [German] “Law on Prisoners’ Assistance” (06/08) * The privatization actions by voucher are ended (June) * A second privatization phase begins with the sale of state interests, especially in large concerns, in exchange for gold (July) * Yeltsin is dismissed; the last Russian soldiers leave Berlin (08/31) * “Black Tuesday”: the value of the ruble falls
by 27 percent (10/11) * Modifications to the [German] “Foreigners Law” (10/28)

1 9 9 5 Judgment by the [German] Federal Administrative Court states that the post-war generation values knowledge of the German language much less (06/13) * Enactment of a new Russian election law (06/21) * “First Law Amending the Law Determining Residences for Recent Emigrants” extends its applicability from five to 11 years (07/04) * The Russian State Council (duma) cancels the dissolution of the Soviet Union on technical grounds (09/28) * Agreement between the United States and Kazakhstan on closure of the former atomic test area near Semipalatinsk (10/03) * Start of the “Credit-Swap Auctions” in which concerns may be auctioned to the State coffers in exchange for credit (11/04 – 12/28) * Second duma election results in victory for the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (12/17)

1 9 9 6 New version of the [German] “Second law Amending the Law Determining Residences for Recent Emigrants” of 02/26 cancels assistance provisions of the Arbeitsförderungsgesetz (AFG, i.e., Labor Promoting Law) and the Bundessozialhilfegesetz (BSG, i.e., Federal Social Services Law): if assignment is not accepted, cancellation results (03/01) * The decision by the duma on [their 1995 cancellation of the] dissolution of the Soviet Union is annulled (03/15) * The Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and Belarus agree on establishing the “Community of Integrated States” (CIS); including a customs union, free movement of goods and employment, and freedom to travel (03/29) * Modification in the [German] “Pension Law for Foreigners” of 06/24: anyone entering the country is limited to 25 system points (married couples get 40); and generally, (with the exception of those beginning pensions by 09/30), Pension Law for Foreigners time periods will be decreased to 60 percent (70 percent previously) (05/08) * Yeltsin abolished the death penalty and announces lifting of compulsory military duty until 2000; starting immediately, only volunteers are to be sent to areas of conflict (05/16) * Yeltsin wins election as President of the Russian Federation over G.A. Syuhanov, with 53.8 percent of the vote, after gaining the support of A.I. Lebeds (06/16 and 07/03) * For [German] immigrants applying for citizenship, a “language [proficiency] test” is introduced (July) * New [German] regulations for pensions of foreigners’ and German citizens living abroad (11/11) * The [German] Federal Administrative Court ruling concerning the German language: demands for knowledge required by applicants will be increased sharply (11/12)

1 9 9 7 Union treaty between the Russian Federation and Belarus that leaves each state with its sovereignty intact (04/02) Yeltsin dismisses the Minister for Privatization, Alfred Koch, on accusations of corruption (08/13) New internal identity card for the Russian Federation carries a double eagle logo instead of the hammer and sickle and does not specify nationality (10/01) * [German] “Third Law concerning Determination of Place of Residence for Recent [CIS] Emigrants:” limitation of sanctions to two years is stricken (12/22) * The Russian Federation and Chechnia sign a peace treaty and an economic agreement (05/12) * Judgment by the [German] Federal Administrative Court: German must be spoken as the preferred of discourse language prior to immigration (06/17) * According to Paragraph 4 of the [German] “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (autumn), a language test becomes obligatory for nearly all citizenship applicants * Border treaty between the Russian Federation and Lithuania, also covering access to the Kaliningrad territory (10/23)

1 9 9 8 Unsuccessful assassination attempt on Georgian President Eduard Zheverdnaze (02/09) * The [German] Federal Administrative Court rules in favor of the veracity of specific lives affected by the war (“Law on Matters of Exiles and Refugees”): For Germans outside the Soviet Union and the Baltics, attaining status of Recent Emigrants will now be practically impossible (03/03) * Yeltsin dismisses the entire cabinet (03/23) * The Russian Federation delivers to the European Union a ratification document for the “European Human Rights Convention” the Anti-Torture Convention, and the Charter on Communal Autonomy, whereby citizens of the Russian Federation [can] claim individual rights by filing suit with the European Court for Human Rights (05/05) * Kazakhstan and China agree on borders * The International Monetary Fund grants the Russian Federation a credit of 22.5 billion German Marks (07/13) * A major financial crisis [in Russia] leads to the collapse of the entire middle class (08/17) * The German SPD and “Bündnis 90/Greens” parties win federal parliamentary elections (09/27) * The new [German] Representative for Repatriates is Jochen Welt (of the SPD) (12/02)

1 9 9 9 Tadjikistan enters the so-called “Union of Four” as the fifth state (02/26) * Attorney General Yuri Skuratov is suspended by Yeltsin (04/02) * Azerbaidjan, Georgia, and Uzbekistan leave the “Commonwealth of Independent States” (04/22) * Presidential decree on the establishment of a “Ministry for Press, Television, Radio and Mass Communications” is intended to increase Yeltsin’s chances in the upcoming election campaign (07/06) * The first step in the new German citizenship law is the granting of citizenship after a certificate having one’s status as a Recent Emigrant confirmed (08/01) * Meeting in Bishkek of the “Shanghai Group” (Russian Federation, People’s Republic of China, Kazakhstan, Kirgistan, and Tadjikistan) on strategic partnership and the fight against Islamist terror (08/25) The Russian Federation and Belarus sign a Union Treaty calling for phased integration of both States (12/08) * In duma elections in the Russian Federation, the Communist Party of the
Information on earthquakes, epidemics, storms, famines and poor harvests, which affected German Russians especially, are found in this incomplete listing. Information is frequently taken from annotations found in literature. Note that a “poor harvest along the Volga River,” for example, does not necessarily include or exclude a poor harvest somewhere else, for example in Ukraine or in Kazakhstan; “poor harvest” does not necessarily mean that it led to a great famine.

8.4 Disasters and epidemics

1752 Significant flooding of the Neva River
1799 Mild earthquake in the Zaporizhzhya district
1804 Cattle disease along the Chumak Trail, Molochna, Ukraine, which was moved in 1820.
1809 Cattle disease along the Chumak Trail in August; some colonies along the Molochna, Ukraine.
1810 Cattle disease along the Chumak River, Molochna, Ukraine.
1811 On 19 June between noon and 1 p.m. a hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest, and in the fall a cattle disease killed all young cattle in or near Schönsee, Molochna, Ukraine.
1812 Quite a poor harvest in Molochna, Ukraine, and cattle disease along the Chumak River in Molochna, Ukraine.
1813 Quite a poor harvest in Molochna, Ukraine, and cattle disease along the Chumak River in Molochna, Ukraine.
1814 Poor harvest in the Ukraine. The plague broke out in Odessa and environs; allegedly Jews traveling from Balta had spread it (July).
1818 Earthquake in the area of Zaporizhzhya on 11 May at almost 9 p.m.
1819 Disastrous locust swarms in and/or near Neusatz, Ukraine.
1820 Flooding of the Dnieper River. Poor harvest in Dnipropetrovsk’sk. Disastrous locust swarms in and/or near Neusatz, Crimea.
1821 Many residents died of a high fever and as the [result of a] very poor harvest in Molochna, Ukraine.
1822 Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichtal, Crimea (Minor?) disastrous locust swarms in September in and near Melitopol and Molochna, Ukraine.
1823 Large locust swarms of a smaller genus destroyed the small ("yet promising" Mariental) harvest (Mariupol and Molochna). Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichtal, Crimea. Earthquake late in the year in the Odessa district. Rinderpest, an acute, infectious cattle disease in Mariupol.
1824 Large swarms of small locusts from the other side of the Sea of Azov destroyed the small harvest in and near Mariopol and Molochna. Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichtal, Crimea. Poor harvest in and near Dnipropetrovsk’sk. Big storm in the Gulf of Finland: The Neva River in St. Petersburg rose four meters (m) above flood stage. One hundred drowned; one thousand suffered difficulties. Great material damage.
1825 On 24 December 1824, a great storm with blowing and drifting snow broke out and extreme cold continued until the middle or end of March (or from 25 December 1824 - 16 or 18 January 1825). Some buildings were dethatched and the roofing material was fed to the cattle so that not all cattle died (Molochna, Ukraine.) Disastrous locust swarms but not quite as destructive as previously (Mariupol, Molochna, and Crimea). On 1 May a hailstorm completely destroyed the winter grain (Orlov, Melitopol) and another hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest (Mariental, Molochna, Ukraine.)
1826 Locust swarms but not quite as disastrous as previously (Mariupol and Molochna).
1827 Large swarms of large locusts destroyed a promising harvest (Molochna, Ukraine). Disastrous cattle disease (Mariupol, Ukraine).
1828 Possibly minor cattle disease (Molochna, Ukraine). Smaller locust swarms (Molochna, Ukraine).
1829 A cattle disease killed a large number of cattle (Molochna.Ukraine). Earthquake, stronger than in 1823 but milder than in 1838 (Odessa district).
1830 The cholera epidemic led to unrest and riots in Russia. This epidemic decimated many Bessarabian villages, leading to movements from the Glückstal colonies to Bessarabia in 1831 and later.
1833 Completely poor harvest, strong easterly storms blew very dry dirt in the air (Ukraine). A generally poor
harvest along the Volga River. Granaries still had enough to provide 30,000 chetvert of grain to Don Cossacks. A cattle disease killed the largest number of cattle in the spring in Mariupol and in the fall in the Molocha.

1834 Only seed grain could be harvested (Ukraine). Cattle disease (Mariupol).

1835 Famine year along the Volga River.

1838 Earthquake in the Ukraine. On 11 January at 9:30 p.m. for four to five minutes. After that the water level in wells in the Halbstadt district was higher. By permeating the nitrous layer, it was no longer potable. Allegedly, minor damage in the districts of Molocha, Kharkov, Mariupol, and Taganrog; more serious in Odessa and Bessarabia. Significant damage was caused in Moldova. Such a continuously strong storm raged from 11 April until 14 April that it resulted in significant damage.

1839 A cattle disease killed the entire cattle population in some villages (Molocha and Mariupol).

1840 Great damage because of field mice (Melitopol/Ukraine).

1841 Great damage because of field mice (Melitopol/Ukraine).

1842 Poor harvest, some of which rotted in the fields because of rain (Mariupol). Heavy losses because of field mice (Mariupol and Melitopol). Heavy losses because of a strong rain storm (Mariupol).

1843 (Especially) heavy losses because of field mice (Mariupol and Melitopol).

1844 Hoof and mouth disease among cattle (Sept), pox among sheep and heavy losses from field mice (Mariupol).

1845 Great famine along the Volga River. Two strong hailstorms destroyed a large part of the harvest and there was neither hay nor grain, only seed grain for the next sowing (Molocha/Ukraine). Cattle disease (In December in Mariupol and in Molocha). Horse disease (Mariupol). Seriously poor harvest (Mariupol).

1847 On 17 June . . . a hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest (Franztal/Molocha/Ukraine). Horse disease during the harvest (Mariupol). Great famine, especially in the areas of Kursk, Tambov, Voronezh, Orel, and Rostov; a minimum of 500,000 dead (fall/winter).

1847/48 Awful rain storm for three weeks with high wind (Molocha), i.e., a storm from 24 December 1847 until 18 January 1848 (Mariupol). Cholera along the Volga River in both years.

1848 Terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1850 Poor harvest and terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1852 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1853 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1855 Poor harvest along the Volga River. Cholera epidemics along the Volga River.

1858 Bad year along the Volga River.

1859 Terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1860 Terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1861 Great famine along the Volga River.

1864 Poor harvest, terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1865 Terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1866 Terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1869 Terrible famine year along the Volga River.

1873 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1875 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1879 Poor harvest, famine year along the Volga River.

1880 Poor harvest, famine year along the Volga River.

1881 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1882 Famine in Russia.

1885 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1887-1892 Beginning of famine years continuing until 1892 (Russia). A series of rather poor harvests preceded the bad famine year of 1891 (Volga). In 1891: Famine along the lower and central Volga River and parts of Kazakhstan claimed the lives of 400,000 to 500,000 people (winter 1891/92). Aside from the extremely poor harvest, the famine was attributed to the grain export: start of an economic boom caused by the large grain export, among other things.

1890/91 Cholera epidemic as a result of the famine.

1894 Panic on the Khodinka field broke out during the coronation ceremony of the new royal couple. According to official reports, 1,389 people died.

1898 Poor harvest along the Volga River.

1902 Approximately 1,000 people died in an earthquake in the town of Shemakha, Caucasus (13 February). Earthquake near Tashkent/Andishan claimed 4,562 lives (13 December).

1905 Famine year along the Volga River.

1907 Earthquake near Samarqand (Samarkand), Uzbekistan, claimed 12,000 lives (21 October).

1910 Governmental report on the cholera: In 1910 alone, 112,985 people became ill and 50,287 died (19 August). Poor harvest in the Kulunda steppe: up to 40% of the population died of scurvy and typhus.

1916 Famine broke out in cities in the fall.

1920 Due to grain requisitions by the government, famine in the spring was widespread along the Volga River. [Also in Ukraine]

1921 In the summer, many people became victims of cholera and in the fall of typhus.

1925 Famine in the Slavgorod district; not as severe in the Omsk district. The situation improved in summer of 1925.

1929 The Siberian summer of 1929 was very dry.

1930 Poorest harvest since the fall of 1924.

1931/1932 Drought in the Kulunda steppe. Harvest: 1.7 Doppelzentner (DZ) of grain per hectare.
(1931), 3.2 DZ/ha (1932), 3.6 DZ/ha (1933). The population in the rayon starved between 1932 and 1933.

1932/1933 [State-sponsored] Famine in the Ukraine, northern Caucasus and central Volga peaked in March/April 1933. It claimed the lives of approximately six million people out of more than forty million who were starving.

1939/1941 Grain was confiscated in Slavgorod, GNR Halbstadt (winter 1939/1940) as was the poor harvest of the very dry summer of 1940 (1.5 to 2 DZ/ha). Many Germans here starved to death in the winter of 1940/1941.

1940 An earthquake does great damage in Straßburg, Odessa. Possibly the earthquake in Bucharest claiming 1,000 lives.

1947 Severe famine, especially in the areas of Kursk, Tambov, Voronezh, Orel and Rostov, in the fall or winter. It claimed at least 1,000 lives.

1948 Earthquake in Turkmenistan: 19,800 dead. Ashkhabad was almost completely destroyed.

1962 Famine in Novocherkassk.

1963 The Soviet Union had to purchase 12 million tons of grain mainly from foreign countries due to poor harvests (July/August).

1975 Extreme drought led to a poor harvest.

8.5 General Timetable

[Translator’s Note: This chapter was eliminated when the translator caught that it often contained information given already in ch. 8.3. I moved the few cases which needed to be added to ch. 8.3. As a result, ch. 8.6 became 8.5.]

8.5 Timetable – subject index - by year

2 + 4 Treaty – 1990
58th (gays and lesbians) – 1941
Aachen, Congress of – 1818
ABM-Treaty (Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty) – 1972
Abortion – 1920, 1936, 1955
Abuse, alcohol – 1909, 1985
Academic degrees – 1937
Academies, cadet – 1943
Academy (of)
   Arts – 1757
   Communist – 1924, 1936
   Fine Arts – 1757
Accession, German Democratic Republic – 1990

Accident law – 1903
Accounting, economic (kozrashet) – 1988
Acquisition, real estate – 1892, 1906
Action group for the protection of human rights in the USSR – 1969
Activation, cadre – 1973
Admission
   Application – 1990
   Ban, Communist Party – 1932, 1935
   German Democratic Republic – 1973
   Industrial – 1973
   Law, German – 1950, 1951, 1953
   Repatriate – 1990
   Of guilt – 1926
   Restrictions – 1931
Administration
   State camp (Gulag) – 1930
   Administrative reform – 1763
   Advisory council – November 1918
   Age of criminal responsibility – 1958
   Agrarian reform – 1906, 1910, 1911
   Agreement
      Belovezhskaya Pushta – 1991
      German-Soviet – 1959
      Germany – 1921
      Of Budapest – 1877
      Tiraspol – 1941
      On economy – 1997
      Quadripartite – 1971
      Reichstadt – 1876
      Russian-German – 1911
      trade – 1894, 1904
      Russo-Chinese – 1902
      Soviet-German – 1929, 1990
      Italian trade – 1933
      Trade, Great Britain – 1921
      USA-Kazakhstan – 1995
Agricultural
   Associations – 1851
   Market regulation – 1764
   Real estate tax – 1724
Ährengesetz (Decree) – 1932
Aigun, Treaty of – 1858
Alcohol abuse – 1909, 1985
Allegiance, oath of – 1939
Alliance
   Russo-French – 1899
   Spartakus – December 1918
   Three-Kaiser – 1873, 1884
Allocation
   Credit – 1895
   Scheme – 1991
All-
   German elections – 1952
   Russian Congress of Labor and Military
Councils, First – June 1917
Council – August 1917
Relief Committee for Famine Victims – 1921
Allowance, integration – 1990, 1992
Amendments, constitution – 1990
American
  Joint Distribution Committee – 1953
  Relief Association (ARA) – 1921
_and Quietly Flows the Don (Novel) – 1964
Animal farms – 1939
Anthem, Soviet – 1944, 1956
Anti-
  Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM-Treaty) – 1972
  Clerical campaign – 1957
  Comintern Pact – 1936, 1939
  Cosmopolitan press campaign – 1949
  Espionage operations – 1937
  Fascist Committee, Jewish – 1947, 1948, 1952
  National conspiracy, Jewish – 1951
  Religious propaganda – 1930
  Semitic press campaign – 1949
  Torture Convention – 1998
Apartments, Vacating – 1932
Appeal, executions – 1934
Application
  Admission – 1990
  Citizenship – 1939
Applications, exit – 1987
April Theses – 1917
ARA (American Relief Association) – 1921
Arbitrariness, Restriction of – 1931
Archdiocese Mohilev – 1773
Aristocracy by
  Birth – 1722
  Merit – 1722
Armed Forces
  German (Reichswehr) – 1926
  USSR – 1947
Armistice of Compiègne – November 1918
Army
  Districts – 1934
  Red – January, February and July 1918, 1926, 1939-1943
  And Peasant Army – 1947
  Of Peasants and Workers – January 1918
Russian – 1912
Trud – 1941, 1942
Arrest quotas – 1938
Arrests – 1927
NKVD – 1940, 1945
Artists, Association for – 1932
Assassination(s) – 1908, 1998
Attempt – 1866, 1878, August 1918
Assassinations, preparing – 1908
Assault Division – 1934
Assemblies, religious – 1929
Assembly
  Constituent – September and November 1917
  Delegate – 1767
Assistance
  Allowance – 1990, 1992
  Integration – 1992, 1994
Assistance Pact
  Soviet-French – 1935
  British – 1939
  Union-German Democratic Republic – 1955
Association for artists – 1932
Associations, agricultural – 1851
Astrakhan, uprising – 1705
Atheism – 1932, 1934, 1954
Atlas, Russian Empire – 1760
Atomic test, Soviet Union – 1949
Attack, Kyrgyz – 1771, 1776
Attorney, Prosecuting – 1937
Auctioning off enterprises – 1995
_Aurora_ (Battleship) – October/November 1917
Automatic firing devices, German Democratic Republic (GDR) – 1984
Autonomy
  Abolition – 1775, 1835
  Finnish – 1905, 1910
  Increased – 1953
Away With Illiteracy (Society) – 1936
Baghdad Railroad – 1911
Balkan policy, Russia – 1877
Banking reform – 1932
Banks – 1754, December 1917, 1930
Baptism (Sacrament) – 1962
Baptists (Denomination) – 1894
Barbarossa (Military operation) – 1940
Basic
  Law, Federal Republic of Germany – 1949
  Military training – April 1918
_Befreiung_ (Newspaper) – 1901
Beijing, Treaty of — 1860
Bells, Confiscation of – 1929
Belovezhskaya Pushta (Agreement) – 1991
Benefits
  Retirement – 1927, 1929, 1964
  Unemployment – 1990
Berlin – 1867, 1940, 1962, 1994
  Blockade – 1948, 1949
  Crisis – 1958
  Peace of – 1878
  Status of – 1971
  Ultimatum – 1958
_Bezboshnik_ (Body of atheists) – 1934
_Bironovshchina_ (Slogan) – 1730
Bishops synod – 1943
Björkö Treaty – 1905
Black
  Friday – 1929
  Sea fleet – 1993
  Tuesday – 1994
Blockade
  Berlin – 1948, 1949
  Economic – 1919
Bloody Sunday – 1905
Bon, declaration in – 1989
Bonuses, harvests – 1940
Border and friendship treaty – 1939
Border treaty
  German-Polish – 1990
  Russian Federation-Lithuanian – 1997
Bourgeois – 1863
  Duma – 1915
Boycott, referendum – 1991
Boxer Rebellion – 1900, 1902
Bread, Rationing of – February 1917
Brest-Litovsk, Peace treaty – March and November 1918
Brezhnev Doctrine – 1968
British
  Occupation – August 1918
  Privateering policy – 1783
  Russian Convention – 1907
Budapest, Agreement of – 1877
Budget, national – 1921
Bulgarian crisis – 1887
Bulygin Duma – 1905
Bussing children – 1965
Cabinet dismissal – 1998
Cadet
  Academies – 1943
  Party – November/December 1917
Cadets, Corp of – 1732
Cadre activation – 1973
Call of Vyborg – 1906
Campaign
  Anti-clerical – 1957
  Tax collection – 1946
  Campaigns, loan-swap – 1995
Camps
  Concentration – 1919
  Education – 1930
  Reform – 1930
  Transit – 1952
Canon Law (Kniga pravil) – 1838
Casablanca Conference – 1943
Cathedral of Christ the Redeemer, Moscow – 1931
Caucasus meeting – 1990
CCC (Central Control Commission) – 1926, 1927, 1952
Censorship of the press – 1880
Central
Control Commission (CCC) – 1926, 1927, 1952
Offices (Prikasy) – 1718
Powers – February 1918
War Committee – February 1917
Cereal grain
  Import of – 1928
  Markets, local – 1928
Cereal grains – November 1917, June 1918, 1930, 1940, 1946
Charter of
  German Displaced Persons – 1950
  Local self administration – 1998
Chechnya-Russian Federation, peace treaty – 1997
Cheka (Secret police) – April and September 1918, 1922
Chernigov Regiment – 1826
Chervonets (Russian currency) – 1921
Child labor – November 1917
China, Peoples Republic of – 1949
Chinese goods, import of – 1909
Chistka (Purge) – 1921, 1937
Choice of residence – 1972
Cholera – 1831, 1848, 1910, 1921
Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers’ Rights in the USSR – 1976
Christianity, Conversion of – 1988
Christmas trees – 1935
Chronicle of Current Events (Newspaper) – 1968
Church
  All-Russian Council – August 1917
  Anti-Clerical campaign – 1957
  Anti-Religious propaganda – 1930
  Archdiocese Mohilev – 1773
  Atheism – 1932, 1934, 1954
  Baptists (Denomination) – 1894
  Baptism (Sacrament) – 1962
  Bells, Confiscation of – 1929
  Bezbozhnik (Central political body of atheists) – 1934
  Bishops’ synod – 1943
  Canon Law (Kniga pravil) – 1838
  Cathedral of Christ the Redeemer, Moscow – 1931
  Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers’ Rights in the USSR – 1976
  Church attendance – 1801
  Church consecration, Saratov – 1881
  Church property – February 1918
  Clergy Committee – 1721
  Concordat – 1847, 1848
  Conversion to Christianity – 1988
  Council, Orthodox Church – 1923
  Council for Church Affairs – 1943
  Department of Foreign Ministries – 1879
  Desecration – 1937
  Diocese, Tiraspol – 1847
  Divorce – 1927, 1944
  Evangelical churches – 1885
Evangelical-Lutheran – 1832
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Freedom of religion – 1763
*Geistliches Reglement* – 1721
Holy Synod – 1885
Instruction in religion – 1929
Jehovah’s Witnesses – 1951
*Kniga pravil* (Canon Law) – 1838
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Marriages – December 1917, January 1918, 1944, 1947
Mohilev (Archdiocese) – 1773
Mohilev (Bishopric) – 1848
Most Holy Governing Synod – 1721
Nationalization – 1764
Old Believers (*Raskolniki*) – 1716
Orthodox (Denomination) – 1897
Practice of religion – 1702
Patriarchy, Russian-Orthodox – 1700, 1721
Reformed (Denomination) – 1897
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Religion, practice of – 1702
Religious societies – 1929
Rites – 1962
Russian Orthodox – 1906, April 1917, 1961
Russian-Orthodox patriarchy – 1700, 1721
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Semenary, Saratov – 1856
Separation of church and state – 1960
Statute for Church Consistories (*Ustav Dukhovnikh Konsistory*) – 1841
Structures – 1945
Sunday services – March 1917
Tiraspol diocese – 1847
Tolerance Edict – 1905
The True Orthodox Christians (Religious sect) – 1951
Twentyship – 1961
Upgrading – 1943
*Ustav Dukhovnikh Konsistory* (Statute for Church Consistories) – 1841
Vigilance on churches – 1954
World Council of Churches – 1961
Church attendance – 1801
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Church property – February 1918
Citizenship
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Deprivation of – 1933
Honorary – 1832
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City halls – 1866
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Registry Office – December 1917, 1927
Service exams – 1834
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Clemency documents – 1785
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Code book (*Ulozhen(y)e*) – 1835
Coeducation – 1943
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Collaboration with Turkey – 1944
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Plan – 1930
Resistance – 1948
Voluntary – 1928
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Statute – 1871
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Cominform (Organization) – 1948
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Commission
Supreme administrative – 1880
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State Defense – 1945
Communication talks, Soviet Union-Germany-Great Britain – 1939
Communist
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Manuel – 1848
Party of Germany (CPG) – December 1918
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Consumer prices, deregulation – 1992
Containment policy – 1947
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  Labor and Defense – 1920
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  Supreme Secret – 1726, 1730
  Worker Deputies – 1905
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  Crimes – 1926, 1953, 1958
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  Teheran – 1943
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  Casablanca – 1943
  Genoa – 1922
  Locarno – 1925
  London Seven-Power – 1871
  Potsdam – 1945
  Warenburg – July 1917
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  Aachen – 1818
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  Laibach – 1821
  Slav – 1848, 1867
  Soissons – 1728
  Verona – 1822
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  Victorious nations – 1934
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Conservatory, St. Petersburg – 1861
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  Elections – September 1917
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  Amendments – 1990
  Dissolving – 1993
  Finnish – 1903
  German – 1919
  German Democratic Republic – 1949
  German Reich – 1871
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  RSFSR – 1925
  Soviet Union – 1923, 1924
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  Law – 1906, 1981
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Declaration in Bonn – 1989
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Chinese Railroad – 1929
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And consultation treaty, Russo-French – 1891
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Putin, Vladimir V. – 2000
Putna, Vitvot – 1937
Pyatakov, Yuri (Georgi) Leonidovich – 1926, 1937
Quota refugees – 1991
Regner (Colonist) – 1870s
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  German Russians – 1964, 1965
  Intellectuals – 1990
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Reichsgraf Ernst Johann von Biron – 1740
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Resettlers – 1941, 1944, 1958
Reunification of families – 1959, 1986
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Richelieu, Emanuel Joseph von (Herzog) – 1805
Right-wing, members – 1948
Rodionov, M. N. – 1949, 1950
Romanians – 1937
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Ruzhkov, A. V. – 1993
Rykov, A. I. – 1938
Rysakov, Nicholas – 1881
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Ryutin, M. I. – 1932
Saboteurs – 1948
Sadyrin (Economist) – 1930
Scheidemann, Philipp – 1926
Scheinin, Lev – 1951
Schwarzmann, Leonid L. – 1951
Schorr, Johannes – 1833
Scientists, purges – 1929
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Secessionism, intellectuals – 1930
Sectarians – 1894
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Serfs – 1746, 1760, 1765, 1797, 1801
Sergey (Administrator) – 1925
Sergey (Patriarch) – 1944
Sergey Alexandrovich (Grand Duke) – 1905
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Shcharansky, Anatoly – 1977
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Social revolutionaries – 1908, June & July 1918, 1921, 1922, 1948
Sokolnikov, Grigorii Yakovlevich – 1937
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Solov(y)ev, K. – 1926, 1950
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Speransky, M. M. – 1822, 1830
Spiridonova, Maria – 1919
Sponsorship
  German Russians – 1979
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Stachinsky, B. N. – 1962
Stakhanov, Alexey G. – 1935
Stalin victims, Rehabilitation of – 1988
Stolypin, P. A. – 1906, 1911
Students – 1880
Sverdlov, Jakov Mikhailovich – 1919
Tartars – 1944, 1967
Teachers for Russian – 1880
Terc, Abram – 1965
Tikhon (Metropolitan) – November 1917
Tikhon (Patriarch) – 1922
Timashuk (Physician) – 1953
Titov, G(h)erman Stepanovich – 1961
Tolstoy, Leo N. – 1901
9. Secret Service and Secret Police

Secret Expedition (1762-1801)

It was created as a new senate department within the administrative reform and was responsible for investigations by the state police.

Special governmental office (1810-1819)

A special governmental office (Besondere Kanzlei) for national political tasks in the police department, i.e., in the Department of the Interior. It was dissolved after the October revolt.

III Department (3 July 1826 - 6 August 1880)

Founded by Czar Nicholas I as “higher” police: III Department (Political Secret Police) was founded in “His Majesty’s royal office” after the Octobrist revolt. At the encouragement of A. Ch. Benckendorff, the czar had this “special office” integrated with his own office, which now received the assignment to gather “information on all events without exceptions”. In 1827, this task was transferred to the police corps, formed in 1815, as executive body of the higher police, which was put under the Department of the Interior in 1888. In 1838, it received its permanent seat, the infamous Haus an der Kettenbrücke. The III Department was divided into five sections: 1) Surveillance of groups hostile to the czar at home, drawing up an annual report, political investigations, 2) Surveillance of religious sects, coinage offenses (legal term), administration of special prisons, 3) Surveillance of foreigners in Russia, 4) Observation of peasants’ activities, 5) Censorship.

In February 1880, Loris-Melikov put the III Department, the higher police and the police corps under the police department of his Department of the Interior. After the czar’s assassination, he resigned in May 1881, and the Political Police became the Okhrana.

Heads: Alexander Khristoforovich von Benckendorff (1826 -), Peter Graf Schuwalow (1866 - 1874), Alexander Drentelen (1878 - or 1879 -), Mikhail Loris-Melikov (February 1880 - May 1881)

Okhrana (Protection) (1881-1917)

Department of protection for the safety of society and order in the Department of the Interior [Okhrannye otdelenya]

It was founded by Alexander III as the political secret police in response to Alexander II’s murder. It again had considerable authority, for example: arrest without giving reasons, expulsion of unpopular citizens, banning of
public meetings, issuance of decrees for “safeguarding public order.” Around 1900, it had approximately 1,000 permanently employed agents and 10,000 permanent associates.

Heads: Orszhevsky (1881 -), A. T. Vassilyev (in about 1914)

Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) (16 October 1917 - 8 December 1917)

Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd [Voenniy Revolutionsniy Komitet]

It was not really a secret service or secret police. It was founded via a motion by Mensheviks for the protection of public order in Petrograd. It became the military arm of the October Revolution. Forty-eight of its sixty members were Bolsheviks, others were left-wing social revolutionaries (SR) and anarchists, who were all accountable to the left-wing social revolutionary Lazimir. Four Bolsheviks, among them Antonov-Ovseyenko and the later head of the Cheka, Dzershinsky, were assigned to him (Lazimir). It dealt with a network of approximately 1,000 commissars, especially of Red Guard members and some hundredships of militant Bolsheviks, who were accountable only to the MRC.

Cheka (7, i.e., 20 December 1917 - 6 February 1922)

All-Russian Special Commission to fight counter-revolution (speculation) and sabotage [Vserossyskaya chrezvychaynaya komissiya po bor'be s kontrevolyuziyey (spekulanstvom) i sabotashem]

Since the Chief of Security Vladimir Bonch-Bruyevich did not manage to gain control of counter-revolution and anarchy after the revolution, the Council of People’s Commissars, on 6 December 1917, charged Dzershinsky with forming a “body of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the protection of state security.” In mid-January, it received permission to establish its own armed troops. The departments against speculation and crimes in office were added a few weeks later. The number of members rose sharply from two dozen at the time of founding to 1,000 in June 1918, to 37,000 in January 1918, to 137,000 by late summer 1921. The Chief Directorate for Border Security, Glavnoe Upravlenie Okhrany Graniz (GUOG), founded on 28 May 1918, was first put under the people’s commissar’s office of finance, then that of trade and industry and in 1920, was subordinated to the Cheka. The special forces OSNAZ (osobogo nazacheniya, or ON) and CHON (did not find what it stands for) were also part of the Cheka.

On 16 July 1918, the special forces for counter-espionage within the army, the OSOs or OO (Ossoby Odel), which remained under the NKVD until the creation of Smersh, were created. Another source: In December 1918, the CC ordered the merger of counter-intelligence units of military commands and chekas of fronts and armies with OSOs, which had to report to the secret police. In early 1919, special Cheka units were deployed for military security. In February 1919, the special powers of the Cheka were curtailed. On 16 March 1919, Dzershinsky was appointed people’s commissar of the interior. In May, all units, militias of the railroad, supply commandos, border patrol and Chekist battalions, were turned into “troops for the republic’s domestic defense.” By decree, the Cheka was abolished on 6 February 1922. Successor: GPU (OGPU).

Heads: Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky (1917-1922), Jan Peters (representative)

GPU (8 December 1922 - 1923)

State political administration in the people’s commissar’s office of the interior [Gossudarstvennoye e politicheskoye upravlenyey]

Now under the interior commissar’s office. Administratively upgraded, the powers and responsibilities, however, diminished at least initially and the number of personnel decreased to 105,000 by 22 May. The International Office, Inostranny Otdely (INO), took over foreign espionage. In foreign departments it was later almost always represented by an agent, who quite frequently was an embassy secretary. In summer 1931, it received the monopoly on special settlements which up to then had been under the administration of local bodies.

Head: Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky 1922-

OGPU (1923 - 10 July 1934)

United State Political Administration [Obedinennnoye e Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenye pri SNK SSSR]

With the incorporation of Soviet republics in the USSR, the OGPU was newly created and received the status of highest authority, actually a commissar’s office, with a seat and a voice in the Council of People’s Commissars. It was dissolved as a result of restructuring.

 Heads: F. E. Dzerzhinsky (January or 18 September 1923 - July 1926), Vyacheslav Rudolfovich Menshinsky (30 July 1926 - 10 May 1934), Genrikh Grigoryevich Yagoda (a few days)

GUGB within NKVD (July 1934 - March 1946)

Main Administration for National Security [Glavnoye Upravlenye Gosudarstvennoye Bezopasnosti] within the Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for Internal Affairs (Narodny Komissariat Vnutrennih Del)
It was founded in early 1918. It was first charged with national security by decree of 10 July 1934; The OGPU became the GUGB subordinated to the NKVD. In 1934, the judiciary committee, which had been separate until now, became part of the NKVD. On 26 November 1935, Yagoda received the rank of a commissar general, probably after protests by the military, with the addition “... of national security.” In 1936, Stalin ordered Yagoda’s replacement by Yeshov, which took place two days later; hence the term Yeshovshchina for the period of the Great Purge. Yagoda was demoted to postmaster general. In 1941 and 1946, the Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for National Security, the NKGB [Narodny Komissariat Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti], was removed from the NKVD; in other words, it took on the role of the GUGB. However, camps remained under the control of the NKVD. In 1946, the NKVD was turned into the Department for Internal Affairs, MVD [Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del]. Beriya turned his office over to Kruglov, became a Politburo member and gained control of the MVD and the Department for National Security, MGB (Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti). Aside from smaller units, the NKVD was divided into the following chief administrations: National Security (GUGB), Border and Domestic Troops (GUPVO), (did not find what it stands for) camps (Gulag, Glavnoe Upravlenye Ispravitelno-Trudovykh Lagerei) and militia, i.e., police, Glavnoe Upravlenie Militsii (GUM.).

**Heads:** G. G. Yagoda (10 July 1934 - 25 September 1936), Nikolai Ivanovich Yeshov (27 September 1936 - November 1938), Lavrenti Pavlovich Beriya (25 November 1938 - March 1946)

**NKGB (3 February 1941 - June 1941 and April 1943 - March 1946)**

Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for National Security (Narodnyy Komissariat Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti)

For a short while in 1941, it took over the function of the GUGB as an independent department with extended authority in the area of military espionage. As a result of the outbreak of the war, it was, however, absorbed into the NKVD (20 July 1941 - 14 April 1943). With the consolidation of the military situation, as the NKGB it was again removed from the NKVD. The head, Merkulov, was considered a loyal supporter of Beriya. Together with Smersh, it became the MGB.

**Head:** Vsevolod Nikola(y)evich Merkulov (3/5 February 1941 - 20 July 1941, and 14 April 1943 - 15 March 1946)

**MGB (March 1946 - 6 March 1953)**

Department of National Security [Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti]

Emerged from NKGB and Smersh; the OOs also devolved to the MGB. Abakumov was secretary for national security as early as June 1946; previously, it had been Merkulov. Secretary of State Molotov took the view that covert operations abroad were to be stepped up in the post-war era, and it should be under the control of a single organization. For this purpose, international MGB divisions were assigned to the KI [Committee for Information (Komitet Informatsy)]. In 1953, however, it became part of the MVD at Beriya’s initiative.

**Heads:** V. N. Merkulov (19 March 1946 - 7 May 1946), Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov (7 May 1946 - 14 July 1951), Sergey Ogolzov (14 July 1951 - 9 August 1951, temporary), Semyon Denisovich Ignat(y)ev (9 August 1951 - early 1952 or March 1953)

**KI (1947 - November 1951)**

Committee for Information (Komitet Informatsy)

In 1947, Stalin dissolved the main bodies of the Central Reconnaissance Office in the general staff (Glavnoy e Razvedyatelnuye Upravlenie, GRU) and put both organizations under the party’s supervision. It was to combine the Soviet secret service and security services’ work abroad and safeguard the party’s power over these services. The KI was dissolved with Abakumov’s overthrow; GRU and MGB became independent again. Until it was dissolved, it consisted of three areas: 1) GRU (military security service), 2. some departments of the foreign ministry, 3. international MGB divisions. Domestic divisions in the MGB continued to exist.

**Heads:** Vyacheslav Molotov (1947-), Valeryan Alexandrovich Zorin, Andrey Januar(y)evich Vyzhinsky, V. S. Abakumov (- November 1951) (according to U., we don’t have any more data)

**MVD (March 1946 - January 1960, 1968 -)**

MOOP (1960? - 1968)

**Ministry for Domestic Affairs (Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del)**

**Ministry for the Preservation of Public Order [Ministerstvo Okhrany Obshchestvennogo Poriadka]**

Emerged from the NKVD. On 6 March 1953, one day after Stalin’s death, the MGB, under Beriya, was integrated into the MVD. On 18 June 1953, Beriya was arrested and later executed. Special MVD troops and border guards were assigned to the Department of Defense shortly after the uprising in the GDR (June 1953.) The special committee for sentencing in expedited proceedings founded in 1934 was dissolved in September 1953. On 13 March 1954, the KGB was removed from the MVD, which continued to exist. Between 1983 and 1988, more than 170,000
policemen were supposed to have been discharged because of alleged or true irresponsibility, lack of discipline and violation of the law.


## KGB (13 March 1954 - 6 November 1991)

Committee for National Security (Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Besopasnosti)

At first put under the CM of the USSR. On 5 July 1978, upgraded to KGB of the USSR with its own seat in the CM. Activities at home and abroad, also for example in the area of industrial and commercial economic espionage (econ. term) It was dissolved as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union. In 1982, it was the largest secret service in the world with a staff of 90,000 and a border guard of 175,000 men, which was transferred to it only in March 1954; the State Customs Service Committee (Glavnoe Tamozhennoe Komitet, GTK) as part of the state ministry of foreign trade did not belong to the KGB. [Later it] was again affiliated with the MVD. In the mid-80s, the KGB was divided into three main administrations:
1. International espionage,
2. Counter-intelligence,
3. Military counter-intelligence,
4. Routes, (econ. term)
5. Ideology,
6. Economic security,
7. Surveillance,
8. Communication,
9. Body guards,
10. Archives,
11. Electronic surveillance in the SU,
12. Bunkers and/or missile silos,
13. Communication security.

The participation of Kryuchkov as head or chief activist in the August Coup of 1991 gave the impetus to dissolve the KGB. The decree was signed on 24 October 1991.

**Heads:**
- Ivan A. Serov (13 March 1954 - 8 December 1958),
- Alexander Nikola(y)evich Shelepin (25 December 1958 - 13 November 1961),
- Vladimir Yefimovich Semichastny (13 November 1961 - 18 May 1967),
- Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov (18 May 1967 - 26 May 1982),
- Vitaly Vasil(y)evich Fedorchuk (26 May - 17 December 1982),
- Viktor Mikhailovich Chervikov (17 December 1982 - 1 October 1988),
- Vladimir Alexandrovich Kryuchkov (1 October 1988 - 22 August 1991),
- Leonid Nikola(y)evich Shebarzhin (22 - 23 August 1991),

## Military Services

### Rasvedka (1830-1917)

Reconnaissance, espionage. Special reconnaissance office in the army’s general staff.

Practically the first Russian military reconnaissance service. The first official body of military counter-espionage was to have been created in 1903 and active especially in St. Petersburg, but perhaps not identical with rasvedka.

**Heads:**
- Lyupov (?- October 1904),
- First Lieutenant Linda (We don’t have first name; checked with M)
- Baron Alexander Wineken, Nikolai Monk(y)evich (?-1914),
- Nikolai Terekhov (1914-)

### Registrupravlenie (5 November 1918-1921)

Registration office in the field staff of the Republic’s Revolutionary War Council

Put under the Peoples Commissars Office of Defense (Volkskommissariat für Verteidigung). In light of the war situation, in October 1918, it was set up with strong organizational and personal association to (checked with U) razvedka. November 5, 1918, is considered the official founding date of the later GRU.

**Head:** Semyon Ivanovich Aralov (1918-1920)

### RU (February 1921-1935)

[Razved Upravlenie] Reconnaissance office in the staff of the Worker-Peasant Red Army

It became the Worker-Peasant Red Army (Raboche-Krest’yanskaia Krasnaia Armiya, RKKA) by combining the field staff of the Revolutionary War Council with the All-Russian commanding staff.

**Head:** Yan Karlovich Berzin (i.e., Peteris Kyusis, 23 March 1924 - April 1924)

### GRU (1918, i.e., 1935 - 1943 and 1954 - present)

Main Intelligence Directorate in the general staff (Glavnoe Razvedyvatelno(y)e Upravlenie Generalago Shtaba)

Military international reconnaissance service with its own network of agents abroad. Headquarters at Znamensky Prospekt 19, in the “Chocolate House” (named for its brown color), Moscow. Even if November 5, 1918 was considered the official founding date, it was upgraded to chief reconnaissance administration in the general staff of
the Red Army by the reconnaissance office only in 1935. From 1937 until the end of 1938, it was placed under the GUGB. As of 1943, it was restructured into Smersh, organized as separate chief administration in the Peoples’ Commissar’s Office of Defense. In 1946, it was devolved on the MVD as a special department. From 1947 to 1951 or only until 1948, it was part of theKI. In 1954, the autonomy of the chief reconnaissance administration was restored; it was not placed directly under the KGB but with a certain dependency. Richard Sorge was the best known GRU spy. Today, aside from military reconnaissance, it also conducts civilian reconnaissance in the areas of economy, science and politics. Since 1992, it has been affiliated with the Ministry of Defense. However, it was largely spared from reforms; approximately 12,000 associates in 1998.


Smersh (April 1943 - May 1946)

“Death to Spies” (Smerty Shpionam)

Emerged from special units of secret services. Its task was counter-intelligence and counter espionage in the Red Army. It was put under the Peoples’ Commissar’s Office of Defense. In July 1945, Abakumov was promoted to army general. In May 1946, the chief administration for counter espionage lost its autonomous status within the defense department and was integrated into the MGB; this practically meant the end of Smersh. The infamous remaining special units were dissolved after the GDR uprising (June 1953.)

Vimpel (1981 - about 1993)

Banner

In 1981, it was established as a special unit for infiltration, sabotage and reconnaissance operations in enemy territory. In 1987, it was turned into an anti-terrorism unit with about 500 people. In 1991, it was assigned with the Alpha Group to Glavnoe Upravlenie Okhranenya (GOU). In 1993, it was put under the MVD. After numerous members left, it was dissolved; a new unit by the name of Vega arose instead. The SVR (see below) later set up a new Vimpel unit.

Post-Soviet Era


Ministry for Security of the Russian Federation (Ministerstvo Besopasnosti Rosysko Federazy)

The legal basis for MBRF was first created in July 1992. It emerged especially from the former second and third chief KGB directorates, but also from the fourth to seventh. In 1993, it was again dissolved as a result of its unreliability during the coup and transformed into the FSB.

Head: see FSB

FSK (January 1994 - March 1995)

Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation (Federalnaya Sluzhba Kontrrazvedki . . .)

It emerged from the MBRF and was named FSB in March 1995. It was put directly under the president. The border troops were independent of it.

Head: see below

FSB (Since 12 April 1995)

Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti)

It emerged from the FSK. As domestic counter-intelligence service with approximately 75,000 - 100,000 associates, it has the following areas of responsibility: civilian counter-intelligence, fighting organized crime and terrorism, securing strategic targets, preventing proliferation of nuclear material, fighting corruption, illegal arms and drug trade. Since January 1996, its mission officially again includes international espionage. There has been much restructuring. Within the past eight years (1998), it and its predecessors have had seven chairmen. In early 1998, the border guards, as Federal border patrol, which had been independent until then, were integrated into the FSB. In 1998, there was also talk of integrating the FPS (see below) with the FSB.

SVR (20 December 1991)

International intelligence service (Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedky)

Civilian intelligence service with approximately 15,000 associates (in 1998). It emerged especially from the first chief directorate (international division) of the KGB, whose chairman was Primakov. On 20 December 1991, it emerged from ZAD/CAS; another source: SVRR/ VRR. Legal basis was established on 18 December 1991. Main emphasis was economic espionage. Presumed organization: world-wide illegal agents (directorate S), gathering scientific and technical information (directorate T), infiltration of hostile organizations and surveillance of Russian citizens abroad (Directorate K), evaluation and communication of information obtained and assessment of future global events (Service I), planning and introduction of activities (Service A), assessment of SVR operations abroad (Service R) and the Academy for Foreign Espionage as the main training center.


FAPSI (December 1991, officially 19 February 1993)

Federal Agency of Governmental Communication and Information, President of the Russian Federation [Federalno(y)e Agenstvo Pravetel’vennoy Svyatsi Informatsii]

Counter-intelligence and reconnaissance service with 100,000 to 120,000 associates including affiliated telecommunication troops. It emerged from the eighth and sixteenth KGB directorates. Areas of responsibility: Security of communication by the Russian government, the army, as well as important economic enterprises, gathering and decoding telecommunication of other countries, infiltrating communication facilities of entities interesting to the news intelligence service; also active as international service corporation for data security and authorizing body for commercial use of telecommunications.

Heads: Alexander Vladimirovich Starovoytov (December 1991 - 7 December 1998), then Vladislav Petrovich Sherstyuk

GUO (Middle of 1992)

Chief directorate protection (Glavnoe Upravlenie Okhranenny)

It was created from the ninth and fifteenth KGB directorates after the coup attempt. Shortly after founding, the Alpha Group, an anti-terrorism unit which was put under the president’s security service in August 1995, was assigned to it. It had the status of a state committee. In July 1996, it was affiliated with the Presidential Security Service [Sluzhba Bezopasnosti Prezidente (SBP)] and was named Federal Protective Service [Federal’naya Sluzhba Okhrani (FSO)]. The Federal Security Service [Federal’naya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti (FSB)] was an autonomous subdivision within the GUO until that time.

Heads: Mikhail Barsukov (- July 1995), Yuri Krapivin (July 1995)

FSO (19 June 1996)

Federal Protection Service (Federal’naya Sluzhba Okhrani)

In 1996, it emerged from the GUO, which was also absorbed by the Presidential Security Service [Sluzhba Bezopasnosti Prezidente (SBP)] arising from the ninth and fifteenth KGB directorates. Areas of responsibility: protection of people and entities, safety of foreign heads of state and government during state visits. With its 40,000 members it was also responsible for handling special information concerns by the Russian president and operated therefore also abroad, when necessary.

Head: Yuri Krapivin (1995-)

FPS (30 December 1993)

Federal Border Service (Federal’naya Pogranichnaya Sluzhba)

Part of the Russian Federal Border Service as intelligence division with an independent intelligence component of about 4,000 associates. Areas of responsibility: Protection of Russian borders, economic zone as well as Russian national waters through intelligence gathering abroad, especially in border regions. In 1998, there were talks of merging the FPS with the FSB.


10. Publications

Note: An attempt has been made to verify title entries as well as any pertinent information. Corrections and additions have been made as needed. As much of the information was obtained from internet websites, no guarantee can be made regarding accuracy or completeness.

All publications which have been published regularly or should have been published and could be of interest in the “German Russian” realm make up the body of this inventory;
thus, there are no books, fliers, catalogs, and also no scientific specialized literature for biologists, chemists. However, many publications which have German Russian references, even if true German Russians are not mentioned directly in the publications, have been listed instead: publications of German prisoners of war in both world wars, Nazi propaganda publications, publications of Russians who have fled to Germany after the revolution have been mentioned as examples.

... some notes on history

From 1918 until 1921, the German press in Russia was gradually nationalized. New publishing houses were founded in Moscow (Zentral Verlag), Engels, Kiev, Kharkov, Simferopol, T’bilisi, Baku, Omsk and Novosibirsk. Only three non-Communist German newspapers existed in the USSR: Unser Blatt (1925-1928), Der praktische Landwirt (1915-1928) and Unsere Kirche (1927-1929).

After World War II, German books were published only by the Moscow publishing house Progress, which was generally speaking, responsible for foreign language literature, and by the publishing house Kazakhstan. In February 1967, a report on German literature was composed in Moscow by the author J. Kunz and the editor H. Kern.

[Please note: Mertens was not always sure what was a subtitle. He put subtitles in italics. I have tried to make corrections and consulted with him as needed. However, especially toward the end, it was not clear to me either what could be considered as subtitle; therefore I left the text as was. Also, it was not always clear to me if someone was a editor or publisher. The dictionary gives both, editor and publisher for Herausgeber. Maybe some of you are familiar with the names. I sometimes wonder if there wasn’t a Russian title. I would have to do extensive research using the internet, and so I left titles as they “originally” appeared. I did not put the subtitles in bold so as to keep the emphasis on the main title. Thank you.- Translator note.]

Abhandlungen der freyen ökonomischen Gesellschaft in St. Petersburg zur Aufmunterung des Ackerbaus und der Hauswirthschaft in Rußland
Founded in 1765 in St. Petersburg, Russia; later also in Mitau, Latvia, Riga, Latvia, and in Leipzig, Germany. Published between 1765 and 1777.

Der Adventsbote: Monatsschrift der All-Räte Bundes-Union der Siebenten-Tags-Adventisten. Founded in 1918 or July 1917 in Moscow, Russia. Published by the All-Russian Adventist Society. Editor: G. Löbsack. Issues from 1925 (Volume 3) and 1929 (Volume 7) are identified.

Agrar-Probleme. Published between 1928 and 1934 in Moscow, Russia, and later in Leningrad, Russia; Berlin, Germany; Munich, Germany. Publisher: International Institute of Agriculture in Moscow.

Agronomische Zeitung. Dr. W. Hamm was the editor (According to the internet, he was editor) Existed as early as 1860.

Almanach für die Brauer Rußlands. Founded in 1894 in Moscow, Russia. The second volume was to have first been published in 1908. Publisher: Brauerhilfsverein, Moscow.

Almanach. Founded in 1996 (Volume 1). Published by: Russlanddeutscher Autorenkreis under editor-in-chief Johann Warkentin. Later title: Wir selbst — Rußlanddeutsche Literaturblätter. From 1996 until 1999, a shift in topics took place away from dealing with the past, the taiga, a literary genre, and toward the “here and now.”

Alster. Postfach 261810, Hamburg, Germany. “A Russian-language paper which reports on current events in politics, society, art, culture and sports.” (Publisher’s advertisement.) Twelve issues for 24 DM in the year 2000.

Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars für Weißruthenien. Published between 1941 and 1944 in Minsk, Russia. Parallel texts in German and Belorussian. A good source to study the German occupation of Belarus. Continued as Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in Minsk.

Amtsblätter für evangelische Geistliche in Rußland. Published between 1871 and 1914 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Personnel status of the Evangelical-Lutheran and Evangelical-Reformed church in Russia. E. H. von Busch was publisher.


Anzeiger für Nikolajew. Published by the gouvemment between 1918 and 1919 in Mykolajiv (Nikola(y)ev), Ukraine.

Arbeit und Kampf. Founded in 1920 in Marxstadt, Russia. Party or governmental newspaper.

Die Arbeit. Founded in December 1955, in Barnaul, Russia. Only a short-lived weekly, the first after World War II. Voice of the executive committee of the Communist party in the Altay region. Head: Viktor Pestov. Contributors: Woldemar Spaar and Johann Schellenberg. Appeared in the publishing house of the Russian newspaper Altayskaya Pravda with a circulation of 6,400 copies. This publication made it possible
for the first time for German-language authors like Sepp Österreich, Ernst Kontschak, Reinhold Frank, Joachim Kunz and Dominik Hollmann to publish their works. Was shut down in 1957 and was presumably replaced by *Rote Fahne*.

**Die Arbeit:** Halbmonatsschrift für die deutschen Kolonisten . . . Sowjetrußlands . . . der SSR. Published between 1922 and 1939 in Moscow, Russia. Voice of the central office of the German section at the CC of the CPR. Editors: A. Klein and Bernhard Bartels. Perhaps continued as early as 1925 as *Unsere Bauernzeitung* (See *Unsere Bauernzeitung*).

**Arbeiterschule.** Founded in 1919 in Saratov, Russia. Party or governmental newspaper.

**Arbeitsbanner.** Founded in 1956 (?). Newspaper for the rayon of Znamenka, Altay region. Head: Joachim Kunz. The most significant German writers in the Altay region were contributors. An issue from the year 1956, which may also be the year of founding, was identified. Aside from *Rote Fahne* and *Neues Leben*, it was among the first German-language newspapers after World War II. It was discontinued in 1960 at the latest.

**Die Arbeitsschule.** Published between 1919 and 1921 in the Volga district? A magazine by the teaching staff, which was discontinued as a result of the famine.

**Argumenti y Fakty** [Arguments and Facts] was prepared in Russia and printed in Neu Isenburg, Germany. “A Russian-language weekly, which reports in an entertaining manner and informatively about politics, culture and society” (Publisher’s advertisement). Fifty-two issues for 208 DM in the year 2000.

**Der Auslandsdeutsche.** Published between 1918 and 1936 in Stuttgart, Germany. Presumably not merely a German Russian publication.

**Die Aussaat: Posev.** No further information available.

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**B**

**Bac’kaushchyna: orhan belaruskay nacyyanalina-vyzvol’ny dumki.** Published between 1947 and 1966 in Munich, Germany. See also *The Fatherland*.

**Baltische Monatsschrift.** See *Deutsche Monatsschrift*.

**Die baltische Schule.** See *Pädagogischer Anzeiger für Rußland*.

**Bauer und Arbeit.** Founded in 1924 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Published weekly by the German division of the CC of the Communist Party in Azerbaijan for at least three years.

**Der Bauernkalender.** Founded in 1919 in Marxstadt, Russia. Party or governmental newspaper.

**Bauernzeitung.** Founded in June 1921 in Marxstadt, Russia. Agricultural newspaper of the Volga German government. New name, *Unsere Wirtschaft*, on 1 January 1922.

**Die Befreiung.** German edition of the newspaper *Kurtulush*, voice of the national defense of Azerbaijan. Founded in 1939 in Berlin, Germany.

**Beiträge zur Heimatkunde des Wolgagebiets.** Engels, Russia. An issue from 1923 is identified.

**Belaruskai Slova.** Published between 1948 and 1958. See also Belorussian Word.

**Belaruskaya Gazeta.** It was banned and was forced to move its printing operation to Lithuania. Still existed in 2000. See also Belorussian Gazette (The English is simply a translation and not part of the title).

**Belaruskii Holas** See also Belorussian voice

**Belaruskii Zbornik** See Weiβruthenische Rundschau

**Belletristische Blätter.** See St. Petersburger Zeitung

**Belorussian Gazette.** See Belaruskaya Gazeta

**Belorussian Voice.** See Belaruskii Holas

**Belorussian Word.** See Belaruskai Slova.

**Der Beobachter.** Founded in 1905 in Yekaterinoslav, i.e., Dnipropetrovs’k.

**Bericht des evangelisch-lutherischen Frauenvereins zu Tiflis.** Published between 1893/1895 and 1914/1915 in T’bilisi, Georgia, Russia. Was published in the German and Russian languages.

**Bericht über die Wirksamkeit der Unterstützungscasse für evangelisch-lutherische Gemeinden in Rußland.** See Mittheilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland.

**Berlinski(y)e Novosti:** Russian daily. Founded in 1923 in Berlin, Germany.

**Bialystoker Zeitung.** Founded in 1916 in Bialystok, Poland.

**Das Blatt.** Reference made around 1928. Most likely neither a state nor a party publication. Possibly published abroad.
Der Botschafter. Founded approximately in 1905 in Berdyansk, Ukraine. D. Epp was the editor. Was published twice a week; according to another source once a week. It was primarily read in Tauria and the Crimea.

Brücke zur Heimat: Blätter für die Volksdeutschen in den Ostgebieten. Published between 1943 and 1944 in Berlin, Germany.

Der Bruderbote. Bessarabian monthly. Founded in 1954 (?) in Germany.


Die Bürgerzeitung. Founded in 1906 in Alexandrovsk, i.e., Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine. Discontinued shortly after its founding or in 1914? Petzold was publisher.

Caravan. Berlin, Germany. Appears twice a week. Publication in simple format geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. “International weekly, which reports informatively and in an entertaining manner on politics, society, science and culture” (Publisher’s advertisement). Fifty-two issues for 130 DM in the year 2000.


Christliche Gemeinde. An issue from about 1912/1913 is identified.

Christlicher Abreißkalender. Founded in 1898 in Spat, Crimea. Abraham Kröker was publisher.

Christlicher Familienkalender. Published in 1897 and from 1917 to 1920 in Spat, Crimea. According to another source, for the years 1897 to 1915, 1918 to 1920, Halbstadt; Bruhn: 1896 to 1914, 1917 to 1919 (See bibliography). Abr. Kröker was publisher and editor. Printed by A. Schultzze, Odessa; later Raduga, Halbstadt (Baptist). Mertens quoted info. in brackets as he did not know either what to do with this info.

Christlicher Volksbote für die ev.-luth. Gemeinden in Süd-

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. See Freundschaft

Deutsche Arbeit für das Neue Rußland. Founded in 1925 in Moscow, Russia; later in Berlin, Germany; Erfurt, Germany.

Deutsche Arbeiterzeitung. Moscow, Russia. An issue from summer 1927 is identified.

Deutsche Blätter. Newspaper from the 1920s and/or 1930s intended for foreign countries or German emigrants in the Soviet Union.

Deutsche Erde. Gotha, Germany. P. Langhans publisher. An issue of 1902 is identified. It is not clear if it is a purely German Russian publication.

Deutsche in der Sowjetunion (DDSU). Information service. An issue from No. 3, May 1991 was mentioned.

Deutsche Monatsschrift für Rußland later became possibly

Deutsche Monatsschrift für Rußland der baltischen Monatsschrift. 1912-1915 in Reval, Estonia. In 1914, merged with Baltische Monatsschrift. Alexander Eggers was publisher.


Deutsche Post aus dem Osten (DPO). Berlin, Germany. 1920-1922 and 1926-1943. From 1920 until 1922, published as a monthly of Ausschuss der Deutschen Gruppen Altrußlands, as Nachrichtenblatt des Ausschusses der deutschen Gruppen
aus den Ländern Altrußlands, i.e., Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland und Polen (also Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland). Quoted from various sources. Leading paper of German emigrants from Russia. Adolf Eichler and Carlo von Kügelen were the publishers; another source: Ed. Schmid. Later [published] by Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland. “On a relatively high publishing level, it represented an objective which was later to secure it a monopoly in national socialist Germany.”


Deutsche Rundschau. Founded in 1907 and between 1917 and 1918 in Saratov, Russia.

Deutsche Stimme(n.) Published in 1916 or between 1917 and 1918 in Saratov, Russia, then in Mariental on the Karaman River, Volga. Published twice a week. Volksverein der deutschen Katholiken an der Wolga was the publisher. From fall 1917 to spring or summer 1918 in Mariental on the Karaman River under the editors Florian Klein, then Augustinus Baumtrog and possibly Jos. Krushinsky. From spring 1918 to summer 1918 when it was banned or discontinued, it was published under the code name Landwirt 1917.

Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung. Published between 1941 and 1944 (?) in Luzk.

Deutsche Volkszeitung. Founded on 1 February 1906, in Saratov, Russia. A daily. Abels was long-time editor. Discontinued in 1916. See Neues Rußland

Deutsche Volkszeitung. See Saratower Deutsche Zeitung

Deutsche Zeitung. A daily. See Deutsche Zentral-Zeitung

Deutsche Zeitung. Bessarabien. An issue from 1921 is identified.

Deutsche Zeitung für Bessarabien. Tarutino, Bessarabia (Uli wants to keep both separate)

Deutsche Zeitung für die Krim und Taurien. Founded in 1918 in Simferopol, Crimea. Published by Deutsche Zeitungsgesellschaft in Simferopol. Only Nos. 1 to 75 were published.


Deutsche Zeitung für Ost-Taurien. Founded in 1918 in Melitopol, Ukraine. Published only from June to November 1918, Nos. 1 to 149.

Deutsche Zentral-Zeitung [für Stadt und Land] (DZZ). Main voice for the CC of the CPSU (Bolsheviks) Pravda. Published between 1926 and 1938 in Moscow, Russia. Also Die Deutsche Zeitung (only in 1939?). Editor: A. Klein. “Voice of the Central Office of the German Section at the CC of the CP(B)CU” and most widely-read German-language paper of this time. Predecessor: Unsere Bauernzeitung. Discontinued on 13 July 1939. Circulation: 3,000 issues in 1928 and 5,400 in 1929.


Deutscher Arbeiter- und Bauernkalender für Bessarabien. No further information available.

Deutscher evangelischer Familien-Kalender. Founded in 1912 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Deutscher Kalender für den Kaukasus. T'bilisi, Georgia, Russia. An issue from 1913 is identified.


Deutscher Volkskalender für Bessarabien. Twenty volumes were published.

Deutscher Volkskalender für Stadt und Land. Founded in 1908 or 1909 in Odessa, Ukraine. Editors: Michael Hilfer and G. Tauberger. Publisher: Böhm & Heller. Published at least until 1915.

Deutsches Echo in Rußland: Illustrierte Wochenschrift. Founded in 1907 in Dörpat, Estonia, and in Leipzig, Germany. Editor: Arthur Luther. Published only once?

Deutsches Leben in Rußland: Zeitschrift für Kultur und Wirtschaft der Deutschen in Rußland. Published between 1923 and 1934 in Berlin, Germany. A monthly journal of the CC of German Russians. Editor-in-Chief: Johannes Schleuning (1923-1935) and Baron Ropp. “Represented mainly nonpolitical interests of German farmers in various settlement areas of Russia.” Issues 3 and 4 1926 had at least 75 pages.

Deutsch-russische medizinische Zeitschrift: Verbindungsorgan der medizinischen Wissenschaft Deutschlands und der USSR. Published between 1925 and 1928 in Berlin, Germany.

Deutsch-russische Stoßrichtung: Informationsbriefe und Diskussionsbeiträge der NTS (Uli does not think that ‘NTS’ is a mistake) [Nacional’no Trudovoy Soyuz Rossyskikh Solidaristov (National Labor Union of Russian Fighters For Solidarity)] in Germany. Published between 1952 and 1953 in Frankfurt am Main and in Berlin. Continued as Rußland und wir.

Deutsch-russischer Vereins-Bote. Published between 1913 and 1923 in Berlin, Germany, by Deutsch-russischer Verein zur Pflege der gegenseitigen Handelsbeziehungen. Publication of the society.


Deutsch-Ukrainische Zeitung. German edition. Published between 1920 and 1921 in Berlin, Germany. Gerhard Kluckov was publisher.

Deutsch-Wolgadeutscher Pressedienst: Nachrichtendienst zur Förderung der deutsch-wolgadeutschen Kultur und Wirtschaftsbeziehungen. Founded in 1927 in Berlin, Germany. Published at least until 1932. Also Pressedienst Wolgadeutscher.

Dienstblatt des Generalpostkommissars Ostland. Founded between 1941/1942 and 1943 in Riga, Latvia.

Der Dorfkorrespondent. Supplement to Nachrichten.

Der Dorfrat. Founded in November of 1920 in Omsk, Russia, and later published in Novosibirsk, Russia. Newspaper of the German regional (party) office. Number of issues: 6,000 in 1920. No new readership could be gained in spite of being distributed in part free of charge, so it ceased to exist in 1922.

Die Dorfstimme. Holas Vesky.

Erntefeld. Published from 1900-1914. It was the first “official” publication of Mennonite Brethren in Russia focusing primarily on mission work in India. It was supported financially by the Conference of Mennonite Brethren in Russia.

Eurasiatischer Kurier. Founded in 1997 in Hamburg, Germany. Monthly for current events, history and entertainment. In two languages. Dr. Konstantin Ehrlich is the publisher. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. The supplement Heimat - Aktuell contains reports from societies and long texts on German Russian history.

Europa-Zentr. Russian language paper for recent repatriates. Published every two weeks.

Die evangelische Diaspora. No further information available.


Express. Frankfurt, Germany (We don’t know for sure which of the two Frankfurts it is) Weekly paper. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. “Respectable, honest and well presented information.”

EZ. Founded in 1992 in Berlin, Germany. Issued twice a week. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. “Respectable, honest and well presented information.”

Die Fackel. Published between 1917 and 1918 in Moscow, and/or from 1919 to 1921 in the Volga district (?). Artists’ calendar which was discontinued as a result of the famine. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

The Fatherland. See Bac’kauscyua.

Das freie Deutschland. Published by German prisoners of war from 19 July 1943 to 3 November 1945. Rudolf Hermstadt was the first editor-in-chief, later Lothar Bolz.

Die freie Heimat. No further information available.

Der freie Kaukasus. Published between 1951 and 1953 in Munich, Germany. Editions in English, French, German and Russian.

Die freie Rundschau: Zeitschrift für aktive Freiheitspolitik. Founded in 1958 in Munich, Germany. Publisher: Zentralvereinigung der Nachkriegsemigranten aus der UdSSR. The paper Der Anti-Kommunist was its predecessor.


Das freie Wort. Founded approximately in 1918 in Samara, Russia. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

Das freie Wort. Published by German prisoners of war from late 1941 to summer 1943. Edited by Prof. N. Janzen.

Freiheit: Monatsschrift der Vereinigung ehemaliger politischer Gefangener in der UdSSR. Munich, Germany. An issue from 1953 is identified. Appeared in English, French, German and Russian.

Freiheit. Zentralverband der Nachkriegsemigranten politischen Emigranten aus der UdSSR. Founded between 1951 and 1962 in Munich, Germany. Editions in the English, French, German and Russian languages.

Der Freund Rußlands. Published between 1922 and 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Publisher: Russische Missionsgesellschaft, Deutsche Abteilung. Continued as Der Missionsfreund.


Der Friedensbote auf Berg- und Wiesenite der Wolga: Monatsschrift für das christliche Haus. Illustrated monthly. Beideck, Volga. Second oldest religious monthly. Formerly Der Volksbote. Existed from 1885 (volume 1) until 1915. Under the direction of the well-known Volga German Pastor Hugo Günther as publisher and editor. Its purpose was to edify the Evangelic-Lutheran churches. Circulation throughout Russia. The Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen could not determine if the publication continued beyond 1891. Between 1906 and 1909, the title was changed to Der Friedensbote. Supplement: Der Jugendfreund.

Friedensbote-Kalender. Published between 1873 and 1915 (?). Three volumes. In Beideck, Volga. Founded by P. Bonwetsch and P. Th. Hötz. Pastor Hugo Günther was later the publisher. Presented by the editorial office(s) of the Friedensbote. Published also as the Kalender.

Friedensstimme: Ein christliches Volks- und Familienblatt. Founded in 1902 in Spat, Crimea. Another source: founded in 1903 in Halbstadt and according to a third source, it was started in Berlin in 1903. In 1909 the publishers received permission to print the newspaper in Halbstadt. Jakob and Abraham Kröker were the publishers and editors. First Mennonite weekly. Another source: Baptist; also read much by Mennonites. In 1904/1905 it was moved to Halbstadt, Tauria. Was published every two weeks from 1913 until 1914, 1917 until 1918.

Fürs christliche Haus: Yearbook for entertainment and instruction. Abraham and Jakob Kröker were the publishers.

Gebiet der Wolgadeutschen. Published between 1921 and 1922 in Marxstadt, Russia. Source: Bruhl, Viktor. Die Deutschen in Sibirien.

Geistiges Leben: Monatsschrift für die Deutschen in Rußland. Published between 1912 and 1913 in Lodz. Published by Ludwig Wolff and A. Eichler.

Germanija Heute. See Deutsch-Russische Zeitung.

Gesetz und Leben. See Nachrichten.

Der Gottlose an der Drehbank. Presumably founded in the mid-20s.

GRHS News. Publication of the Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Bismarck, North Dakota, USA. Published quarterly in the English language.
Hammer und Pflug: Wochenblatt für die Krimer deutschen Kolonisten. Simferopol, Crimea (1921-1922 or 1922-1923) and Odessa, Ukraine (15 April 1924 - December 1925). Published by German section of the district committee of the CP(B)CU (i.e., CPR - Simferopol) in Odessa. Editor: A. Müller. A weekly.

Hausfreund. Literary content. Supplement to Saratower deutsche Zeitung.


Hauskalender für die deutschen Kolonisten in Rußland. Founded 1918 (?) in Stuttgart, Germany. P. J. Winkler was publisher. An issue from 1919 (Volume 2) is identified.

Heimat - Aktuell. See Eurasiatischer Kurier.

Heimat im Glauben. Stuttgart, Germany. Supplement to Volk auf dem Weg.

Heimatbuch der Deutschen aus Rußland. Stuttgart, Germany. Publisher: Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland. Published since 1954 (Jahrbuch). Until 1955 it was still known as Heimatbuch der Umsiedler.

Heimatglocken: Wochenschrift (evangelisch) für Stadt und Land. Published between 1905 and 1915 in Saratov, Russia. Pastor Hugo Günther was publisher.

Heimatliche Weiten. Founded in 1881 in Moscow, Russia. German Russian magazine for literature and history. Published twice a year.

Heimkehr: Halbmonatschrift für die Bewohner der deutschen Auslandsiedlungen. Published between 1916 and 1923 (?) in Berlin, Germany. Alfred Borchart was publisher. As of 1921, as Halbmonatschrift für die deutschen Kolonisten im Osten und ihre Landsleute in Deutschland und Amerika. Russian edition. Journal of the society Verein der Kolonisten Rußlands.

Heimkehr-Kalender für die Deutschen im Ausland. Berlin, Germany. Verlag der Deutschen Landbuchhandlung. Abteilung Heimkehr. 1919. Alfred Borchart, Heinrich Solmrey and Johannes Schleuning were publishers.

Heritage Review. Journal of Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Bismarck, North Dakota. Published four times a year in English.

Hilfe den Hungernden: Organ der Marxstädtener Kommission zur Hilfeleistung der Hungernden. Founded in 1921 in Marxstadt, Russia. Only a few issues were published.

Hoffnung. Crimea. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. An issue from 1999 is identified.


Die III Internationale. Founded approximately in 1918 in Yekaterinburg, Russia. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

Illustrierter Sammelbände WOKS. See Kultur und Leben.

Illustrierter Molochnaer Volkskalender für die deutschen Ansiedler in Südrußland. Founded in 1880 (?) in Prischib, Russia. G. Schaad was publisher. An issue of 1914 had 30 pages. An issue of 1911 (volume 31) is identified. See also Molochnaer Volkskalender.

Infodienst Deutsche Aussiedler. Graueindorfer Str. 198, Bonn, Germany. Quarterly. Free of charge. Publisher/editor is the deputy of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany charged with matters of recent repatriates. Contains material on the topic of recent repatriates.

Informationsdienst über Sowjet Rußland. Published between 1930 and 1937 in Berlin-Steglitz, Germany.

Inländische Blätter. See Neue Inländische Blätter.

Internationale Literatur. Published in Moscow between 1931 and 1945 by Internationale Vereinigung revolutionärer Schriftsteller. Forum of proletarian-revolutionary and antifascist literature. It became an important publication medium for German exiled writers in spite of ideological pressures. Emerged from the Russian paper Vestnik Inostrannoy Literature. It was published as Internationale Literatur since 1932 and since 1937 as Internationale Literatur: deutsche Blätter. Editors: H. Günther (1932/1933), K. Schmückle (1934-1936), and J. R. Becher since 1936.

Israels Hoffnung. Read in the 20s or 30s in a German village in the Caucasus. Possibly a publication of religious separatists.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Bessarabiens. No further information available.
Jahrbuch des "Landwirt": Kalender für die deutschen Landwirte Rußlands. Founded in 1913 in Eugenfeld, Tauria. Jakob Stach and Dr. K. Ott were publishers. Published until at least 1915.

Jahrbuch des landwirtschaftlichen Kalenders für die deutschen Landwirte Rußlands. Published between 1913 and 1915 (?) in Eugenfeld, Tauria. Presumably yearbook of the monthly Der Landwirt.

Jahresbericht der evangelisch-lutherischen St. Petri-Paul Kirche in Tiflis for the year . . . Published between 1900 and 1915 in T’bilisi, Georgia, Russia. Published in German and Russian.


Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia. Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. Journal of AHSGR. It was called Work Papers until 1978.

Der Jugendfreund. See Der Friedensbote.

Junge Garde. See Zwei Welten.


K

Kalender für die deutschen Ansiedler an der Wolga. Founded in 1874 (?) in Riga, Latvia. An issue from 1891 (volume 18) is identified.

Kalender für die deutschen Kolonisten in Rußland auf das Jahr 1919. Founded in 1917 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Pastor J. Winkler was publisher (?) Print shop: Kügelen, Glitsch und Co.

Kalender für die deutschen Kolonisten in Rußland. Founded in 1918 in Petrograd [i.e., St. Petersburg], Russia. Colony index, description of the Slavgorod, Altay, district.

Kalender für die evangelischen Christen in den Gouvernements Wolhynien und Kiew. Riga, Latvia. An issue from 1906 is identified.

Kalender für die evangelischen Kinder in Rußland. Compiled by friends and associates of Evangelical childrens’ church services. Founded in 1887 (?) in St. Petersburg, Russia; Riga, Latvia. Issues from 1906 (Volume 20) and 1914 (Volume 28) are identified.

Kalender für die evangelisch-lutherischen Gemeinden in Rußland auf 1927. Founded in 1927 in Engels, Russia. The Evangelisch-Lutherische Oberkirchenrat (according to M., it was a German name) was the publisher.

Kalender für die evangelisch-lutherischen Gemeinden in Rußland. Moscow, Russia. An issue from 1927 is identified.

Kalender. See Friedensbote Kalender.

Kampf und Arbeit: Zeitschrift des Kriegskommissariats. Published between 1919 and 1921 in Marxstadt, Russia. Journal which was discontinued as a result of the famine.

Der Kämpfer. Published between 1932 and 1938 (?) in Engels, Russia. Literary paper. Authors: Herbert Henke and others.

Kaukasische Post: Deutsche Zeitung für den Kaukasus. Founded by Arthur Leist (Silesian), A. Fuya(y)ev, Erich Bernstein from Berlin, Germany, Franz Schulz, Alexis Waling, Otto Mader, Kurt von Kutzenbach on 1 July 1906 in T’bilisi, Republic of Georgia, Russia. Discontinued in July 1909 for a lack of finances. Alexander Mosler, from Berlin, published it from 1909 until 1911, and gave it up after 2½ years, heavily in debt. At the end of 1911 there were three more issues. As of spring 1912, published by Assistant Pastor J. Schleunig. Edition every weekend. Readers were Germans in T’bilisi, Baku and South Caucasus Swabian villages. Karl August Fischer became editor-in-chief from March 1912 to October 1913; then Walter von Sass took over until its ban in August 1914. On 1 March 1918, it appeared again with volume no. 10. Publisher: Verband der Deutschen im Kaukasus. Then it was published twice a week. It contained four pages; earlier there had been up to 24 pages. Meanwhile it was also published by Verband der transkaukasischen Deutschen. Discontinued for good in December 1922.

Der Kaukasus: Zeitschrift für die Schaffung eines unabhängigen kaukasischen Staates auf der Grundlage der kaukasischen Konföderation. Published between 1937 and 1939 in Berlin, Germany, Paris, France, and from 1951 (Volume 1) until 1952 in Munich, Germany. Published in several languages.

Kirche im Osten. Founded in 1958 in Göttingen, Germany.

Klemens. See Clemens.
Der Kolonist. Founded in 1916 in Katharinenstadt, Volga. Discontinued shortly after the founding or first in 1917/1918. First socialist colonists’ newspaper. Party or governmental newspaper. Written in everyman’s language, i.e., a proletarian paper. Adam Emich, teacher at the German school in Saratov, was publisher and editor. Was said to have had more than 5,000 readers. Was renamed Kommunist in September 1918.

Die Kommune. Founded in 1918/19. Published by German prisoners of war.


Der Kommunist. Published between August 1918 and April 1919 in Katharinenstadt, Volga. Editor: Erich Kufeld. Emerged from Der Kolonist. In spring 1919, was consolidated with Vorwärts and published as Nachrichten.

Kommunistische Broschüre. Founded in 1910 (?) in Moscow, Russia. Publishing house of the Deutsche Gruppe der RCP. An issue from 1918 (Volume 9) is known to exist.

Kommunistische Erziehung: Monatschrift für Theorie und Praxis der Erziehungs- und Aufklärungsarbeit. Founded in 1928 (?) (1931, volume 4). Publisher: Peoples’ commissar’s office for education of the Ukrainian SSR.


Königsberger Kurier. Kaliningrad (Königsberg), Kaliningrad oblast. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. An issue from 1992 is identified.

Kontakt. Hannover, Germany. Published every two weeks (checked with Uli; is correct) Publication in simple format; geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.

Der Kosakenbote. Founded in 1941 in Munich, Germany; later in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Discontinued in 1945 with number 91. Continued in 1951 as volume 6, number 92. Published in English, French, German, Russian.

Kosakenkurier. Founded between 1951 and 1953 in Munich, Germany.

Krasno(y)e Znamya See Rote Fahne

Der Kreis “is a Russian language monthly, which reports on politics, society, culture and the economy” (Publisher’s advertisement). Twelve issues for 30 DM in the year 2000.

Krug (Der Kreis). Cologne, Germany. Geared especially to Jewish immigrants in the Cologne area.


Land- und Waldarbeiter: Organ des Gebietskomitees der KP (B) der Sowjetunion und der Gebietsabteilung des Verbandes der Land- und Walدارbeiter der Autonomen SSR der Wolgadeutschen. Founded in 1929 in Pokrovsk, Russia. Its successor was Landarbeiter.


Der Landmann. Published between January 1923 and 1931 in Omsk, Russia, later in Novosibirsk, Russia. Since 1925 published by the German section of the SovInformBureau (Sovetskoé Informatsionnoe Byuro (S.I.B.) of the RCP. Since 1 October 1927 common voice of the Siberian and Kazakh regional party committee. Editor: Löffler. Weekly. Number of subscribers: 750 in 1925; 970 in 1926; 150 — year unknown. Circulation: 1,800 in 1928; 2,400 in 1929. Was perhaps still published in 1959.

Der Landwirt. Founded in 1913 in Eugenfeld, Tauria. Pastor Jakob Stach, founder of the German School of Agriculture in Eigenfeld, was publisher. Editor: Dr. K. Ott. Weekly special publication (22 - 30 pages) with supplements Die Rundschau and Die praktische Hausfrau. Subscription rate yearly: 2.50 Rubles. Jahrbuch des landwirtschaftlichen Kalenders für die deutschen Landwirte Rußlands, i.e., Jahrbuch des Landwirt was included (See Jahrbuch.) Perhaps already discontinued in 1914.

Landwirtschaftskalender für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland. See Neuer Haus- und Landwirtschaftskalender für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland.

Die landwirtschaftliche Literatur der UdSSR. Published between 1931 and 1934 and from 1948 to 1956, and later. Moscow, Russia.

Landwirtschaftlicher Arbeiter: Organ des Gebietskomitees der KP (B) der Sowjetunion und der Gebietsabteilung des


Latvju Balss. See Lettische Stimme

Leninbücherei des deutschen Arbeiter in der UdSSR. Founded in 1930 (?) in Moscow, Russia (1932, volume 3).

Lenins Weg. Balzer, Volga. The editorial offices were located in the building of the former weaving mill of Alexander Borell (Straße des 1. Mai).

Lettische Stimme (Latvyu Balss). Founded in1944 (?) in Berlin, Germany. An issue from 1945 (Volume two) is known to exist.

Die letzten Nachrichten (Poslednya Izvestya): Izdan(y) e Zagranichnago Komiteta Useobshchago Evreyskago Rabochogo Soyusa v Litve, Pol'she i Rossii. Published between 1901 and 1906 in Geneva (?), Switzerland. Discontinued with volume 256.

Libausche Zeitung. Founded in 1824. Supposedly, it was to have been published even after 1917.

Libausches Wochenblatt. Published between 1833 and 1838 in Libau.

Liebet einander: Monatsblatt der Russischen Bruderhilfe. Founded in 1931 (?) in Lemgo. An issue from 1940 (Volume 10) is known.


Der literarische Zeitgenosse. Published between 1951 and 1952 in München, Germany. Published in English, French, German and Russian. Discontinued in 1952 (Volume 4) (sic).

Literarisches Taschenbuch der Deutschen in Rußland. Founded in 1858 in Riga, Latvia.

Magazin für die Kunde des geistigen Lebens in Rußland. Published between 1825 and 1826 in Mitau, Latvia.

Die Maistube. Founded in 1925 (?) in Engels, Russia. Editor: A. Reichert. Weekly supplement to Nachrichten. Perhaps only 41 issues were published (1925).

Medizinische Zeitung Rußlands. Published between 1844 and 1860 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Meldeblatt (des Bezirksvolzugskomites und des Bezirkskomites der KPR in Balzer). Published between August and December 1921 in Balzer, Volga district. Discontinued as a result of the famine.

Mennonitenblatt. Karasan, Crimea.

Mennonitäisches Jahrbuch. Published between 1903 and 1913 in Berdyansk, Ukraine [or in 1913(?)]. Founded by Heinrich Dicks, the oldest resident in the Gnadensfeld community. Continued by D. H. Epp. At least 10 issues were published.

Minské Zeitung [Minskaya Gazeta]: Das deutsche Tageblatt für Weissruthenien. Published between 1942 and 1943 in Minsk, Soviet Union.

Der Missionsfreund: Monatsschrift der Russischen Missionsgesellschaft [und der Zeitmission]. Published between 1923 and 1941 in Berlin, Germany. Publisher: Russische Missions-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Abteilung. Predecessor: Der Freund Rußlands (Considered to be volume 1).

Mitauische Monatsschrift. Published between 1784 and 1785 in Mitau, Latvia.


Mitteilungen der Lehrerbildungsanstalt (Selz): Schulblatt für [die] Schwarzmeerdeutsche[n.] Published between 1942 and 1943 in Selz, Ukraine, and/or Odessa, Ukraine.


Mitteilungen des großen Soldatenrates der Heeresgruppe Kiew. Published by Propaganda-Ausschuß [Propaganda Committee]. Founded in 1918 in Kiev, Ukraine (Uli wants to keep “Published by” in italics. 2) He thinks “Propaganda-Ausschuß” is the official name)
Mitteilungen des Vereins der Wolgadeutschen. Published between 1915 and 1920 (?) (or only in 1919) in Berlin, Germany. Publisher: Verein der Wolgadeutschen.

Mitteilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Geistlichkeit Rußlands. Published in cooperation with members of the Department of Theology at the University of Dorpat (Estonia). Founded in 1838 in Dorpat, Estonia; Riga, Latvia. In 1867, with volume 23 (sic!) renamed Mitteilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland.

Mitteilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland. Publication for educated members of the community. Founded in 1868 as 1 – volume 24 - 1906/1909 (as volume 39—62) and from 1910 (Volume 63) until 1915 (volume 68 (sic)) in Yurt(y)ev, Estonia, and later in Riga, Latvia. Continuation of Mitteilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Geistlichkeit Rußlands. Supplements: Bericht über die Wirksamkeit der Unterstützungscasse für evangelisch-lutherische Gemeinden in Rußland and Theologisch-Pastorales Beiheft.

Molochnaer Volkskalender für die deutschen Ansiedler in Südrußland. Published between 1881 and 1912 (with volume 32; or until 1914?) in Prischib, Tauria (or founded in 1861??) Publisher: Schaad (1880 - 1913.) See also Illustrierter Molochnaer . . .

Monats[chrift. Published between 1885 and 1915 in Beideck, Volga district. “Friedensbote”-Kalender, founded by P. S. Bonwetsch, continued and published by H. Günther.

Monatsblätter des Verbandes Studierender Kaukasus-Deutscher. Published between 1923 and 1925 in Leipzig, Germany.

Monatsblätter für die Deutschen in Rußland: Zeitschrift für kulturellen Fortschritt. Published between 1908 and 1909 in Leipzig, Germany. Adolf Eichler was publisher. Only six issues were published.

Monatsblätter: Die Wolgakolonisten in der Fremde. Monatsblätter für die Deutschen in Rußland. Founded in 1908 (?) in Lodz, Poland.

Monatshefte für die Deutschen in Rußland. Founded in 1908 in Lodz, Poland. Adolf Eichler was publisher.

MOPR: Zeitschrift für Kampf und Arbeit der Internationalen Roten Hilfe. Published between 1926 and 1928 in Berlin, Germany.

Morgenstern. Founded in 1912 in Saratov (Bolshaya Kasachaya). Religious (presumably Evangelical) paper. Editor: B. Bauer


Moskauer Rundschau. Published between 1929 and 1933 in Moscow, Russia. Newspaper which was intended for foreign countries or German immigrants in the Soviet Union. Supplement: Wirtschaft und Technik.

Mosty. See Po Svetu

Nachrichten der deutschen und österreichisch-ungarischen revolutionären Arbeiter und Soldaten in Rußland. Published between 1918 and 1919 in Moscow, Russia, by prisoners of war.

Nachrichten. Founded in June 1918 in Saratov, Russia; then published from summer 1919 until 1922 in Marxstadt, Russia, and since 1922 in Engels, Russia. Newspaper of the district committee of the RCP (B) and the Executive committee of the ASSR of Volga Germans. In spring 1919, it emerged from Vorwärts and Kommunist (The German commissar’s office moved from Saratov to Katharinenstadt). As of 1 January 1927 it became a daily paper again (Editor: D. D. Schmidt). Largest newspaper of the Volga German Republic. Editors-in-Chief: H. Schulz, A. Reichert and D. Schmidt. Editors: Brubacher (1918 to 1919), Erich Kufeld (1918 to 1921?), Hermann Schulz (1924), A. Reichert (1925 to 1926). Until the deportation in 1941, it was a voice of the district committee of the CPSU (B) and the Supreme Soviet of Volga Germans, of the city committee of the CPSU (B) and the city Soviet of deputies of employees in Engels. Supplements: Gesetz und Leben (Pokrovsk since 1925?) and Der Dorfkorrespondent. Circulation: 6,000 in 1928; 8,000 in 1929.

Nachrichten. Published between 1945 and the end of 1949 by German prisoners of war.


Nachrichtenblatt des Ausschusses der deutschen Gruppen aus den Ländern Allrußlands. See Deutsche Post aus dem Osten.
Nash Mir. See Unsere Welt.

Nasha Gaseta (Unsere Zeitung). Founded in 1996 in Hannover, Germany. Verein der Juden aus der GUS in Deutschland e. V. is the publisher. “A Russian language paper in Germany, which reports on current events in politics, society and culture” (Publisher’s advertisement). Six issues a year for 39 DM (in the year 2000).

Nation im Aufbruch (Natsiya v Pochode). Published between 1939 and 1942 in Berlin, Germany. Was published in 1942 as volume 3. Presumably, it is about the Ukrainian nation.

Nation und Staat. Published between 1927 and 1939 in Vienna, Austria. It is not clear if this is a German Russian publication.

Naturbilder aus unserem Gebiet. Supplement to Unsere Wirtschaft.

Nazya v Pochode. See Nation im Aufbruch.

Das neue Armenien: Mitteilungen des armenischen Hilfskomitees zur Unterstützung ärztl. Mission und Evangelisation. Founded in 1920 in Lößnitzgrund (Did not find its location.) Volume 18 came out in 1925, while volume 15 came out in 1933 (perhaps after renaming it?)

Das neue Dorf. Published between 1925 and 1937 in Kharkov, Ukraine. Voice of the CC (CC) (B) of the Ukraine. Arose from a merger of Hammer und Pflug and the Rote Stern; [Another source: perhaps it was a supplement (to the Pravda?) or a result of the renaming of Die Wahrheit.] At first it was published twice a week; after 1926 three times a week. Circulation: 8,000 in 1928; 10,600 in 1929.

Neue Inländische Blätter. Riga, Latvia. Presumably was published (until?) 1918. Previously: Inländische Blätter.

Neue Kulturkorrespondenz: Informationsorgan für Kultur und Wirtschaft des neuen Rußland. Founded in 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Its successor was Das neue Rußland.

Das neue Leben. Published between 1927 and 1932.

Neue Nachrichten. Perhaps founded in 1918 in Berdyansk, Ukraine. Perhaps discontinued in the same year.

Das neue Rußland [Novaya Rossya]: Unparteiische Zeitung. Founded in 1920 in Vienna, Austria. Presumably discontinued after nine issues.


Neue Ukraine [Nova Ukraina]. Published between 1922 and 1928 in Berlin, Germany; Prague, Czechoslovakia.


Neue wöchentliche Unterhaltung größtenheils über Gegenstände der Literatur und Kunst. See Wöchentliche Unterhaltung für Liebhaber deutscher Lektüre in Rußland.

Neue Zeit (Novo(y)e Vremya). Weekly or biweekly. Founded in 1943 (?) in Moscow, Russia. Volume 3, 1945 and volume 14, 1956 were known.

Die neue Zeit. Founded in approximately 1920 in Tomsk, Russia. Published by Reich German prisoners of war.

Die neue Zeitung. Voice of the German section of the CC of the CP(B)U. Editor: L. Hochstöger. Was published until 1922.

Neuer Abreiß-Kalender. Founded in 1903 in Odessa, Ukraine. Louis Nitzsche was publisher and editor.


Neuer Hauswirtschaftskalender: Odessa Kalender. Published between 1863 and 1915. Perhaps since 1865 as Neuer Haus- und Landwirtschaftskalender . . .


Neues Leben (Novaya Shisnya). Founded in 1941 in Berlin, Germany. Presumably discontinued with the 17th or 18th edition.

Neues Rußland. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.

Neues Wort (Novo(y)e Slovo): Russische nationale Zeitung in Berlin. National paper in the German and Russian languages. A Russian weekly. Published between 1933 and 1944 in Berlin, Germany; also as Das neue Wort.

Neuland: Antireligiöse Zweiwochenschrift der Sowjetdeutschen/ Antireligiöse Wochenschrift der deutschen Werk tägigen/Monatschrift für Kultur und Lebensführung. Published between 1926 and 1934 in Kharkov, Ukraine. The German Section at the All-Ukrainian Central Council of the Verbandes der kämpfenden Gottlosen was the publisher. Popular-science magazine. Circulation of the first edition (1928?) was 1,200 copies; then 1,800 copies in 1928 (No. 10), 1,900 copies in 1929, 11,400 copies in 1931, 10,000 copies in 1932.

Novaya Berlinskaya. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.

Novaya Rossya. See Das neue Rußland

Novaya Shizny. See Neues Leben

Novo(y)e Slovo. See Neues Wort

Novo(y)e Vremya. See Neue Zeit

Odessaer [deutsche] Zeitung. Founded on 1 January 1863 in Odessa, Ukraine, by Louis Nitzsche. Publishing house: Karl und M. Kiesig (K. Kiessig?) one of the most significant German Russian newspapers. Founded as Odessaer Zeitung für Politik, Kunst, Handel, Industrie und Colonisation (as successor to Unterhaltungsblatt . . . ) A weekly (at first three times a week) until 1 January 1877 with a circulation of only 400 to 500 copies (although all mayor’s offices were initially required to subscribe). Daily as of 1 October 1877 (except on Sundays and holidays) in smaller format (in part with supplements). “The son of colonists Karl Wilhelm (1849-1929), who was the paper’s editor from 1892 until 1914, was the real life and soul of this paper” (The paper had also great success especially among colonists). In about 1905, circulation of 4,000 copies. Banned in 1914 or in October 1915 (10,000 subscribers). In 1918/1919 (or as of 6 October 1917) was once more briefly published (as volume 53). Supplements: Landwirtschaftliche Beilage, Ratgeber für Feld und Haus, Illustrierte Beilage and Unterhaltungsbeilage.

Ost-Express-TV. See Vostochnyy Express

Ostländische Monatschrift des Reichskommissars für das Ostland. Berlin, Germany (?), 1942 to 1944 (?)

Ostsee-Provinzen-Blatt für das Jahr . . . . Published between 1823 and 1827 in Riga, Latvia.


Ost-West-Kurs. Rodenbach, Palatinate, Germany. Published monthly. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.

Pädagogischer Anzeiger für Rußland. Published between1909 and 1915 in Reval, Estonia, and/or Riga. Continuation as Die baltische Schule.

Pädiatrie. Published between 1953 and 1955 in Berlin, Germany. Excerpt from the Russian paper Pediatrya.

Parteikonferenz der russischen kommunistischen Partei (Bolschewiki) des Gebietes der Wolgadeutschen. Marxstadt, Russia. One issue from 1921 is known.

Das Parteileben. Published between 1927 and 1931 in Engels, Russia.

Personalstatus der evangelisch-lutherischen und evangelisch-reformierten Kirche in Rußland. St. Petersburg, Russia. Issues from 1875 and 1910 are known.

Petrograder Nachrichten. Published between 1918 and 1919 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Rußland. Published between 1862 and 1897 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Publisher: Pharmaceutische Gesellschaft in St. Petersburg.

Philippus: Christlicher Abreißkalender. Published between 1903 and (?) in Beideck, Volga. Pastor Hugo Günther was editor and publisher.

Physikalische Zeitschrift der Sowjetunion. Published by Supreme Economic Council of the USSR [or Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for Heavy Industry in the USSR (?)]. Founded in 1932 in Moscow, Russia, and Kharkov, Ukraine. Discontinued in 1938 (with the 13th edition).

Pionier der “Zwei Welten.” See Zwei Welten

Po Svetu (Durch die Welt). Berlin, Germany. Published quarterly (in German). Editor-in-Chief: Jelena König. Postal address: Pädagogischer Zeitsschriftenverlag, Axel-Springer-Str. 54b, 10117 Berlin, Ph.: 030/20183592. Supplement for recent repatriates’ youths: Mosty (Brücken).

Die praktische Hausfrau. See Der Landwirt

Der praktische Landwirt. Organ des Allrussischen Mennonitischen Landwirtschaftlichen Vereins, Moscow, Russia. Appeared from May 1925 until December 1928 (or only until 1926). Monthly. Published by the All-Russian Mennonite Agricultural Society. Editor: P. Froese. One of the three non-Communist papers in the Soviet Union.

Pravo y Shisy. Supplement to: Trudovaya Pravda

Press Express. Founded in July 1997 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany. It has grown to 20 pages. In Russian. Topics: aside from culture and politics, also sexuality and information on events organized by its own concert agency.

Pressedienst Wolgadeutscher. See Deutsch-Wolgadeutscher Pressedienst

Die Probleme: Ukrainische Monatsschrift. Published between 1947 and 1948 in Munich, Germany. Published in the English, German and Ukrainian languages.

Q. R

Rabselykop. Supplement to Trudovaya Pravda.

Ratgeber für Feld und Haus. Presumably name of a supplement to the Neue Hauswirtschaftskalender.


Rein Info. Monthly (Circulation: 10,000 copies). Religiously oriented informational and advertisement paper. Consists primarily of reprints of German newspaper articles and a serialized German language course.

Revalische Zeitung. Reval, Estonia. Appeared before World War II.


Rigasche Rundschau. Riga, Latvia. Appeared before World War II.

Der rote Aufbau: [Halb-] Monatsschrift für Politik, Wirtschaft, Sozialpolitik und Arbeiterbewegung. Organ des Zentralkomitees der Internationalen Arbeiterhilfe. Founded in 1922 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued in 1932 (I am deleting “with volume 5 ?” since we have 1932 as a definite date). Continuation as Unsere Zeit.

Die rote Fahne (Krasno(y)e Znamya). Organ der deutschen Sektion des ZK der RCP (B)/ Organ des Zentralbüros der deutschen Sektionen beim ZK der RCP (B). Published between 1919 and 1922 or between 1925 and 1928 in Moscow, Russia.

Die rote Fahne. Founded on 16 June 1957 in Slavgorod, Russia. Successor newspaper: Die Arbeit. Regional daily paper (at first three times a week with a circulation of 6,000 copies. In the 80s only 3,000 copies). The first publisher was J. Schellenberg. Contributors: E. Günther and A. Kramer. Secretary to the editor: W. Spaar. Published twice a week in the Altay region. Editorial offices and print shop in Slavgorod but published in Barnaul. Since 1 January 1991 Zeitung für Dich.


Die rote Fahne. Engels, Russia. Editor: A. Loos. From 18 June 1924 it was published twice a month in Engels, Russia. After 1 January 1927 once a week. [Another source: Moscow 1919 to 1921.] A journal, which was discontinued as a result of the famine; afterward published by a youth organization [of the Volga Republic?] as a weekly.

Der rote Stern. Published between 1924 and December 1925 in Yekaterinoslav. See also Das Neue Dorf.

Rote Sturmfahne. Marxstadt, Russia. Before 1941.

Der Ruf. German translation of the Russian prison camp paper Klich. Published between 1941 and 1942 in Berlin, Germany.

Rul. See Unsere Welt

Die Rundschau. See Der Landwirt

Rundschau. Founded 1990 in Ulyanovsk, Russia, by Prof. Eugen N. Miller who also is the editor-in-chief. A weekly German Russian publication with eight pages; every fifth issue has sixteen pages.


Der Russisch-Deutsche Bote. A weekly for industry, trade and Russian-German relations. In Russian and German. Published between 1899 and 1905 in Berlin, Germany. Monthly supplement: Technische Nachrichten für Deutschland und Rußland.

Russische Bibliothek für Deutsche. Founded in 1831 in Reval, Estonia. Discontinued as early as with volume 3.

Russische Bibliothek zur Kenntnis des gegenwärtigen Zustandes der Literatur in Rußland. Published between 1772 and 1789 in St. Petersburg, Russia; Leipzig, Germany; Riga, Latvia. Discontinued with volume 11.

Russische Blätter. Publisher: Hans Harder

Der russische Brief. Russische Agentur für die Presse. Published between 1955 and 1956 or later in Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Das russische Buch. Founded in 1922 in Berlin, Germany. Was published in English, German and Russian.


Published between 1929/1930 and 1930/1931 in Bonn, Germany.

Russische medicinische Rundschau: Monatsschrift für die gesamte russische medicinische Wissenschaft und Literatur. Published between 1902/1903 and 1912 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued with volume 10.

Der russische Ökonomist: Wochenschrift. Published between 1922 and 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued with volume 11/12.

Der russische Ökonomist: Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Finanzen und Politik. Founded in 1923 in Berlin, Germany.

Russische Revue: (Internationale) Zeitschrift zur Kunde des geistigen Lebens in Rußland. Published between 1863 and 1864 in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Leipzig, Germany. Discontinued with volume 3.

Russische Sammlung für Naturwissenschaft und Heilkunst. Published between 1816 and 1817 in Riga, Russia, and Leipzig, Germany.

Russische Tageszeitung für Politik, Wirtschaft und Literatur (DNI). No further information available.

Russische Woche: Das antibolschewistische (russische) Nachrichtenblatt. Founded in 1933 in Berlin, Germany.

Russische Zeitung. See Volya Naroda.

Russische Zeitung. See Za Rodinu

Russischer Almanach für . . . . Founded in 1832/33 in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Russischer Bote. Published between 1915 and 1918 in Berlin, Germany.

Russischer evangelischer Pressedienst. Published between 1928 and 1934 in Dorpat, Estonia, and Riga, Latvia. Continued publication as Evangelium und Osten.

Russischer evangelischer Pressedienst. Founded in 1933 (Uli wants to keep it as 2 entries)

**Russkaya Evropa.** Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates.


**Russky Berlin.** Potsdamer Str. 100, 10785 Berlin, Germany. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. Since July 1997 Russkaya Germanya.

**Russland und wir: Antikommunistische deutsch-russische Zeitschrift.** Published between 1953 and 1954 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany, and Berlin, Germany. Successor to Deutsch-russische Stoßrichtung.

**Rußland unter Alexander dem Ersten: Eine historische Zeitschrift.** Published between 1804 and 1808 in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Leipzig, Germany. Discontinued with volume 9.


**Der Rußlanddeutsche: Berichterstatter über Kultur, Politik und Wirtschaft in Rußland.** Published between 1933 and 1934 in Hamburg, Germany. Presumably was published monthly.

**Der Rußlanddeutsche: Blatt für die Deutschen aus Rußland in Süd-Amerika.** Founded in 1928.

**Der Rußlanddeutsche. Semanario El Ruso-Aleman.** First and only paper for German Russians in South America. Published weekly between 1929/1930 and ? in Lucas Gonzales. Issues from 1931/1932 (Volume 3) and 1937/1938 (Volume 9) are known.

**Rußlanddeutscher Literaturkalender.** Founded in 1997 in Bonn, Germany. Published annually. The previously existing Literaturkreis der Deutschen aus Rußland is the publisher.

**Rußlands Erwachen: Organ [der/] des Russischen National-Sozialistischen [Bewegung/] Gedankens.** Founded in 1933 in Berlin, Germany, and discontinued the same year after volume 11.

**Ruthenia oder [...] Jahrgang der Sankt Petersburger Monatsschrift.** Published between 1807 and 1810 in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Mitau, Latvia. Continued as Ruthenia oder Deutsche Monatsschrift in Rußland.

**Ruthenia oder Deutsche Monatsschrift in Rußland.** Founded in 1811 in Mitau, Latvia, and Riga, Latvia. Discontinued for good the same year. Previously known as Ruthenia oder [...] Jahrgang der Sankt Petersburger Monatsschrift.

**Ruthenische Revue: Halbjahreschrift. Im Auftrag des Ruthenischen Nationalkomitees.** Published between 1903 and 1905 in Vienna, Austria. Continued as Ukrainische Rundschau.


**Šakhter - Shakhtyor: Zeitschrift für russische Bergarbeiter in Deutschland.** Founded in 1942 in Berlin, Germany, and Essen, Germany.

**Sammlung der Gesetzesbestimmungen und Verfügungen der Arbeiter- und Bauernregierung der Autonomen SSR der Wolgadeutschen und der verbindlichen Verordnungen des Pokrowskler Stadtrates und Kantonvollzugskomitee.** Founded in 1926 in Pokrovsk, Russia.

**Saratowsche Deutsche Volkszeitung.** See Saratower Deutsche Zeitung.
Saratower Deutsche Zeitung. Founded in 1766 in Saratov, Russia, by Gottlieb Bauer and E. Exe. Discontinued in 1767. Next attempt between 13 October 1864 and 1866 (as Saratow'sche Deutsche Volkszeitung with heavy attacks on Lutheran members of the clergy). Founded again in October 1906. Renamed Deutsche Volkszeitung, Saratow'sche [or Saratower] Deutsche Volkszeitung and Volkszeitung. Publishing house H. Schellhorn & Co. was the publisher. Heads among others: Adolf Lane (in about 1906), Pastor Johannes Schleuning. Supplements: Unsere Landwirtschaft and Hausfreund. More than 5,000 regular subscribers. Banned in summer 1916 (or already in 1912 or 1915?) Briefly existed again from the February until the October Revolution (one issue as Saratower Deutsche Volkszeitung). Another source: in Saratov from July to December 1917 (or until 1918) as Deutsche Volkszeitung by the CC of Volga Germans (Editor: J. Schleuning).

Shakhtyor. See Šakhter

Schulblatt für die deutschen Kolonien in Rußland: Monatsschrift zur Förderung des Schulwesens und der Lehrerbildung. Founded in 1912 in Prischib, Tauria (Another source: founded in 1912/1913 in Taganrog, Russia). Founded by German teachers and pedagogues. Matthias Schmidt was publisher. Not only for pedagogues. Banned by the government after volume 4 (Another source: published only until volume 5).


Schule und Leben. Supplement to Unsere Wirtschaft

Schule und Sprache. See Zwei Welten

Set bereit. Engels, Russia. Founded in the mid or late 20s. Editor: Reinhard Kölln. Newspaper for The Red Pioneers. After 1 August 1925, it was published twice a month.

Der sibirische Bote. Weekly. Ceased to exist on 31 December 1917 on the order of the Omsk soviet for being a voice for espionage.

Die Sowjetfrau: Zeitschrift für gesellschaftliches Leben und Politik, Literatur und Kunst. Published by the (Antifascist) Committee of Women in the Soviet Union (and by the CC of Unions in the Soviet Union). Published between 1945 and 1956 or later in Moscow, Russia.

Sowjetstudien. Research Institute of the USSR. Founded in 1956 or later in Munich, Germany.

Sowjetunion: Illustrierte Monatsschrift. Published between 1950 and 1956 or later in Moscow, Russia. Continuation of UdSSR im Bau.

Sowjetunion heute. Press department of the embassy of the USSR in Austria. Published in 1955 or later in Vienna, Austria.


Der sozialistische Bote. No further information available.

Sozialistische Landwirtschaft: Zeitschrift für Hebung und sozialistische Umgestaltung der Landwirtschaft. Published between 1930 and 1931 in Moscow, Russia.

Sozialistischer Vormarsch. Mentioned in approximately 1935 in the Odessa district.


Spiel und Arbeit. Published between 1919 and 1921 (or January to July 1920) in the Volga district. Head: A. Mattern. Childrens' magazine, which was discontinued as a result of the famine.

SSS na stroike (USSR under construction). Illustrated monthly. Published between 1930 and 1941, and in 1949 in Moscow, Russia. No issues were printed between 1942 and 1948. Continued as Sowjetunion.

St. Petersburger Zeitung. Founded by the Academy of Sciences German professors employed at the academy were the editors. From 1859 to 1874 edited by Clemens Friedrich Meyer; from 1874 until its ban in 1915 by the well-known Baltic-German family of journalists von Kügelen (around 1906: Paul von K.). Feuilleton: Belletristische Blätter (1853-1855). Small supplement: Magazin für die Kunde des geistigen und sittlichen Lebens in Rußland. New edition on 14 August 1991. Five thousand copies which were sold nationwide. Every week eight pages in German and Russian. Financially supported by the Federal Republic (of Germany).

St. Petersburgische Zeitung. Founded at the initiative of the Czar in 1727 and published between 1727 and 1914 in St. Petersburg, Russia. It started up again in 1991. It is the first newspaper in Russia. Publisher: Deutsche Gesellschaft St. Petersburg. Editor-in-chief: Yuri Kocherevsky. This monthly
has a circulation of 7,000 copies. It is free of charge and available in many St. Petersburg hotels.

**St. Petersburger Herold.** Published between 1875 and 1914. Editor: Eduard Kretschmann.

**Das St. Petersburgische [Petersburger] Evangelische Sonntagsblatt.** Founded in 1858 (or possibly in 1864) in St. Petersburg, Russia. Founder: Pastor P. Seeberg. Discontinued in 1913 with volume 56.

**Der Sturmschritt:** Monatsschrift für kommunistische Literatur und Kunst. Organ der deutschen Sektion des Allukrainischen Verbandes proletarischer Bauernschriftsteller „Pflug“. Organisationskomitee des Allukrainischen Verbandes der Sowjetschriftsteller. Founded between 1930 and 1935 in Kharkov, Ukraine.

**Südrussischer Bürgerkalender auf das Jahr nach Christi Geburt.** Founded in 1913 in Riga, Latvia.

**Technik.** See Zwei Welten

**Technische Nachrichten für Deutschland und Rußland.** See Der Russisch-Deutsche Bote

**Theologisch-Pastorales Beiheft.** See Mittheilungen und Nachrichten für die evangelische Kirche in Rußland

**Der Transnistriendeutsche.** Possibly published between 1941 and 1944.


**Die Trompete:** deutsche Kinderzeitung. Published in Kharkov between 1927 and 1933 by Organ des Zentralbüros für kommunistische Kinderbewegung und des Volksbildungskommissariats der Ukraine. Bi-weekly magazine for mature schoolchildren and pioneers.


**Trud** (Die Arbeit): *Russische Zeitung für Arbeiter aus dem Osten*. Published between 1942 and 1943 in Berlin, Germany.

**Trudovaya Pravda.** Founded in 1920 in Engels, Russia. Later was published three times a week. Supplements: *Pravo y Shisny* and *Rabselykop*.


**Der Ukrainer:** Wochenzeitung für [Ostarbeiter/] ukrainische Arbeiter. Published between 1942 and 1944 in Berlin, Germany.

**Ukraine-Zeitung:** Neueste Nachrichten für die Heeresgruppe Kiew. Published weekdays in 1918 and 1919 in Vienna, Austria.

**Der ukrainische Bauer.** Founded in 1954 in Munich, Germany. Was published at least until 1957.

**Ukrainische Blätter:** Zeitschrift für die politischen und kulturellen Bestrebungen des ukrainischen Volkes. Published between 1916 and 1918 in Vienna, Austria.

**Das ukrainische Buch:** Jahrbuch für Buchkunde. Published between 1937 and 1940 in Cracow, Poland, and Lvov, Ukraine.

**Ukrainische Chronik.** Published between 1946 and 1948, and from 1953 to 1954 in Augsburg, Germany. Started again with volume 1 in 1953.

**Ukrainische Korrespondenz.** Published between 1917 and 1918 in Vienna, Austria. Successor to *Ukrainisches Korrespondenzblatt*.

**Ukrainische Nachrichten.** Founded in 1922 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued in 1923 with issue 56.
Ukrainische Nachrichten. Founded in 1945 in Neu-Ulm, Germany. Was published at least until 1957.

Ukrainische Nachrichten: Mitteilungen des Bundes zur Befreiung der Ukraine. Published between 1914 and 1919 in Vienna, Austria.

Ukrainische Orthodoxe Nachrichten. Founded in 1941 in Kholm, Russia.


Ukrainische Stimme. Published between 1948 and 1949 in Munich, Germany.

Ukrainische Wirklichkeit. Published between 1940 and 1943 in Berlin, Germany, and Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Ukrainische Zeitung. Published between 1929 and 1930 in Berlin, Germany.

Ukrainischer Bote: Organ der Ukrainischen Nationalen Vereinigung e.V. Published between 1936 and 1940 in Berlin, Germany.

Ukrainischer Pressedienst. German edition. Published between 1937 and 1940 in Berlin, Germany.

Ukrainisches Korrespondenzblatt. Published between 1914 and 1916 in Vienna, Austria. Continued as Ukrainische Korrespondenz.


Unser Blatt: Christliche Monatsschrift. Moscow, Russia. Published from October 1925 to July 1928 under K. K. Martens and A. H. Ediger; 2,500 copies. Eventually, newspaper of the Allgemeine Mennonitische Landwirtschaftsverein (like this one, banned on 9 August 1928). Another source: Published on behalf of the Allgemeine Bundeskonferenz der Mennoniten-Gemeinden der SSSR. One of three Non-Communist German papers in the Soviet Union. Continuation of Die Arbeit (See also Die Arbeit). Successor to Deutsche Zentralzeitung.

Unsere Kirche: Monatsschrift für die evangelisch-lutherischen Gemeinden in Rußland. Published on behalf of the Supreme Church Council. Founded in 1927 in Moscow, Russia. Banned in March 1929 (at this time it was the only German-language newspaper of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the Soviet Union). One of three non-Communist German newspapers in the Soviet Union.

Unsere Landwirtschaft. Supplement to Saratower Deutsche Zeitung.

Unsere Welt (Nash Mir): Illustriertes Sonntagsblatt der russischen demokratischen Tageszeitung “Rul.” Published between 1914 and 1925 in Berlin, Germany. Supplement to Rul.

Unsere Wirtschaft. Possibly published between 1918 and 1925 or between 1922 and 1927 in Engels, Russia. On 1 January 1922 continued the Bauernzeitung. Bi-monthly journal.

Unsere Wirtschaft: Illustrierte Halbmonatsschrift. Organ der Oekonomischen Beratung des Gebietes der Wolgadeutschen. Published between 1922 and 1927 in Engels, Russia, and Marxstadt, Russia.

Unsere Wirtschaft: Illustrierte Wochenschrift zur Aufklärung der Landbevölkerung in Land- und Wirtschaftsfragen, sowie in Wissenschaft, Kultur und Technik. Founded in 1922 in Engels, Russia, at the Volga German state publishing house Nemgosizdat. Was published at least until 1927.


Unsere Zeit. Founded in 1906 in Kamyshin, Volga. Was published from 5 April to 14 May or 5 March to 15 May 1906 (17 issues). Publisher: Joh. Fritzler.

Unsere Zeit. Published between 1933 and 1935 in Paris, France. Successor to Der rote Aufbau.
Unter dem Banner des Marxismus. Published by Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer Arbeiter in der UdSSR between 1925 and 1936 in Moscow, Russia; Leningrad, Russia; Berlin, Germany; Vienna, Austria.

Unterhaltungsblatt für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland. Odessa, Ukraine. Published between 1845 and 1860 (or 1846 and 1863, 1845 and approximately 1870). First official voice of colonists. Monthly. The Landwirtschaftliche Verein and the Fürsorgekomitee Odessa were the publishers. In 1847 Eugen von Hahn left its publishing to the colonist Joh. H. Sonderegger. Was limited to entertainment and instruction in agricultural matters. Price: 60 Kopeks per year (= twelve issues of one sheet). Circulation: 200 copies (all mayor’s offices were required to subscribe). In 1861 (or shortly before 1870), presumably discontinued because of a lack of subscriptions. Later papers: Odessaer Zeitung; supplement: Wirthschafts-Kalender für deutsche Ansiedler . . . ; see also Neuer Haus- und ...

V

Das Vaterland. See Weißruthenische Zeitung

Vedomosti. Founded in 1996 in Dortmund, Germany. Published twice a month. Geared to newly immigrated recent repatriates. “Contains many reports from Germany, a whole page of letters to the editor, beauty tips, and a TV-page.” Circulation: 28,000 copies.

Vereinigtes Kaukasien. See United Caucasus


Der Vereinskalender auf das Jahr 1918. Founded in 1918 in Mariental on the Karaman River. Publisher: Volksverein der deutschen Katholiken an der Wolga.

Verkündungsblatt des Reichskommissars für das Ostland. Published between 1942 and 1944 in Riga, Latvia. Continued as Verordnungsblatt des . . . .

Verordnungsblatt des Reichskommissars für das Ostland. Published between 1941 and 1944 in Riga, Latvia. Continued as Verkündungsblatt des . . . .


Die Völkerfreiheit. Founded in 1919 in Kiev, Ukraine. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

Volkauflklärung: Pädagogische Zeitschrift. Founded in November 1919 in Marxstadt, Russia. Published by the Department of Education of the executive committee of “Arbeitskommune” der Volga Germans. Was published only once.

Volkbildung. Published between 1919 and 1921 in the Volga district (?). A paper which was discontinued as a result of the famine.

Der Volksbote. Founded in 1874 in Saratov on the Volga. Published by Pastor H. Günther (1874-1884). Religious newspaper. Was printed in Beideck on the Volga from 1884 until 1915, under the code name Der Friedensbote. The Jugendfreund was a companion paper.

Volksfreund. Published between 1917 and 1918 (?) in Halbstadt.

Volksfreund. Kalender für das Jahr . . . . Published between 1910 and 1911 in Saratov.


Volkzeitung. See Saratower Deutsche Zeitung


Voprosy y Otvety (Fragen und Antworten.) Kalletal (?) Proprietor: Nikolai Neufeld. Issued every two months. Tips and explanations on life in Germany, income tax, federal constitutional law, and other items are given in 24 pages.
**Vorwärts**: Organ der Sozialisten des deutschen Wolgagebietes. Founded in 1918 (March to June) in Saratov. For the first time published by the German commissar’s office. “First Bolshevik paper in the Volga German district.” In spring 1919 combined with Kommunist to Nachrichten.

**Vostochny Express**: Ost-Express. Ahlen, Germany. Weekly bilingual paper. “Independent Russian language paper for politics and culture with analyses and comments on current events, interviews and background reports” (Publishers’s advertisement). The supplement Ost-Express-TV (detailed TV-program) is sold separately.


**Die Wahrheit**. Possibly connected with Das neue Dorf. Discontinued in 1937.

**Wandering Volhynians**. Founded in 1987. Quarterly with 24 pages in English. Topics: genealogy, history and cultural heritage of descendants of Germans who migrated to and through Congress Poland and Volhynia. Ron Neuman and Ewald Wuschke are the publishers. Circulation: initially 18 subscribers but grew to more than 600 in 1996.

**Der Weg zum Sieg** (Ślach Peremohy).


**Weiβruthenische Rundschau** (Belaruski Zbornik)

**Weiβruthenisches Wort** (Belaruskae Slova)

**Die Weltbefreiung**. Founded approximately in 1918 in Penza, Russia. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

**Die Welt-Kommune**. Founded in 1919 in Kharkov and Kiev, Ukraine. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

**Welt-Post**. Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. For Volga Germans.

**Wir selbst**: Almanach des Arbeitskreises deutscher Autoren aus Rußland. German Russian literary magazine. Edited by Autorenkreis der Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland and published by the Landsmannschaft. Successor to the Almanach.

**Wirtschafts-Kalender für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland auf das Jahr . . .** Published between 1857 and 1869 in Odessa, Russia. Supplement to: Unterhaltungsblatt für deutsche Ansiedler im südlichen Rußland.

**Wirtschaft und Recht** (Hospodarstvo ta pravo)

**Wissenschaftliches Sammelwerk der Ukrainischen Freien Universität in München**. For further information, please consult Bruhn.

**Wöchentliche Unterhaltung für Liebhaber deutscher Lektüre in Rußland**. Published between 1805 and 1807 in Mitau, Latvia. After volume 6 (1807) continued as Neue wöchentliche Unterhaltung größtentheils über Gegenstände der Literatur und Kunst.

**WOKS Mitteilungen**. See Kultur und Leben.

**Der Wolgabote**: Kalender für die deutschen Ansiedler an der Wolga. Founded approximately in 1873 in Saratov on the Volga by Kymmel. Publisher: Winkler. Editions from 1877 (Volume 4) and 1909 (Volume 27) are known. Another source: volumes 1 to 33 appeared from 1833 to 1915.

**Wolgadeutsche Monatshefte**. Monatschrift für Kultur und Wirtschaft der Wolgadeutschen/ Unabhängige Wochenschrift für die kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Förderung der Wolgadeutschen. Published between 1922 and 1924 in Berlin, Germany (1924: Neuhof near Berlin). Publisher was the Verein der Wolgadeutschen. Publishing house: Bernard und Graefe.

**Wolgadeutsche Zeitung**. Mentioned in the 1920s or 1930s.

**Der Wolgadeutsche**: Unabhängige Wochenschrift für die kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Förderung des Wolgadeutschtums. Published between June 1922 and 1 February 1924 in Berlin, Germany at first as a newspaper, then as a monthly. Published by Wolgadeutsche An- und Verkaufsgenossenschaft. Volumes 1 and 2 (1922 and 1923), volume 3 and later: Neuhof near Berlin, Germany.

**Wolgadeutscher Pressedienst**. Published between 1927 and 1932 (?) in Engels, Russia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magazine/Title</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolgadeutsches Schulblatt</strong></td>
<td>Founded in 1927 (Another source: founded in 1922) in Engels, Russia. Monthly. Editors: J. Schönfeld, Adam Emich and A. Losinger. Published by Volkskommissariat für Aufklärung der autonomen sozialistischen Sowjet Republik der Wolgadeutschen. Was read by more than 2,000 German teachers (also outside of the Volga district). Guide for training and work. Published by the Nemgosizdat publishing house. Discontinued in 1929 (Volume 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolgakalender</strong></td>
<td>Founded in 1873 in the Volga district. Calendar. Published in 1873 by S. Bonwetsch and Th. Höltz (later H. Günther). First successful newspaper (?) in the Volga district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolhynien</strong></td>
<td>Zeitung für Wolhynien. Published between 1941 and 1943 in Rovno, Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolhyniendeutscher Bote [Wolhynischer Bote]</strong></td>
<td>Evangelisch-lutherisches Gemeindeblatt für Wolhynien. 1929 - ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolhynische Hefte</strong></td>
<td>Publisher: Historischer Verein Wolhynien.&quot; Possibly edited by Karl Hugo Schmidt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Das Wort: literarische Monatsschrift</strong></td>
<td>Published between 1936 and 1939 in Moscow, Russia, by the Jourgaz Verlag. Paper which was intended for foreign countries or German immigrants in the Soviet Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X, Y, Z</strong></td>
<td>Za Rodinu. No further information available. See also Russische Zeitung . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zehn Jahre Wolgadeutsche Autonomie 1918-1928</strong></td>
<td>Founded in 1928 in Pokrovsk, Russia. Discontinued the same year with issue 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zeitschrift für Kampf und Arbeit der Internationalen Roten Hilfe</strong></td>
<td>See MOPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zeitung der Deutschen Kirgistan</strong></td>
<td>Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany (Mentioned in 1999.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Die Zeitung der Wolgadeutschen</strong></td>
<td>Founded in 1991 in Saratov on the Volga. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zeitung für Dich</strong></td>
<td>A weekly. Editor-in-chief: Maria Alexenko. Published since 1991. See Rote Fahne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zemlyaki</strong></td>
<td>Am Lehmstich 4, 32689 Kalletal, Germany. Proprietor: Nikolai Neufeld. &quot;Russian language paper in Germany which reports on politics, public life and all matters of recent repatriates in Germany.&quot; – Publisher’s advertisement. Twelve issues in the year 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zerkalo Zagadok (Mirror of Secrets)</strong></td>
<td>Founded in 1995 in Berlin, Germany. Editor: Matthias Schwartz. A magazine on culture and politics. Jewish-Russian emigration is the most important topic of a widely-read paper with a circulation of 1,000 copies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zu der neuen Schule</strong></td>
<td>Pädagogische Monatsschrift/Deutsche Lehrerzeitschrift. Monthly. Published by the German Central offices of the education commissar’s office of the RSFSR and the USSR and the educational peoples’ commissar’s offices of the Volga German Republic. Published between 1925 and 1926 (?) in Moscow, Russia, or Engels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zukunft</strong></td>
<td>Marxstadt, Russia. Discontinued after a few issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zukunft</strong></td>
<td>Wesentliches Rußland: Organ der russischen Volkseinigung. Founded in 1921 in Berlin, Germany. The 22nd issue from 1922 is still known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zum Kommunismus.</strong></td>
<td>Organ des Gebietskomitees des RKJV (did not find what this stands for) der Wolgadeutschen. Founded in 1919 in Marxstadt, Russia. Teenage magazine. Editor: D. Schmidt. Discontinued in 1920 or 1921 as a result of the famine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addendum to Chapter 10. Publications

German Language Newspapers in North America:

The following is not an exhaustive listing of all German language newspapers in North America. The list has been limited to those newspapers most likely to have been read by Germans from Russia, either in North America, or back in Russia through copies mailed to relatives and/or to correspondents of the newspapers; and to those newspapers for which publication information has been found. Copies of many of these newspapers have survived to be microfilmed by various state and provincial historical societies and archives. The list is not presented in alphabetical order in order to retain as much as possible the regional location aggregations of these North American German language newspapers.

Data on North and South Dakota newspapers included herein has been adapted from “The Black Sea Germans in the Dakotas” by George Rath, 1977; the North Dakota State Historical Society website; the South Dakota State Historical Society website; and from Community History Books. Other contributors to this listing include Harold Alles, Lincoln, NE, and Howard Krushel, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Information on Mennonite newspapers was adapted from a website article, Die Mennonitische Rundschau und andere Zeitschriften der Mennoniten-Brüder, Abe Dueck, June 2003. Other sources for information on German language papers outside the Dakotas, which have not been included in this listing, can be found in The German-Language Press in America, by Carl Wittke, University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky, 1957; and Geht ihr den Vorzug: The German-language Press of North and South Dakota, Anton H. Richter, South Dakota History, 10, Summer 1980, pp. 180-209. – Thomas A. Stangl, Sterling, VA and Allyn R. Brosz, Washington, DC.

A. North and South Dakota German Language Newspapers
[adapted from G. Rath; additions from SD State Historical Society website]

Dakota Freie Presse – Dakota Free Press
Oldest and most important newspaper for Germans from Russia in America. Organized in 1873, Yankton, Dakota Territory; transferred to Aberdeen, SD in 1906, by Friedrich Sallet; who moved it to New Ulm, MN in 1920. An early editor and printer was Salomon Wenzlaff. Gustav Mauser was an assistant editor after leaving the Eureka Rundschau in 1927. After Sallet, it was purchased by National Weeklies in 1932, and placed under two editors - H.E. Fritsch, Winona, MN, and John Brendel, Bismarck, ND. Brendel directed the publication of the paper until his death in 1946. The newspaper ceased publication in 1954 as an independent paper.

Dakota Rundschau – Dakota Review, and associated newspapers
Established in 1909 in Eureka, SD by Gustav Mauser, a native of Hoffnungstal, Cherson, South Russia, as the Eureka Volkszeitung. Mauser was joined as co-editor by Otto H. Froh, native of Hamburg, Germany. By 1912, the newspaper was reconstituted as the Dakota Rundschau, with the Volkszeitung as an insert, which ceased after the first six months. Circulation grew to over 5,000 before WW I, which reduced its circulation to 2,000. Mauser and Froh purchased the English language The Northwest Blade, and combined publication of the two papers in Winona, MN; however, their partnership dissolved in 1927. Froh continued publishing The Northwest Blade. Elements of the Eureka Rundschau briefly continued as part of Das Nordlicht (The Northlight), which had been established in Bismarck, ND in 1920; and as the Volkszeitung (Organ der Deutschen), which was part of the Mandan Volkszeitung, published in Bismarck, ND, since 1885. All these newspapers were combined under the name Dakota Rundschau, by National Weeklies in 1927, with John Brendel as editor. In 1932 the paper was combined with the Dakota Freie Presse.

Der Volksfreund – The People’s Friend
Founded in 1890 by Rev. Father T.L. Rabsteineck, Dickinson, ND. Bought in 1903 by the Benedictine Fathers of Richardton, ND, who sold it in 1924, when it was combined with the Nord Dakota Herold of Dickinson.

Die Deutsche Zukunft – The German Future
Founded in 1898 by August Vetterlein, Dickinson, ND. Merged into the Nord Dakota Herold of Dickinson in 1914.

Nord Dakota Herold – North Dakota Herald
Established in 1907 and published weekly in Dickinson, ND, with primary control by Catholic priests. Edited after 1911 by Johan A. Nadolski, native of Danzig, Germany, who came to America in 1888. During WW I it was temporarily printed in English.

Die Wacht am Missouri – The Watch on the Missouri
First printed in Mandan, ND in 1899. Later changed its name to Die Wacht am Missouri und Hebron Anzeiger, printed in Hebron, ND. In its later years was published in both English and German. After the U.S. entered WW I, it changed its name to Hebron Herold, which is currently publishing in English only.

Dakota Staatszeitung —The Dakota State News
Established in Denhoff, ND in 1905 by F.J. Kehrer, from Bessarabia, who was an agent for the Dakota Freie Presse. By 1909 it had moved to McClusky, ND. In 1911 it
changed its name to *Die Staatspresse* and began to publish in both German and English. It ceased publication in Sep 1912—apparently because of the failure of equipment needed to run the linotype and printing press [see GRHS Heritage Review, Vol. 11, No.3, Sep 1981, page 40].

**Der Deutsche Pioneer – The German Pioneer**
Published and edited by Bernard Oppenhoem in New Salem, ND, for a brief time. It carried considerable correspondence from Germany and Russia.

**Die Staats Presse – The State Press**
Published by the Gross Brothers in Fargo, ND before 1903. Only known files cover November 1903 to September 1906, with coverage of the Russo-Japanese War.

**Woechentlicher Volksfreund – Weekly People’s Friend**
Published in Medina, ND by W.N. Ney starting in 1915.

**Der Deutsche Republikaner – The German Republican**
First published in 1889 in Ashley, ND by Leopold Gruninger. By 1904 was published in both German and English. Ceased operations in 1913.

**The Wishek News**
Not a German newspaper, it was established in 1901 by A.P. Guy and Fred McCartney; but it had special page devoted entirely to German called "Wischeker Nachrichten" edited by L. Grueninger from Ashley, ND, in 1908-1910. Through numerous owner-publishers the newspaper continued to print a German language section until it was sold in 1944 to the *Ashley Tribune*.

**The Ashley Tribune**
Established in 1901 by Clyde J. Pryor, and eventually took over *Der Deutsche Republikaner* and formed the *Ashley Tribune and McIntosh Republican* The German section was a repetition of the English section. In 1922 it was taken over by Walter Froh, son of Otto Froh, the co-editor with Gustav Mauser on the *Eureka Rundschau*. He continued to publish part of the newspaper in German until 1945. Merged with *Wishek News*.

**Der Staats-Anzeiger – The State Gazette**
Established in 1906 at Rugby, ND. After 1912, it was published in Bismarck, ND on Tuesdays and Fridays by Frank L. Brandt from Leipzig, Germany. Since Mr. Brandt was silent about the events in Russia after WW I, his newspaper was permitted into Russia while others such as the *Dakota Freie Presse* and *Nord Dakota Herold*, were not. Up to three pages of each issue were devoted to letters from Russia. Gustav Mauser was an assistant editor after leaving the *Eureka Rundschau* in 1927. In 1930, Brandt sold the newspaper to Peter Publications of Omaha, Nebraska, which also bought out *National Weeklies* in 1964. Peters combined *Staats-Anzeiger* with the *Die Welt Post*. The *Staats-Anzeiger* and the *Die Welt Post* were still in publication together into the 1970s as the last German Russian press in the U.S.

**Aberdeen Daily American**
Published daily in English and German, ca 1910, Aberdeen, SD; added weekly “German War News” in German in 1915; suspended in 1921, resumed in 1923; merged with *Aberdeen Daily News* to form *Aberdeen Evening News* and *Aberdeen Morning American*.

**Neue Deutsche Presse — New German Press**
Published weekly in German, ca 1910-1918, Aberdeen, SD.

**Bowdle Pioneer**
Published weekly in English since 1886, Bowdle, SD; 1916-1917 issues have articles in German.

**Dakota Staats-Zeitung — Dakota State News**
Published weekly in German, Watertown, SD; issues exist for 1891-1892.

**Sued Dakota Nachrichten — South Dakota News**
Published weekly in German, 1891-1900, in both Sioux Falls and Mitchell, SD as separate editions; issues for Mitchell edition are available 1891-1896; for the Sioux Falls edition 1896-1900; merged in 1900 with *Deutscher Herold* to form *Sued-Dakota Nachrichten und Herold*.

**Sued Dakota Nachrichten und Herold — South Dakota News and Herald**
Published weekly in German, 1900-1901, Sioux Falls, SD; formed in 1900 by union of *Deutscher Herold* and *Sued Dakota Nachrichten*; continued in 1901 as the *Nachrichten Herold*.

**Nachrichten-Herold — News-Herald**
Published weekly in German, 1901-1907, Sioux Falls, SD; continued by the *Deutscher Herold*.

**Deutscher Herold — German Herald**
Published weekly in German and English, before 1900, Sioux Falls, SD; united with *Sued Dakota Nachrichten* in 1900; then continued the *Nachrichten-Herold* in 1907-1918.
Sued Dakota Wahrheit und Staats-Zeitung — South Dakota Truth and State News  
Published weekly in German and English, Pierre, SD; only 1904 issues available.

Eureka Post (German Edition)  
Published weekly in German as a companion to the English Eureka Post, ca 1904-1912, Eureka, SD.

Java Herald and the Rising Sun  
Published weekly in English and German, 1903-1904, Java, SD; continued by The Java Herald, in 1904.

Der Java Herold  
Published weekly in German as a companion to the English The Java Herald, 1904-1910, Java, SD; all issues except 1910 missing.

Lesterville Ledger  
Published weekly in English and German, before 1915-1920, Lesterville, SD; continued by Yankton Public Opinion.

B. Other North Dakota Newspapers. [adapted from ND State Historical Society website]

Buffalo Express  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Buffalo, ND, 1910-1943, by Wm. Knight; absorbed by Cass County Tribune and Tower City Topics.

Davenport News  
Published weekly in English and German, in Davenport, ND, 1911-1919, by A.B. Qualey & H.G. Broten; merged with Red River Valley Register.

Daily Argus  
Published daily in English and some columns in German, in Fargo, ND and Moorhead, MN, 1880-1896, by A.W. Edwards.

Fryburg Pioneer  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Fryburg, ND, 1913-1919, by Thurston & Tharalson; merged with the Billings County Herald to form the Billings County Pioneer.

The Leonard Journal  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Leonard, ND, 1910-1919, by John Van Arnam.

Munich Herald  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Munich, ND, 1910-1920, by G. Grimson.

Sarles Advocate  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Sarles, ND, 1905-1927, by George W. Drowley; merged with Western Cavalier County Independent to form Western Cavalier County Advocate.

The Dodge Dispatch  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Dodge, ND, 1916-1921, by Ranney Publishing Co.; absorbed by Golden Valley American.

The Killdeer Herald  
Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Killdeer, ND, in 1915, by I.L. Doherty; ceased operations in 1983, absorbed by Dunn County Herald.

Emmons County Free Press  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, later a “German Department” called Emmons County Freie Presse, in Linton, ND, 1915-1925, by J.M. Stewart; merged with the Emmons County Republican.

Reynolds Enterprise  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Reynolds, ND, 1908-1926, by K.B. Williams; continued by Red River Valley Citizen.

New Leipzig Sentinel  
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in New Leipzig, ND, 1910-1975, by Fred Schoensigel; absorbed by Grant County News (Elgin, ND). In 1913, issued a German language sheet, Die Wacht am Cannon Ball.

Raleigh Herald  
Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Raleigh, ND, 1911-1918, by C.H. Knight; merged with the Leith Index and included a supplement, The Freda Press; absorbed by Grant County Leader.
The Shields Enterprise
Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Shields, ND, 1910-1923, by C. Christenson; absorbed by The Elgin News.

The Burt Echo
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Burt, ND, 1911-1919, by F. B. Hitch.

The American German
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Havelock, ND, 1915-1918, by Havelock Printing Co.; continued as The Havelock Journal.

The Mott Pioneer Press
Published weekly in English with a German section (July 1912-Sept 1917), in Mott, ND, 1907-1994, by S.J. Small; merged with Hettinger County Herald and Slope Messenger to form the Herald (New England, ND).

The Mott Spotlight
Published weekly in English with some pages in German, in Mott, ND, 1912-1917, by John T Charmley; absorbed by The Mott Pioneer Press.

Dawson Press
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Dawson, ND, 1911-1919, by Safford & Gunderson; continued by Kidder County Farmers Press.

The Robinson Times
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Robinson, ND, 1913-1918, by Jackson D. Reeves.

The Dickey Reporter
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Dickey, ND, 1902-1922, by J.D. Rainey; absorbed by LaMoure County Chronicle.

The Jud Leader
Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Jud, ND, 1907-1919, by Jud Publishing Co.

Logan County Argus.
Published weekly in English and German, in Napoleon, ND, 1932-1933, by L.W. McQuary.

The Anamoose Progress
Published weekly in English and German, in Anamoose and Drake, ND, 1899-1972, by Geo. H. Iseminger; merged with Drake Register.

Drake Register
Published weekly in English and German, in Drake, ND, 1920-1972, by Mrs. A.C. Phelps; merged with The Anamoose Progress.

Drake News
Published weekly in English and German, in Drake, ND, 1903-1920, by A.H. Harnack.

The Berwick Post
Published weekly in English with German columns until August 1904, in Berwick, ND, 1901-1908, by A.C. Sleight.

The Page Record
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Page, ND, 1899-1919, by W.L. Brown.

Benedict Banner
Published weekly in English and German in Benedict, ND, by O.H. Lomen, starting in 1908; ceased operations in 1920.

The Max Enterprise
Published weekly in English and German in Max, ND by C.M. Stafford & Son, starting in 1906; ceased operations in 1942.

The Mercer Telegram
Published weekly in English and German in Mercer, ND by Palladium Publishing Co., starting about 1902; merged with the Underwood Leader.

Beulah Independent
Published weekly in English and German in Beulah, ND by Emil Wiedenmeyer, starting in 1913; issues microfilmed through 1969.
The Hazen Star
Published weekly in English and German in Hazen ND about 1912 by J.C. Schleppegrell; currently publishing in English as the Mercer County Star.

German American
Published weekly in English and occasional German articles in Krem, ND in 1912 by Krem Publishing Co.; ceased in 1916.

Mercer County Star
Published weekly in English with a German column added in 1915 in Krem, ND by W.P. Thurston; absorbed by the Hazen Star.

Mannhaven Journal
Published weekly in English and German in Mannhaven, ND in 1900 by Journal Printing Co.; ceased operations in 1904, absorbed by the Mercer County Republican.

Mercer County Republican
Published weekly in English with German columns in 1907, in Stanton, ND by O.A. Schreiber; absorbed by the Hazen Star.

The Zap Enterprise
Published weekly in English and German in Zap, ND in 1916 by L.E. Dreveskracht; ceased operations in 1926.

The Glen Ullin News
Published weekly in English and German in Glen Ullin, ND in 1902 by Wallace R. Hall; absorbed by Morton County News in 1942.

Hebron Herald
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Hebron, ND in 1916 by Carl Semrath; absorbed Wacht am Missouri, and continues publication today only in English.

Hebron Tribune
Published weekly in English and German in Hebron, ND, 1908-1919 by George J. Landon; absorbed by Hebron Farmers Press.

The New Salem Journal
Published weekly in English with some columns in German (including Morton County Zeitung und the New Salem Journal, 1913-1917), in New Salem, ND, in 1907, by Edward Sullivan; continues operations today in English only.

White Earth Record
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in White Earth, ND, 1902-1920, by L.A. Fisher.

Pierce County Post
Published weekly in German, in Rugby, ND, began in 1907, by L.H. Bratton.

Abercrombie Herald
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Terr. [ND], in 1888, through at least 1896; continued by the Abercrombie News.

Prairie Press
Published weekly in English with some German, in Crete and Gwinner, ND, 1908-1933, by E.W. Spencer.

The Forman News
Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Forman, ND, 1902-1911, by Jay H. Maltby; merged with the Sargent County Independent to form Forman Independent News.

The Denhoff Voice
Published weekly in English with occasional columns in German, in Denhoff, ND, began 1902? (Vol. 26 in 1933), by Ed X. Moore; absorbed by the McKlusky Gazette, in 1933.

Flickertail Flicker
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Goodrich, ND, began 1903?-1905, by Otto Grethen.

Searchlight
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Martin, ND, 1905-1919, by J.A. Quanme.

The Sheridan Post
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in McClusky, ND, 1913-1918, by T.D. Monsen.
**Jamestown Weekly Alert**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Jamestown, ND, 1882-1925, by Marshall McClure; merged with the *Stutsman County Citizen*.

**Nord Dakota Pioneer**
Published weekly in German, in Jamestown, ND, 1892-1893, by A. Steinbach.

**The Kensal Journal**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Kensal, ND, 1909-1916, by John S. Tufford; absorbed by *Kensal Progress*.

**Medina Citizen**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Medina, ND, 1904-1920, by Medina Publishing Co.; absorbed by *Stutsman County Citizen*.

**Wochentlicher Volks-Herold — Weekly People’s Herald**
Published weekly in German, in Medina, ND, 1914-1915, by W.H. Nye.

**Streeter Herald**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Streeter, ND, 1908-1919, by Thos. N. Pettit.

**The Streeter Independent**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Streeter, ND, 1927, by Claude Maynard.

**The Woodworth Rustler**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Woodworth, ND, 1912-1935, by Will H. Wright; absorbed by *Stutsman County Pioneer*.

**The Bowdon Guardian**
Published in English with occasional columns in German, in Bowdon, ND, 1900-1922, by S.A. Lewis.

**Deutsche Rundschau — German Review**
Published weekly in German, as a section of the *Harvey Journal*, in Harvey, ND, 1915-1917.

**Harvey Herald and Advertiser**
Published weekly in English with some pages in German, in Harvey, ND, 1902-1917; formed by the union of the *Harvey Advertiser* and *Harvey Herald* (1896); merged with the *Harvey Journal*.

**The Harvey Journal**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Harvey, ND, 1915, by George L. Nelson; merged with *Die Deutsche Rundschau*.

**Sykeston News**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Sykeston, ND, 1915-1942, by Wm. B. Morton; continued the *Wells County News*.

**Wells County News**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Sykeston, ND, 1903?-1915, by Wm. B. Morton.

**C. Church Denominational Newspapers**

**The Catholic Banner**
Published weekly in English with some columns in German, in Dickinson, ND, 1924-1926, by Fred Schuchard; listed as the “Official Newspaper of Catholic Societies of North Dakota.”

**Der Kirchenbote — The Church Messenger**
Published first semimonthly, then weekly in German, 1882-1964, Pioneer Press, Redfield and Yankton, SD; the religious newspaper of the General Conference of Congregational Council of North and South America; included death and marriage notices; obituaries and 50th anniversaries.

**Der Sendbote — The Messenger**
Published in German by the North American Baptist Conference; 1853-1971; included obituaries.

**D. Other Newspapers outside North and South Dakota**

**Golos — Voice**
A relatively unknown North American Mennonite Brethren *Russian language* newspaper published in Hillsboro, Kansas, between 1903 and 1912. It was primarily meant for the Russian Mennonite Brethren in the parishes of Arelee and Blaine Lake in Saskatchewan and the parish of Kiev in North Dakota.
Die Welt Post — The World Post
Established in 1916 in Omaha, Nebraska. The German language paper was widely read by Germans from Russia, especially from the Volga River region, who lived in the Lincoln, Nebraska area. By 1925, the weekly paper cost $2.25 per year and included news from the Volga area, Europe, local Lincoln news, business ads, and obituaries, as well as local German Church articles. As the German population moved westward, the paper followed them by mail subscriptions. Die Welt Post was combined with the Staats-Anzeiger in the 1970s, and ceased publication in Omaha on May 28, 1982. The last issue indicated that the paper was sold to a publisher in Canada. It is unknown whether it was revived in Canada.

Die Fresno Deutsche Zeitung – The Fresno German News
Published in German in Fresno, CA, 1937-1941; serving Volga Germans in the San Joaquin Valley; copies held by Central California Chapter, AHSGR.

California Post
Established by Jacob Legler in 1909; ceased operations before World War II; no archive in existence, a few copies held by the Central California Chapter, AHSGR.

E. Canadian German Language Newspapers

Der Courier – The Courier
Began as a provincial newspaper in Regina, Saskatchewan in 1907 as the Saskatchewan Courier, started by P.M. Bredt from Edenwold, Sask. An early editor was Konrad Eymann (1912-1920). It expanded to serve all of Western Canada; highest circulation was 12,000. It issued an annual almanac. Copies should be in the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan. This newspaper also published Der Katholik, directed at Catholic readers; and Westkanada, from 1907 to 1918.

Rundschau — Review
Started in 1901 as a local paper in Regina, Saskatchewan. It was absorbed by the Saskatchewan Courier.

Der Nordwesten – The Northwestern
Started in 1889 by Pastor H. Schmieder and the German Counsel in Manitoba. The early editor was Brügmann. By 1934 it had a circulation of 9,000. Issued an annual almanac. The Manitoba Archives has copies on microfilm.

Germania – Germany
It was issued in Winnipeg, Manitoba, starting in 1904. It merged in 1911 with Der Nordwesten.

Mennonitische Rundschau – Mennonite Review
Began publication in 1878 as the Nebraska Ansiedler, by John F. Funk. It was actually first published in Elkhart, Indiana, and later in Scottsdale, Pennsylvania. In 1923, it was moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, by Hermann Neufeld, then editor and owner. It is still in publication. Since 1945, it has been recognized as a newspaper of the Mennonite Brethren. In 1960, the Canadian Conference of Mennonite Brethren took it over as its official conference newspaper.

Zionbote – Zion Messenger
The first official publication of the Mennonite Brethren in North America. It began in the fall of 1884, and was also read by many of the Brethren in Russia. It remained the official conference newspaper of the Mennonite Brethren until December 1964.

Der Bote – The Messenger
Started by Dietrich Epp in 1923 in Rosthern, Saskatchewan, published as Der Mennonitische Immigrantenbote until its name was changed to Der Bote. It was viewed as the successor to Der Botschafter, which was first published in Ekaterinoslav, Russia in 1905, and later in Berdyansk, until its publication was suspended in 1914. [During Soviet times the only official publication of the Russian Mennonite parishes was Unser Blatt, published from November 1925 to June 1928.]

Mennonite Youth Magazines
Mennonite Brethren German language publications included a special Jugendzeitung published 1944-1957. A lesser-known youth publication was Unser Jugend-Blatt, published first by the Nordend Mennonite Brethren and later by the Elmwood Mennonite Brethren between 1942 and 1949.

Canadian Lutheran Newspapers
Several Lutheran sponsored newspapers were published in Canada. The Synodalbote began as the Collete-Freund in 1914 in Saskatoon, Sask., then moved to Winnipeg, serving the General Counsel synod of Manitoba and the North West Territories. The Missouri Synod started Unsere Kirche for the Alberta-British Columbia region, and Der Lutherische Missionar (later changed to Der Lutherische Herold) for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan region; these two newspapers operated 1924 to 1933, then merged in one called Canadish-Lutherisches Kirchenblatt.
Other Short-lived Canadian Newspapers

Several local short-lived (mostly 1910-1918) publications were: Enterprise, published in Prussia, Sask., started in 1901; Der Deutsch-Canadier, Calgary, Alberta; Herold (later the Alberta Herold), Edmonton, Alberta, which ran into the 1930s; Westliche Canadische Post and Vancouver German Press, Vancouver, B.C.; Der Volksbote (later the Steinbach Post or Die Post), Steinbach, Manitoba, 1913; Volkszeitung, started in Winkler, Manitoba in 1902; and St. Peters Bote, by German Benedictines in Muenster, Sask. in 1904 (mostly for the settlers of the St. Peters Colony), with a circulation of 1200 in 1934. Deutsche Zeitung Fuer Kanada was a short-lived political newspaper which lasted from the mid 1930s to the start of World War II.

11. Organizations

A

Allgemeine Bundeskonferenz der Mennoniten-Gemeinden der SSSR. Publisher of the newspaper Unser Blatt.

Allgemeiner Molochnaer Verein. Founded in 1860. Land commission of the Prischib district (Evangelical and Catholic) on the Molochna. Through self-taxation according to landed property, landless people gained means for purchasing land. Also called Molochnaer Quelle.

Allrussische mennonitische landwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft published the monthly Der praktische Landwirt from 1925 until 1928.

Allrussischer [or] Allgemeiner Mennonitischer Landwirtschaftsverein (AMLV). Founded on 16 May 1923 in Moscow, Russia, during the first congress of delegates of Mennonite associations in Alexandertal, Samara. Chairman: P. Fröse. There were 19 local branches in 1926. On 10 June 1928, it announced its own forced dissolution. Was banned on 9 August 1928. Perhaps publisher of Unser Blatt. One of the leading Mennonite organizations.

Allrussischer Adventistenverein. Moscow, Russia. Mentioned in about 1918. Publication: Advent(s)bote.

Allrussischer Bund Russischer Deutscher. Founded on 18 March 1917 in Odessa, Ukraine.

Allrussischer Verband der russischen Bürger deutscher Nationalität und der Mennoniten. Plans were drawn up in about 1905 and 1917 at congresses in Moscow, Odessa and Saratov. “Former Duma-delegates and party speakers of German origin were initiators and chief responsible parties of this organizational activity. In their economic and political demands, they agreed on a constitutional-democratic viewpoint, with certain local departures to the left or to the right, as well as in all matters of proceedings on the support of the Provisional Government. The organizational network of the association, which consisted of central committees in urban centers of German settlement areas and of district- and local committees in rural areas, spread quickly to cities and colonies from Bessarabia to Siberia. The All-Russian Central Committee of the association with its seat in Petrograd was still in the process of being created when the general economy and transportation chaos began to slow down further organizing activities as of late summer 1917” (Pinkus, Benjamin and Fleischhauer, Ingeborg. Die Deutschen in der Sowjetunion. Baden Baden, Germany: Nomos, 1987).

Allunionsgesellschaft der sowjetdeutschen Wiedergeburt, see Wiedergeburt.

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR). Founded in 1968 in Colorado; headquarters now located in Lincoln, Nebraska. In contrast to the Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS), its main emphasis is on Volga German history, culture, folklore, and genealogy.

American Mennonite Relief (AMR). Aid association of American Mennonites. In 1921 it started to send aid packages to Russia.

American Relief Association (ARA). See Volga Relief Association.

Ansiedlung Ost. Founded in 1919 in Leipzig, Germany. Association for recruiting German experts to the Soviet Union. In its heyday, it had more than 100,000 members in more than 50 chapters and a weekly publication. It managed to interest several hundred Reich-German workers in working in Soviet factories and kolkhozes.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft [-kreis] der Ostumsiedler. Founded on 15 October 1950 in Kassel, Germany. Mennonites were represented by Prof. B. Unruh, Catholics by Clemens Kiefel and Evangelical-Lutherans by Pastor H. Roemmich and Dr. Gottlieb Leibbrandt. On 15 October 1950, Dr. Gottlieb Leibbrandt was elected chairman. The first congress took place on 13 and 14 May 1951 in Stuttgart, Germany. H. Roemmich was elected chairman and Gottlieb Leibbrandt acting director. In August 1955, renamed Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland und Polen. Berlin, Germany. Journal of the association: Deutsche Post aus dem Osten. Heads: Adolf Eichler (German-Pole) and Carlo von Kügelgen (Baltic-German. Promoter of a nationally oriented German press in St. Petersburg, Russia.) “Promoted a strongly national and later national-socialist orientation of German Russian organizations.”
Arbeitsgruppe zur Erforschung der Geschichte und Kultur der Kaukasusdeutschen. Founded in October 1995 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Contact person in Germany (1997): Dr. Eva-Maria Auch, Institut für Deutschland- und Osteuropaforschung e.V., Calswestr. 54, 37085 Göttingen, Germany.

Arbeitskreis der Wolgadeutschen. Founded in 1918. Still exists but has had interruptions. Active since 1966, stronger since 1981, also public relations (work). Subsidiary of the Landsmannschaft . . .


Ausschuß der Deutschen Gruppen [aus den Ländern] Altrußlands. Founded approximately in 1920 in Germany. Publisher of the main voice of German emigrants from Russia, Deutsche Post aus dem Osten (From 1920 until 1922 first published as Nachrichtenblatt des Ausschusses der deutschen Gruppen aus den Ländern Altrußlands). It represented the following groups: Baltic society, Germans in Russian Poland, Black Sea Germans (with I. Winkler, E. Schmidt, J. Schan and K. Roemmich), South Caucasus group (E. Bernstein), Volga Germans (D. Grünwald), Siberian group (J. Henning) and the North Russian group (T. Niedermehr, A. Böhme, Hoffmann). Chairmen: Baron Richard von Behr and Edmund Schmidt.

Aussiedlung Ost. Founded 1919 in Germany. Founded by Reich-German activists of the Unabhängige Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (USPD) and CPG. In 1920, expanded through a merger with similar organizations to Interessengemeinschaft der Auswandererorganisationen nach Sowjetrußland.

B, C

Brüder in Not – Reichssammlung für die hungernden Deutschen. Founded in 1921 or 1922 by former Volga Germans in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, Argentina, during the time of the great famines in Russia. German Russians in Germany joined and reactivated it later (approximately in 1932). In 1923, differences in opinion caused problems and divisions within the organization. By August 1933, approximately 500,000 RM (Reichs Marks) were collected in spite of great obstacles by the NSDAP. Packages were distributed by the company of Fast & Brilliant (later called Fast & Co.) according to donors’ religious denomination.

Bund der Vertriebenen - Vereinigte Landsmannschaften und Landesverbände (BdV). Founded on 14 December 1958 in Berlin (West), Germany. Sees itself as representing Germans expatriated as a result of World War II. Twenty-one societies (Landsmannschaften), sixteen associations (Landesverbände) and five affiliated associations (Verbände) belong to it. The 2.5 million members are primarily Silesians and Sudeten Germans (30 percent each), and East Prussians (20 percent).

 Presidents:
27 October 1957 - 14 December 1958 Dr. Georg Baron Manteuffel-Szoege (born 7 March 1889, died 8 June 1962) and Dr. Linus Kather (born 29 September 1893, died 9 March 1983), 14 December 1958 - 16 October 1963 Dr. Hans Krüger (born 6 July 1902, died 3 November 1971),

Bund holländischer Auswanderer. Mennonite organization. On 4 November 1925, dissolved on the order of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party. Possibly identical with Verband der Bürger . . .

Bund der vertriebenen Deutschen (BvD). Founded on 17 November 1951 in Hannover, Germany. However, not all societies (Landsmannschaften) joined. In 1958, merged with Verband der ostdeutschen Landsmannschaften (VdL) into Bund der Vertriebenen (BdV.)


D


Deutsche Gesellschaft der Freunde der Sowjetunion. Founded in summer 1923 in Berlin, Germany. Members, among others: A. Einstein, Th. Mann, M. Osborn and E. Schteker. As of 1924, publisher of the newspaper Neues Rußland. Branches (800 members) were in several German towns in 1925. Especially active at the end of the 1920s.

Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland (DJR). Founded on 31 October 1999 in Stuttgart, Germany. Cooperates with the Landsmannschaft . . . . More independent than its forerunner. Ages of members: 14 to 35 years. Board: first chairman: Eduard Lauer, second chairman: Albina Nazarenus. Work in the areas of culture, education, leisure time, sports, public relations as to the topic: German Russians. Internet:


Deutscher Pfennig founded by Reich-German Communists during the time of the famine 1921/22.

Deutscher Verein, Moskauer. Founded approximately in 1905 in Moscow, Russia. Baltic-German and independently operating [trade] associations.

Deutsches Auslandsinstitut (DAI). Stuttgart, Germany. Founded in 1917 as information and documentation center for “German language and way of life” abroad. In 1933, it had a special library with 40,000 volumes and had subscribed to 1,700 journals world-wide. In 1933, the director Dr. Fritz Wertheimer (who believed Germans living abroad were to love Germany like a mother, and their new country like their spouse) was probably replaced based on his Jewish heritage and his attitude. President: Dr. Strölin (first mayor of Stuttgart, Germany). Director: Dr. Csaki. The heads of various departments often came from respective foreign countries. By the end of 1938, 300,000 German Russians at home and abroad were to have been registered in his Zentralkartei über das Deutschtum im Ausland (where every German living abroad was to have been listed in an index system according to professional-social and national-political criteria: name, age, profession, heritage and residence). The Forschungsstelle für das Rußlanddeutschtum emerged from a forced affiliation with Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland. No later than 1937/38, it was under the influence of the Nazis.

Deutsch-Litauischer Kulturverband. Publisher of Deutsche Nachrichten für Litauen.

Deutsch-Russische Aktiengesellschaft (DRUAG). Founded at the end of January 1922. Chairman: Rheinbaben. Joint enterprise of Reich-German agricultural credit cooperative and the Volga German labor community. In return for delivering agricultural machinery in the amount of 10 million marks, concessions were to be made for working 100,000 hectares (ha) agricultural land (approximately only 25,000 to 30,000 ha held back). Approximately in 1926 the activity was discontinued.

Deutsch-russischer Verein zur Förderung der gegenseitigen Handelsbeziehungen. Berlin, Germany. 1913 to 1916 (?). Publication: Deutsch-russischer Vereins-Bote.

Deutsch-Sibirische Vereinigung. Founded in Germany in the summer of 1923.

Einung. See Assoziation der Deutschen in Georgien (checked with Uli; Einung is correct)

Expedition der Staatswirtschaft . . . . See Kanzlei der Vormundschaft . . .

Fast und Brilliant. See Brüder in Not.

Forschungsstelle (für das) Rußlanddeutschtum (FoStRu or FstR). Founded on 1 September 1938 in Berlin, Germany. In 1938 emerged from a coerced affiliation of Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland (VDR) with the Deutsches Auslandsinstitut (DAI - see Deutsches Auslandsinstitut), the task of which was now to research the “entire German Russian culture world-wide genealogically and ethno-biologically and to secure all material in this connection with foremost expediency.” Afterward the official seat remained in Berlin for two years; then the head moved his office to Stuttgart, Germany. Thus in June 1940, the entire research material of the VDR was moved to Stuttgart. Head: Dr. Karl Stumpp. Associates: Dr. Eduard Krause, Quiring.


Freundschaftsgesellschaft Hoffnung. Society of Germans in Moldova, which set up a small cultural center in Chisinau.

Fürsorge-Comitāt . . . . See Kanzlei der Vormundschaft . .

Fürsorgekomitee. 1921 to 1926 in Berlin, Germany. Founded by Caritas to fight hunger in the Volga district. Members were, among others: Bishop Joseph Kellner, Raimund Ullmann, Hunger. The Fürsorgekomitee sent Father Aloisius Kappes on a successful fund raising journey to solicit Volga Germans in Argentina.

Fürsorgeverein für deutsche Rückwanderer. Founded in 1909 in Berlin, Germany. By 1914, it brought (presumably aside from other immigrants) 26,000 German Russians to Germany; approximately 60,000 German Russians during World War I (among them 30,000 from Volhynia). Furthermore, it lobbied (approximately 18,000) German Russians who were put in a German prisoner of war camp to get nationalized. There were 2,000 applications by early 1918. As of 1918, the Reichsstelle für deutsche Rückwanderung und Auswanderung assumed its tasks.
Several German societies were founded in about 1906 in Pyatigorsk, Caucasus; Aleksandrovsk, Dnieper; Novorossysk and in Vladivostok, among other locations.

The Germans from Russia Heritage Collection (GRHC). Founded in July 1978 at the Institute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University Libraries, Fargo, North Dakota, USA, and (whose head is Michael M. Miller) houses extensive historical material. In contrast with AHSGR, its emphasis is Bessarabia, the Crimea and the Black Sea region.


Glückstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA). Founded in 1986 in Redondo Beach, California, USA. Deals primarily with genealogy and general historical research on the Glückstal colonies, Odessa Province, Russia.

Göttinger Arbeitskreis. See Institut für Deutschland- und Osteuropaforschung . . .

Handelsgenossenschaft der deutschen Kolonisten Rußlands. Founded on 9 April 1920 in Berlin, Germany.


Hilfswerk der Wolgadeutschen. Founded approximately in 1922. Relief organization to fight hunger in the Volga district. Chairman: Stieglitz. Among other things, it carried out a fundraising campaign in Argentina (under the direction of the Reich-migration office.) Active from summer 1922 until the end of 1923.

Historischer Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Rußland (HFDR). Founded on 20 January 1999 in Nürnberg, Germany. The Landsmannschaft . . . is sponsor. Goals: Securing, collecting, archiving and processing private and public source materials of German Russians as well as historical research and historiography, genealogy, etc . Website: http://www.hfdr.de. Chairman: Anton Bosch, Schwimbacher Str. 9, 90453 Nürnberg, Germany.

Historischer Verein Wolhyniens. Founded in 1975 in Nürnberg, Germany. Founders were: Dr. Alfred Kleindienst, Pastor Hugo Karl Schmidt and Nikolaus Arndt. Dedicated to research and documentation on Wolhynia. Since 1983 organizes workshops every two years in Rüdenhausen and Würzburg, Germany. Journal of the society: Wolhynische Hefte. Contact person: Nikolaus Arndt, Weg am Fuchstück 2, 97353 Wiesentheid, Germany.

Institut für Deutschland- und Osteuropaforschung - Göttinger Arbeitskreis. Founded in 1990. Team of German Russian historians (professional conferences, books, etc..) President: Prof. Dr. Boris Meissner. Manager in charge: (econ. term) Dr. Alfred Eisfeld.

Interessengemeinschaft der Auswandererorganisationen nach Sowjetrußland. Founded in 1920 in Germany. Emerged from Aussiedlung Ost and similar organizations. The recruitment of German specialists for employment in the Soviet economy was its goal. In March 1920, there were recruitment offices with a staff of 5,000 members in 12 German towns for this purpose. Supposedly, from 15 July to 1 October 1920, not fewer than 21,000 qualified German experts were to have immigrated to the Soviet Union. On 3 August 1920, chief N. Federovsky was ordered back by the CC (presumably because of international consideration and too low a demand for these experts).


Internationale Assoziation der Deutschen aus Rußland. Founded on 5 September 1982. Affiliated with the Landsmannschaft . . . . Chairman: Dr. Matthias Hagin (The activity of the organization decreased tremendously after his death). Sections in Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Canada, Paraguay and the USA.

Internationale Arbeiterausschuß für Hilfe für die Hungernden in Rußland. See International Arbeiterhilfe

Internationaler Verband der Deutschen Kultur. Chairman: Heinrich Martens. Member’s journal: Moskauer Deutsche Zeitung. Main task: Promotion and preservation of the
German Russian culture. Concentrating on methodical and informational activity and publishing, on joint projects with centers of German culture and projects in the area of German Russian art. Also support of youth initiatives and scientific activity in individual areas.

K

Kampfbund zur Befreiung des russischen Volkes (SBONR).
Munich, Germany. Anti-Soviet emigrant organization during the Cold War. Infiltrated by NKVD-agent Alexander Kopazky.

Kanzlei der Vormundschaft für die Ausländer. Active between 1763 and 1782 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Also “Vormundschaftskanzlei” or “Tutelkanzlei” (guardianship office); office of the Russian Empire tasked “to gather emigrants at home and abroad through their commissars, to accompany them and to bring them to the place of the new settlement,” (Keller) and to care for and supervise them there.

From 1766 until 1782, there was a branch office in Saratov as “Comptoir [Kontor] der Vormundschafts- [Tutel-] Kanzlei der Ausländer.” On 31 April 1782, it was abolished during the creation of gouvernements in Russia. Based on the subsequently deplorable state of affairs (corruptibility of officials and others) and many requests by colonists, it was founded again as Tutel-Comptoir für die ausländischen Ansiedler an der Wolga (and in New Russia) of “Expedition der Staatswirtschaft, der Vormundschaft über die Ausländer und des ländlichen Hauswesens […]” on 30 June 1797 in Saratov and on 26 July 1800 in Yekaterinoslav. On 22 March 1818, the local guardianship office was replaced by the Fürsorge-Comität für die südlichen Kolonien colonization expanded considerably in New Russia.

It consisted of three lower offices in Yekaterinoslav (seat in Y.), Odessa (seat in Katarzhina) and Chisinai (Kishinev) (seat in Kaushan), three aid offices for 43 Bulgarian colonies (seat Kamrat), 20 Khersonian Hebrew colonies (seat Grobnagar-ta) and 16 Yekaterinoslav Hebrew colonies (seat Grunau) as well as eight inspectors’ office districts in the gouvernements of Kherson: First district (seat Odessa, 18 colonies, previously Großliebental): Liebental and Kutschurgan districts and the colony Khabag,
Second district (16 colonies): Groß-Kuyalnik and Beresan (?) district,
Third district (seat: Parkan, 7 colonies): Glückstal district, Hoffnungstal, Katarzhina and Parkan,
Fourth district (seat Kherson, 7 colonies): Schwedengebiet, Ternovka, Alt- and Neu-Danzig;

Yekaterinoslav: First district (seat Josefstal, 21 colonies): Chortitza district, Josefstal, Rybalsk and Yamburg,
Second district (seat Grunau, 36 colonies): Mariupol (also Mennonite and Berdan colonies);

Tauria: First district (seat Prischib, 77 colonies): Molochna district (Evangelical, Catholic and Mennonite),
Second district (seat Neusatz, 11 colonies): Neusatz and Zürichtal district, Baltochakrak, Kishlav and Staryy-Crimea;

Bessarabia: one district (Tarutino, 24 colonies): Sarata, Maloyaroslavetz and Klöstitz district.

At first the Fürsorge-Comität itself had its seat in Yekaterinoslav (1818 to 1822; original plan was for Kherson), Kishinev (1822 to 1833) and Odessa (1833 to 1871.)

Heads (directors, higher judges): 1763 to ? Count Gregory Orlov, 1800 to 1818 Samuel Contenius (1750-1830), 1818 to 1845 General Ivan Nikitich Inzov (1768-), 1845 to 1849 Privy Council or Eugen von Hahn, 1849 to 1853 Baron Theodor von Rosen, 1853 to 1856 Baron von Mestmacher, 1856 to 1858 Islavin, 1858 to 1866 Alexander Hamm, 1866 to 1870 Theodor Lysander, 1870 to 1871 Vladimir Ettinger.

Komitee zur Pflege der kulturellen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und der Republik der Wolgadeutschen. Presumably member of Deutsche Gesellschaft zum Studium Osteuropas. For example, approximately in 1930 published a recognized reference book on the public and administrative law of the Volga Republic.

Kontor der Vormundschaftskanzlei für Ausländer (Saratow). See also Kanzlei der . . . High judges, chairmen were: Ivan Gavrilovich Resanov. Abolished in 1782. In 1797 founded as Saratowsches . . .


Kulturrat der Deutschen in Estland (KDR). Official representation of the German minority in Estonia. On 3 to 5 October 1925, it [the council] was elected by a local German minority pursuant to the Estonian minority law. On 1 November 1925, its 41 members met for the first meeting. Was considered “the first cultural parliament in the history of the minority law.”


Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Rußland. Stuttgart, Germany. In August 1955 emerged from Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Ostumsiedler. The representation of German Russian interests is the goal. Among other things, also active in the area of culture and social welfare consultation. Separate/independent state and local chapters of the Landsmannschaft as well as its specialized groups exist for this purpose: Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland, the Freundeskreis zur Erforschung des europäischen und außereuropäischen Rußlanddeutschums, the Kulturrat der Deutschen aus Rußland, the Internationale Assoziation der Deutschen aus Rußland, the Arbeitskreis der Wolgadeutschen, the Rußlanddeutsche Autorenkreis, the Internationale Assoziation der Deutschen aus Rußland, the Arbeitskreis der Wolgadeutschen, the Rußlanddeutsche Autorenkreis, the Göttinger Arbeitskreis (perhaps only close ties) and under its patronage the Historische Forschungsverein der Deutschen aus Rußland (see also previously mentioned organizations). Publications: Volk auf dem Weg (monthly) and the Heimatbuch.


Landwirtschaftlicher Verein. Founded in 1832 by the chairman of the Fürsorgekomitee General Ivan Inzov for the Molochna Mennonite area.

Literaturkreis der Deutschen aus Rußland. Founded in October 1995 in Bonn, Germany. Fourteen founding members under the leadership of Agnes Giesbrecht. Since 1997 publishes the Rußlanddeutsche Literaturkalender annually.

Mennoniten-Komitee. Founded in 1945. Under the leadership of Prof. Benjamin Unruh, it strived for the discontinuation of repatriations, for aid for Mennonites in the western occupational zone, and, it helped them with emigration to North America.

Molocha Quelle. See Allgemeine Molocha Quere Verein.

Nansenhilfe. Founded approximately in 1922. International relief organization; arose from a merger of 67 private relief organizations (or of 67 states) to fight hunger in the Volga area (responsible for uezd Marxstadt). The well-known Norwegian Arctic explorer Fritjof Nansen was chairman. Suspension of aid in September 1922.

Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland. Founded between 12/13 July 1943 in Krasnogorsk near Moscow, Russia. Seat in Lunovo near Moscow. German immigrants and prisoners of war who were willing to collaborate with the Soviet government were members. Chairman: Erich Weinert. Vice presidents: Karl Hetz and Heinrich Graf von Einsiedel. Officially closed down on 2 November 1945.

Nemvolbank. Founded in November 1922 in Saratov. Branches in Berlin, Germany, and Chicago, Illinois, USA. Credit union (i.e., Nemezko volzhsky bank) of Volga German labor community. Aside from a great many donations to fight hunger, it received US loans of one million dollars (approximately 2 million gold rubles) over a period of 15 years. In return, the Soviet Union made concessions to give 100,000 dessiatines of public land within the Volga region. Approximately in 1925 this activity ceased.

North Dakota Historical Society of Germans from Russia (NDHSGR). See Germans from Russia Heritage Society.

Peter-Westen. Hamburg, Germany. A firm which was considerably involved in aid during the time of the famine (1920s).


Provinzialkomitee der Deutschen aus Rußland. In fall 1924 founded by Pastor Heilmann-Fischhausen.
of the German language. Especially when they do not yet have a sufficient command . . . works for bilingualism of German Russian authors, became Publisher of in Darmstadt, Germany (during the course of a convention.) Rußlanddeutscher Autorenkreis. Founded in January 1996 in Darmstadt, Germany (during the course of a convention.) Publisher of Einmalreis des Schreibens and Almanach (which became Wir selbst.) Affiliated with the Landsmannschaft . . . works for bilingualism of German Russian authors, especially when they do not yet have a sufficient command of the German language.


Rat der Reichsdeutschen in Rußland. Founded on 7 May 1919.

Reichsamt für deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung. Founded in May 1919. Also Reichswanderungsamt (Reich migration office). Emerged from Reichswanderungsamt (Reich office for remigration and emigration) from which it gained responsibilities. In 1924 downgraded to Reichsstelle für Auswanderungswesen (Reich office for emigration affairs).

Reichsauskunftsstelle. Founded on 24 October 1901 by Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft for German emigrants who want to immigrate to German colonies (“protectorates”; the German Russian colonies are not referred to).

Reichsstelle für Auswanderungswesen. Founded in April 1924. Emerged from the Reichsamt für deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung (Reich office for German immigration, remigration and emigration) to which it lost responsibilities.

Reichsstelle für deutsche Rückwanderung und Auswanderung. Founded on 29 May 1918 in Berlin, Germany. Also called Reichswanderungsstelle. Focal office in all matters of re-migration. Director: Oberregierungsrat (senior executive officer) Dr. Walter Jung. The task was to guide the immigration of Germans to the German Reich through a) selection of applicants in their country of origin, b) to transport them to the German Reich according to entry capacities determined by economic-, social- and domestic policies and c) aid for integration. In 1919 upgraded to Reichsamt für deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung

Reichswanderungsamt. See Reichsamt für deutsche . . .

Reichswanderungsstelle. See Reichsstelle für deutsche . . .

Rußlanddeutsche Jugend. See Deutsche Jugend aus Rußland

Rußlanddeutscher Autorenkreis. Founded in January 1996 in Darmstadt, Germany (during the course of a convention.) Publisher of Einmaleins des Schreibens and Almanach (which became Wir selbst.) Affiliated with the Landsmannschaft . . . works for bilingualism of German Russian authors, especially when they do not yet have a sufficient command of the German language.

S.T.U

Saratower Deutscher Verein. Founded approximately in 1905 in Saratov. Emerged from the readership of Saratower Deutsche Zeitung headed by Adolf Lane.

Saratowsches [Tutel-] Kontor für die ausländischen Ansiedler. Founded in 1797 in Saratov. Re-establishment of Kontor der ... closed down in 1782. It consisted of “one supreme judge [since 1838 “directing”], two members, one secretary, two physicians, one accountant, one surveyor and one translator” (Kufeld). In 1838, it was put in the same category as the other government administrations of the Reich domain, and the prefix “Tutel-” was deleted. Supreme judges, chairmen: 1797 - ? Privy Council Andrey Yeremelyev, 1854 (or earlier) - 1859 Alexius von Frese, 1858 - 1860 Privy Council Felisser, 1860 - 1866 Privy Council von Lysander, 1866 - ? Woldemar von Ottinger, 1867 - 1869 Privy Council Shafranov, 1869 - ? Baron Georg von der Osten-Sacken, ? - 1877 Samuel Thaler. Closed down on 1 May 1877.

Schriftsteller-Sektion deutscher Autoren (actual name not known). Founded in July 1958 in the Krasnoyarsk district. First organization of German writers. During the preparation of writers’ convention, created by: Eckert, Hardock, Henning, Hollmann, Klein, Lorenz, Saks und Schneider. By the mid-1960s, the membership increased to 30. A second section emerged in Kazakhstan (January 1965 likewise 30 members).

Sonderkommando Dr. Stumpp. Founded on 7 November 1941. Seat: Dniepropetrovsk. Headed by and named after the head of Forschungsstelle Rußlanddeutschum, Dr. Karl Stumpp. Put under the Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (Federal Ministry of Occupied East Areas). About 50 People. After the beginning of Operation Barbarossa (Russia campaign), it began an inventory of German villages in the Ukraine. In mid-October 1942, dissolved through Himmler’s intervention (officially on 31 December 1942); (among other reasons) because Stumpp’s “humane-tender-hearted” way contradicted the ideas of the SS. The associates were assigned to the six general commissar’s offices; the rest of the special commando moved to Zhitomir on 21 February 1943. On 22 February 1943, decree of the political department of the East Ministry (under Georg Leibbrandt) for ending the statistical collection on 31 March 1943.

Südrussischer Deutscher Bildungsverein. Founded in 1905 in Odessa, Ukraine. Coalition of representatives of town intelligentsia with spokespersons of South Russian colonies, their journalists, zemstvo-activists, teachers, members of the clergy and publishers.

Südrussisches Deutsches Komitee. Founded during the time of the provisional government, by Dr. Eduard Krause, among others.
**Torgsin.** This word is a contraction of *torggovlia s inostrantsami* and translates as trade with foreigners. These were stores in the 1920s and 1930s where foreigners or anyone else with hard currency could purchase goods not otherwise obtainable in other stores.

**Transkaukasischer Deutscher Nationalrat.** Founded shortly after the revolution. Maintained close contact with the then still independent national governments of Azerbaijan and Georgia. Members: Georg Frick, Dr. Wilhelm Gurr. As of 1918, publisher of *Kaukassische Post* (*T’bilisi*). Also listed as *Verband der transkaukasischen Deutschen* and *Verband der Deutschen im Kaukasus*.

**Tutelkanzlei.** See Kanzei der Vormundchaft

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**Verband der Bürger holländischer Herkunft.** Founded on 24 April 1922 in Kharkov, Ukraine. One of the main organizations of Mennonites. One of its purposes was perhaps also to avoid discrimination as Germans.

**Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland (VDR).** Founded in 1936 in Berlin, Germany. A coalition of emigrants from Russia. Head: A. Frasch. Associates: Mergenthaler. At first loosely affiliated with *Volkbsund für das Deutschtum im Ausland*. On 1 September 1938, it was affiliated with *Deutsches Auslandsinstitut* through an agreement on 19 July 1938, and became *Forschungstelle für das Rußlanddeutschum*. Mentioned in connection with famine relief in the ’30s. Publisher of *Deutsche Post aus dem Osten* (See *Verband der Rußlanddeutschen*).

**Verband der Deutschen im Kaukasus.** See *Transkaukasischer Deutscher Nationalrat*

**Verband der deutschen Kolonisten im Schwarzmeergebiet**

**Verband der ostdeutschen Landsmannschaften (VdL).** In 1958 merged with *Bund der vertriebenen Deutschen* (BvD) to become *Bund der Vertriebenen* (BdV).

**Verband der Rußlanddeutschen e.V (VRD).** Mentioned as publisher of *Deutsche Post aus dem Osten*. Presumably this is the *Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland* (See *Verband der Deutschen aus Rußland*).

**Verband der transkaukasischen Deutschen.** See *Transkaukasischer Deutscher Nationalrat*

**Verband deutscher Bürger russischer Staatsangehörigkeit.** Founded in April 1917 in Moscow, Russia. Self-defense, promotion of cultural interests were the goals. On account of the turmoil of the revolution, it had little influence.


**Verband Studierender Kaukasus-Deutscher.** Active approximately from 1923-1925 in Leipzig, Germany. Publication: *Monatsblatt des Verbandes Studierender Kaukasus-Deutscher*.

**Verband Studierender Schwarzeemeerdeutscher.** Founded on 5 May 1921 (or in 1918) in Germany.

**Verband studierender Wolgadeutscher.** Founded on 8 August 1920 in Germany.

**Verein der deutschen Wolhynier.** Founded on 28 November 1921 in Germany.

**Verein der Kaukasusdeutschen.** Founded in 1918 in Germany. One hundred fourteen members (approximately in 1925).

**Verein der Kolonisten Rußlands.** Germany. As of 1916, published *Heimkehr*.

**Verein der Schwarzmeerkolonisten.** Founded in 1919 in Germany.

**Verein der St.-Petersburger Deutschen Kirchenschulen.** Germany. Existed approximately in 1925.

**Verein der Transkaukasischen Deutschen Studenten.** Founded approximately in 1921/22 in Berlin, Germany with branches in Dresden, Freiburg, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Leipzig, München and Stuttgart, Germany. Members were presumably from Hellenendorf and neighboring colonies. Promoters: Werner Hummel (Moscow), Theodor Hummel (Berlin), and others from Hellenendorf. Chairman: T. Hummel.

**Verein der Wolgadeutschen.** Founded in April 1918 in Germany. Chairman: Johannes Schleuning. Publications: *Mitteilungen des Vereins der Wolgadeutschen und Wolgadeutsche Monatshefte* (2,200 copies in about 1922). In 1921/1922, 20 employees were settled here for coordinating the famine relief. Head: Lutz. Seven hundred members (approximately in 1925).

**Verein zur Förderung des Schrifttums der Deutschen aus Bessarabien.** Stuttgart, Germany.

**Vereinigung auswanderungswilliger Deutscher der UdSSR.** Founded in 1972. A committee consisting of 45 members, which represented Germans in Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Aktyubinsk, Frunse, Dushanbe, Tashkent, Tallin and Riga, was elected. Main call was the restoration of the Volga Republic with guarantee of national and cultural autonomy.
if this guarantee was not satisfied, they threatened with emigration. The largest chapter was in Estonia (7,000 members in 1974).

**Vereinigung Rhein-Dnestr.** Verband der Deutschen in Moldau, i.e. Moldova.

**Volga Relief Association (VRA).** Founded approximately in 1921 in Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. Relief organization of German Russians in the USA to fight hunger in the Volga region. In winter 1921/22, merged with the National Lutheran Council and American Relief Association (President: Herbert Hoover (1874-1964), about 300 associates) with seat at the University of Saratov (responsible for the uezd Balzer and Rovno(y)e). Suspension of aid in September 1922.

**Volksrat der Deutschen der Ukraine.** Founded in November 1996. Dr. Heinrich Groth is chairman.

**Volksrat der Deutschen in Kirgistan.** Valeri Dill is chairman.

**Volksverein der deutschen Katholiken an der Wolga.** Publications: Deutsche Stimmen and Vereinskalender auf das Jahr 1918. Founding resolution at the Warenburg Conference (July 1917) Chairman: Father Augustinus Baumtrog.

**Vormundschaftskanzlei.** See Kanzlei der Vormundschaft.

**W**

**Wiedergeburt.** Founded on 31 March 1989 as Allunionsgesellschaft der sowjetischen Wiedergeburt. Its goal is the autonomy of Germans in the Soviet Union. Teaching of, preservation of and broadening of the German language, history and culture through language courses, Sunday schools, theater groups and research but it also assists with filing admission applications to Germany and any related problem. Chairman: Heinrich Groth; in Kazakhstan: Alexander Dederer. In fall 1989, subdivisions in 70 areas have been set up. Thus, for example, in 1989 the Donetsk division, to which in 1999 more than 1,000 members belonged, was founded.

**Wissenschaftliche Kommission für die Deutschen in Rußland und in der GUS.** Team of German Russian historians. Chairman: Dr. Alfred Eisfeld.

**Wolgadeutsche An- und Verkaufsgenossenschaft.** Berlin-Neuhof by Berlin, Germany. Publication: Der Wolgadeutsche.

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**Z**

**Zentralbüro der deutschen Sektionen beim Zentralkomitee der Russischen kommunistischen Partei (b).** The first conference was held from 16 to 21 August 1921. V. Kurz was appointed as secretary.

**Zentrales Komitee der russländischen Bürger deutscher Nationalität Westsibiriens.** On 7 May 1917, 1,497 people arrived in Slavgorod for its assembly meeting. Pastor Jakob Stach was its architect. The elected committee consisted of three Catholics, Lutherans and Mennonites each. They welcomed the overthrow of the monarchy and assured to contribute to a countrywide democratization. A second assembly met in June 1917. On 17 June 1917 a branch was formed in Omsk.

**Zentralkomitee der Deutschen aus Rußland.** Germany. Heads: Pastor J. Schleuning and Baron Ropp. Journal of the association: Deutsches Leben in Rußland. “Represented mainly non-political interests of German farmers from various settlement areas in Russia.”

**Zentralkomitee der Vereine aus den Kolonistengebieten Rußlands.** Founded on 6 March 1921 in Germany. Pastor Schleuning founded this committee after previous harsh political arguments in another group.

**Zentralvereinigung der Nachkriegsemigranten aus der UdSSR.** See Zentralvereinigung der politischen Emigranten aus der UdSSR.

**Zentralvereinigung der politischen Emigranten aus der UdSSR.** Munich, Germany. Also Zentralvereinigung der Nachkriegsemigranten aus der UdSSR. Publisher of Der Anti-Kommunist and Freie Rundschau.

**Zwischenstaatlicher Rat der Deutschen in den GUS-Ländern.** Chairman: Dr. Ernst Wolf (1999).

**12. Places**

Basically, only those places which had been founded, leased or purchased by Germans or where Germans formed a majority have been included herein. However, this often cannot be accurately ascertained. On the other hand, it makes sense to include some places with a German minority which have been clearly influenced by Germans, as for example some places near St. Petersburg, factory places, or a few Jewish agricultural colonies.
The biggest task was to avoid multiple names. When places are very similar not only in name but also in other data, it would often be possible to find out if they are indeed two different places or just one only through quite intense and costly research. In case of doubt, places were always listed separately in order not to increase any ambiguities.

12.1 Areas

A grouping of German villages, which were summarized with one common name, is found in this section. This ranges from one group name for three to four villages to an area as broad as the Volga district. In literature, these areas are often listed under several different names, for example the German and the Russian names of a group of villages and also in some cases under the name the area had as a German national rayon. They have been combined here as a group only when these names corresponded approximately to the same group of villages (The converted numbers from km to miles have been arrived at as given by the National Geog. Soc.) More detailed descriptions will be found under individual names, in most cases.

A

Akmolinsk, Kazakhstan. Founded in 1895. The first two German villages arose south of Akmolinsk. Later there were 18 villages in all.

Aktyubinsk, Kazakhstan. Founded between 1907 and 1912. Primarily Evangelical, some Catholic. Scattered northwest, west and southwest of Aktyubinsk, Volga Germans and some Black Sea Germans founded eight villages here (seven Evangelical and one Catholic) on privately purchased land. Every German male received 15 dessiatines of land at reasonable terms.

Alexandertal, See Alt-Samara

Altay district, see Halbstadt

Alt-Danzig, Dnipropetrovsk district. Founded between 1787 and 1791. In 1787, Prussians and Swabians founded Alt-Danzig (Lutherans from Danzig), Josefstal in 1789 and 1791. In 1787, Prussians and Swabians founded Alt-Danzig, Altay district, see Halbstadt

Alt-Samara (Alexandertal), near Samara and Melekes. Founded in 1859. Mennonite. Mennonites from Danzig, West Prussia, acquired approximately 10,000 dessiatines of land about 120 kilometers (km) (74.5 mi) north of Samara, east of Melekes and founded villages with 25 farm holdings of 65 dessiatines each. By 1914, there were additional land purchases of 10,000 more dessiatines. Center: Alexandertal.

Am Trakt (Köppental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus rayon. Founded between 1854 and 1861. Mennonite. Under the influence of preacher Claas Epp of Fürstenwerder, West Prussia, well-to-do Mennonites migrated to Salztrakt near Eltonsee in the German Volga district after the introduction of compulsory military service in West Prussia. Köppental was the center. After rescinding the privileges for German colonists, a religious movement arose, which wanted to elude the coming of the Anti-Christ through the motto Onward to the East. In June 1880, 400 Mennonites, i.e., 68 families from Am Trakt and 80 families from Molochna, set out.

Amur-District, Russia, near Blagoveshchensk. Founded between 1927 and 1928. Mennonite. Last larger German colony establishment in Russia. Three groups, divided into seventeen villages, arose on the left bank of the Amur River, 80 km (49.7 mi) to 130 km (80.8 mi) from Blagoveshchensk. Founding families came from the areas of Slavgorod (primarily), Orenburg and the northern Black Sea region, including among other places, Sagradovka. They were promised fifteen dessiatines of land per settler and three years exemption from taxes and military service. In 1930, residents fled to Brazil and to the island of Sakhalin; the rest were forcibly resettled to the interior of the country.

Argentinia, The first Volga German settlements arose here in 1878 in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios.

Arkadak, German national rayon Arkadak, Russia, near Saratov and Balashovo. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. The Khortitza land commission acquired from the heirs of Prince Vyasemsky 9,414 dessiatines of land west of Saratov for the landless. Seven villages arose with 180 families in all. Twenty-four to twenty-seven households per village; each received 50 dessiatines. Quick prosperity. In 1921 many deaths due to the famine. In 1925, 340 people emigrated to Canada. In 1929, emigration by way of Moscow failed. In 1937, many were exiled to the north. In 1941, deportation to the north and to the Altay.

Asovo (German National rayon), Russia, near Omsk and Sosnovka. Founded in 1992 (see also Omsk). On 13 October 1991, 71 percent of the 22,000 residents in this area, who supported the establishment of a German national rayon with 82.7 percent, took part in a referendum. On 17 February 1992, the rayon took effect through a decree by the Supreme Soviet. The German national rayon consisted of the following places: Alexandrovka, Asovo, Bakse, Barsukovka, Berevovka, Beroyanka, Gauf, Yogradno(y)e, Yushno(y)e, Koshkaryovo, Kruch, Kuduk-Chilik, Kutambet, Mirmaya Dolina, Novinka, Pakhomovka, Povoka, Prischib, Privalno(y)e, Rosa-Dolina, Ruslonovka, Segisbay, Serebropol(y)e, Sosnovka, Svonarov Kut, Trubezkoya, Tulumbay, Zvetno(pol)[y]e.
**Aulie Ata** (Dshambul in the German national rayon Leninpol), Kyrgyzstan. Founded in 1882. Mennonite-Separatist. In June 1880, 400 Mennonites (68 families from Am Trakt, Volga region, and 80 families from Molochna) set out “to the East” to elude the coming of the Anti-Christ. They had received permission from the governor of Turkestan, General Kaufmann, to settle near Dshambul (Aulie Ata). After a difficult journey with many deaths, they founded the villages of Köppental, Nikolaipol, Gnadental and Gnadental and Steinfeld. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission.

**Belovesh colonies** near Chernihiv and Borsna. Founded between 1766 and 1767. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. One hundred forty-seven families from Upper Hesse founded these six villages (four Evangelical and two Catholic) on approximately 9,500 dessiatines: Belovesh, Gorodok, Groß-Werder, Kalchinovka, Kleinwerder, and Rundewiese; Kreschatten was founded later on in 1802. Emigration: Mariupol in 1833, Byten, Crimea in 1861, Deutsch-Khaginsk, North Caucasus in 1878, Don district in 1889, Ufa in 1892, Turgay in 1898. Between 1880 and 1905, more than 2,500 souls emigrated. Residents: 72 families in 1767, 150 families in 1795, 1,406 persons in 1806, 200 families, i.e., 1,244 persons in 1807, 627 farms in 1918.

**Berdyansk Swabian colonies** near Zaporizhzhya and Berdyansk. Founded between 1822 and 1831. Separatist. In 1818, in Württemberg the settlers had merged into an Evangelical-Separatist parish, based on a charter by Pastor Friedrich and W. H. Hoffmann, the founder of Kornthal near Stuttgart. Ninety-nine families (477 people) set out for the South Caucasus in four convoys (colonists from Grunbach, Steinbach, Reichenbach and Winnend) but instead, in the summer of 1822, were assigned 8,594 dessiatines of land near Berdyansk, where they founded Neu-Hoffnungstal, Rosenfeld, Neu-Hoffnung, and in 1831, with 14 families from Württemberg, Neu-Stuttgart. In about 1843, Eduard Wüst, a theologian from the University of Tübingen, Germany, came to the colony and became one of the “Great Awakening” preachers in the South Russian steppe. He died on 13 July 1859. In 1941, deportation by boat to the Caucasus by way of Berdyansk occurred. A small group stayed behind and fled to Germany in 1943.

**Beresan colonies** (German national rayon Karl Liebknecht), near Odessa. Founded between 1809 and 1810 or between 1817 and 1819. Catholic, Evangelical and Evangelical-Reformed; Catholics presumably in the majority. Six hundred families, especially from the Palatinate, Alsace and Baden, founded Karlsruhe, Landau, München, Rastatt, Rohrbach, Speier, Sulz and Worms. In 1813, the Beresan district became independent with its seat in Landau. Lutherans and Reformed (Calvinists), who founded Rohrbach and Worms, were among the 160 Evangelical families. Between 1817 and 1819, 200 families, among them 51 Catholic families from Baden and the Palatinate who founded Katharinenthal, arrived. The rest were Lutheran families, especially from Württemberg; some from Baden and other areas.

**Bergtal** near Zaporizhzhya and Mariupol. Founded between 1836 and 1852. South of the Mariupol colonies 145 families from the Khortitza district founded the Bergtal group: Bergtal, Schönfeld, Schöntal, Heubuden and Friedrichstal. In 1875, however, they emigrated to Canada. Colonists from the Mariupol colonies purchased Bergtal (Catholic) and Schönfeld (Lutheran). Heubuden and Schöntal were purchased by Berdyansk Swabians; Friedrichstal by Russians.

**Bessarabia**, located in Ukraine and Moldova. Founded between 1814 and 1842. Evangelical and Catholic. More than 1,500 families (approximately 8,000 people) from Prussia, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Württemberg and Bavaria, who had settled in the areas of Warsaw, Poznán, Plotzk and Kalisch after the third Polish partition, came to Bessarabia [ca. 1814-1816] and founded the first 12 villages. Between 1821 and 1840, 140 more German families came from Poland, and between 1817 and 1840, 300 families came from Württemberg. All settlers were Protestants, with the exception of 114 families, who founded Krasna. Between 1814 and 1842, a total of about 2,000 families with 9,000 to 10,000 people, who founded 25 villages in the Bujak steppe on 137,000 dessiatines crown land, arrived. On 9 April 1918, Bessarabia fell to Romania.

**BorisoVo** near Donets’k and Bachmut. Founded in 1890. Mennonite. Three Khortitza daughter colonies west of Bachmut on privately purchased land.

**Borsenko** near Zaporizhzhya and Nikolpol. Founded between 1865 and 1866. Mennonite. Six Khortitza daughter colonies, Blumenhof, Ebenfeld, Felsenbach, Nikolaaital, Schöndorf and Steinbach, north of Nikopol on privately purchased land. In 1870, there was mass migration to Canada.

**Brasol**, See Schönfeld
Crimean colonies, Crimea. Founded between 1804 and 1810. Evangelical, Catholic, Mennonite; presumably Evangelicals were the majority, followed by Catholics and Mennonites. Origin: Swabians, Badeners, Alsatians and Swiss, especially from colonies near Odessa, from Molochna and Belovesch colonies. Land: approximately 650,000 dessiatines in 1918. Germans settled primarily in the northern part of the Crimea and often grew wine grapes very successfully. Mother colonies were: Friedental founded in 1806, Heilbrunn in 1809, Kronental in 1805, Neusatz in 1806, Rosental in 1806, Stary Krim in 1805, Sudak in 1805 and Zürichtal in 1805. In addition to the Swiss (see Zürichtal), wine makers were from Schnaidt, Strümpfelbach, Endersbach, and other places in the Remstal Valley, Germany. From 1914 to 1918 and from 1920 to 1922, the famine years, many Mennonites moved to the Crimea. A rough survey from 1915 gives the following data (district name, number of colonies, number of residents, land owned in dessiatines): Feodosia district (51 colonies, 7,241 colonists, dessiatines), Simferopol district (110 colonies, 13,171 colonists, 117,367 dessiatines), Perekop district (55: 5,155; 5,874; 68,064) without German city residents. [These were people who lived in large cities and were much more influenced by Russian culture and perhaps were even considered Russians]. According to Stumpp, there were 215 Evangelical, 37 Mennonite, 20 Catholic and 40 colonies without information. In 1918, during the occupation of the Crimea by German troops, a census counted 314 villages and about 60 estates with more than 60,000 residents, including German city residents. The Nazis considered the Crimea an old German settlement area which was to be “re-germanized” with approximately 190,000 South Tyrolean Germans. Parishes in Neusatz, Zürichtal, Byten (Evangelical), Karasan, Spat (Mennonite), and Rosental, Kronental, Simferopol (Catholic). [Number of] residents: 60,000 in 1918, 51,000 in 1939.

D

Davlekanovo, German national rayon. See Ufa-colonies.

Don colonies (Ostheim-Telmanovo near the German national rayon Ernst Thälmann), Don district. Founded in 1869. Separatist, among others. In 1869, Berdyansk Swabians founded Ostheim and Korntal here, and in 1870, Catholics from Grunau [founded] Grünstal. In the 1870s, five to six villages were founded; in the 1880s 15 to 20 villages and at least 20 villages in the 1890s and 1900s respectively. Land: 315,000 dessiatines in 1910.

Dshambyl, See Aulie Ata

E

Eigenfeld (German national rayon Vannovsko(y)e near Krapotkin, Caucasus, Armavir. Founded in 1868. Evangelical.
First, Eigenfeld, Alexanderfeld and Rosenfeld arose here northwest and north of Armavir.

**Ernst Thälmann, German national rayon**, See Don colonies

**Eugenfeld**, Ukraine, near Melitopol. Founded in 1838 or 1840. Evangelical. Kaisertal (44 families in 1838) and Darmstadt (46 families in 1840) arose southwest of Melitopol on 6,000 dessiatines. By 1860, the acreage doubled to 12,000 dessiatines (now five villages.) In 1875, two Hutterite villages were added.

**F**

**Friedrich Engels, German national rayon**, See Kutschurgan colonies

**Fritz Heckert, German national rayon**, See Kronau and also Sagradovka

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**Glückstal colonies** near Odessa and Kherson. Initial families arrived 1804-1805, and were first settled in Grigoriopol. Continuing arrivals in Grigoriopol until four colonies were founded between 1808 and 1809. Evangelical-Lutheran and Evangelical-Reformed. Seventy families from Württemberg, nine Germans from Poland, twenty-four from Hungary, later many Alsatians and some from Baden, the Palatinate, among others, founded Glückstal first. Two hundred ninety-three families later founded Neudorf, Bergdorf and Kassel. Number of residents: 1,770 in 1809; 6,890 in 1860.

**G**

**Gnadentfeld**, See Molochna

**Großfürstenland** near Zaporizhzhya and Nikopol. Founded between 1864 and 1868. Mennonite. Six Khortitza daughter colonies were located south of Nikopol on leased land of Prince Mikhail: Alexandertal, Georgstal, Michelsburg, Olgafeld, Rosenbach and Sergeyevka. In 1870, mass migration to Canada.

**Groß-Konstantinovka** (German national rayon Groß-Konstantinovka), near Samara and Melekes. Founded between 1863 and 1864. Evangelical. After the Polish Uprising, Lutherans (German factory workers from Poland, who had fled here before the “revolutionary propaganda,” as well as Lower Silesians and East Prussians) founded 12 villages west and northwest of the Alt-Samara colonies with Groß-Konstantinovka as the center. Every family received 40 dessiatines. As they were primarily craftsmen, getting started in agriculture was difficult.

**Großliebental colonies** (German national rayon Spartakus), near Odessa and Kherson. Founded between 1804 and 1806. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. Two hundred fifty Catholic families, especially from Alsace, some from Baden and the Palatinate founded Franzfeld, Josefstal, Kleinfeld and Mariental. Lutherans from Hungary founded Peterstal and Freudental. Other Lutherans, especially from Württemberg, founded Großliebental, Lustdorf, Neuburg, Alexanderhilf and Freudental. There were 811 farm holdings with 12,063 persons in 1859.

**Grunauer colonies**, See Mariupol colonies

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**Halbstadt** (Altay district, German national rayon (GNR) Halbstadt (since 1929), GNR October (until late 1928), Gladeny, Lichtenfeld settlement) near Slavgorod and Barnaul. Founded in 1890 or between 1907 and 1908. Primarily Mennonite followed by Evangelicals and Catholics. Those without land, especially from Sagradovka (according to Giesinger; another source: from Molochna) founded 17 villages on 21,645 dessiatines a few kilometers east of Slavgorod. In 1890, Podsosnovka and Schönfeld were the first to be founded north of Slavgorod on the Kulunda Steppe, which later became a completely closed German settlement area with 118 villages. J. N. Dück and H. H. Wilms bought 6,000 dessiatines for 96 families (384 men) divided into four villages with 24 farm holdings each; later one more farm holding was added. They had a difficult beginning because they were poor, and mostly craftsmen and day laborers. Short term success was hindered because of military service (World War I). Founding of new districts of these German villages: Orlovsk (1910), and Khortitza (1916). On 4 July 1927 ACEC decree on founding the GNR Oktyabrsky; took effect in October 1927. Center of German emigration in the late 1920s; entire villages were abandoned. On 1 January 1931 German became the official language. On 26 September 1938 decree to dissolve the GNR and on 10 October 1938 ratification by the VKP (B) Committee in the Altay district. On 1 July 1991 the GNR Halbstadt (Nekrasovo) was reestablished. Problems arose when assigning place names (sources: *Heimatbuch* 1964 vs. Klaube): Alexanderheim (Kruglenko(y)e and Volchi Rakit), Alexeifeld (possibly Dagelevo and definitely Polevo(y)e), Blumenfeld (Svetnopol(y)e) (?), Blumental (Malyshevka near Malenki), Rosenfeld (Rosenwald and Lesno(y)e) by Malyshevsko(y)e), Schöna (possibly Polevo(y)e and definitely Yasno(y)e), Rosenwald (Lesno(y)e and Rosenfeld near Lesno(y)e). Number of residents: 13,155 in 1927; also non-Germans in 57 villages, including 2 Ukrainian villages and 1 Moldovan village; 15,700 in 1935 in 48 villages with two village councils (soviets) in an area of 1,126 km².

**Halbstadt**, See Molochna, Ukraine
Ignat(y)evo, See New York


Karl Liebknecht, German national rayon, See Beresan colonies


Kharititza (“Altkolonie,” also German national rayon Khorititz) near Zaporizhzhya. Founded initially in 1789 and also between 1793 and 1796. Two hundred twenty-eight families from West Prussia initially founded eight villages on 32,684 dessiatines of land: Khorititza, Einlage, Insel Khorititz, Kronswede, Neuenburg, Neuendorf, Rosental and Schönhorst. Between 1793 and 1796, 118 more families arrived. In 1830, a very successful sheep breeding program began here with 30 sheep. Approximately 400 families lived in 18 villages in 1824. Number of residents: 1,681 in 1802, 1,972 in 1810, 2,446 in 1813, 2,888 in 1819, 3,760 in 1825, 4,680 in 1834, 6,029 in 1841, 7,100 in 1846.

Kharititza district, Altay. Created in 1916 by consolidating German villages.

Kochetov, See Petropavlovsk

Köppental, See Am Trakt

Krapotkin, See Eigenfeld

Kronau (German national rayon Fritz Heckert), near Dnepropetrovsk, Kherson and Nikopol. Founded between 1870 and 1873. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. In 1869, Prischib colonists acquired 18,000 or possibly 21,000 dessi. of land from Prince Kochubei, which previously belonged to the estate owner Sagradsky, west of Nikopol on the eastern bank of the Ingleuts River on the other side of the Sagradovka colonies and founded 12 villages. Later this area formed the German national rayon Fritz Heckert together with the Orlov (Sagradovka) settlements.

Kuban colonies, Caucasus, Russia, near Stavropol. Founded between 1862 and 1866. Mennonite. Sixty-seven Separatist, Mennonite families from the Molochna colonies initially (?) purchased 6,500 dessiatines of land along the Kuban River, south of Stavropol, southeast of Armavir. This area was famous for its cattle breeding (the red cow of colonists), and horse breeding (the Trotter and Ardennes horses) as well as tree nurseries (fruit and ornamental trees) and fruit bearing shrubs. Outstanding trade, industrial and educational institutions. Numerous commendations and awards by the czar. This district had its own volost administration in Wohldemfürst. [Number of] residents: 2,000 in 1904, 1,500 in 1914, 1,400 in 1926.

Kustanai, Chelyabinsk, Russia, and Kazakhstan. Founded approximately in 1900. The first 36 villages were established here at the turn of the century.

Kutschurgen colonies (German national rayon Friedrich Engels), near Odessa and Kherson. Founded in 1808 and 1809. Catholic. Alsatians (300 families), Badeners (100) and 50 families from Württemberg and the Palatinate, among other locations, founded Baden, Elsaß, Kandel, Selz, Straßburg, and Mannheim on 27,000 dessiatines northwest of Odessa. [Number of] residents: 2,243 in 1820, 7,373 in 1859, 13,000 in 1905; as of 1880 significant emigration especially to North and South Dakota, USA, and to Saskatchewan, Canada.

Leninpol, German national rayon, See Aulie-Ata

Lichtfeld settlement, See Halbstadt

Lvov I and Lvov II, See Terek settlement

Mariupol colonies (German national rayon Rosa Luxemburg, Grunau colonies, Plan colonies, Preußenplan), near Zaporizhzhzy Mariupol colonies. Founded between 1823 and 1825 also in 1831, and between 1842 and 1848. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. In 1818 and 1819, almost 500 families in groups of five to six families immigrated from West Prussia and stayed in the Molochna colonies as laborers and farmhands for three to four years. In 1823, they founded the first 17 villages (11 Lutheran with Grunau as center, 6 Catholic with Eichwald as center). In 1832, 122 families from the Belovesh colonies founded five more villages: Belovezh, Kalchhinchovka, Rundewiese, Klein- and Groß-Werder. Between 1825 and 1848, families from Baden, Hesse, Wurttemberg, Alsace and the Lower Rhine River arrived and founded new villages. In 1848, the last Grunau colony, Neu-Yamburg, was founded by settlers from Yamburg near Petersburg. Between 1836 and 1852, the Bergtal group arose nearby (see also Bergtal). The Kalchhyn and Karatshy Rivers, among others, run through this area. Originally, Jews converted to the Orthodox faith (Society of Israeliite Christians) were to be settled here in parts of the area, the so-called Jewish Steppe of 9,540 dessiatines.
Here also were several Greek villages, which were resettled here from the Crimea between 1778 and 1783, as well as Russian and Ukrainian villages. In 1832, international trade was opened in Mariupol so that the colonies could better sell their products. In 1844, the villages received the order to plant 13 to 15 dessiatines each with trees, especially mulberry trees. Parishes in about 1915: Grunau (Lutheran, founded in 1826), Ludwigstal (Lutheran, founded in 1873), Eichwald (Catholic, founded in 1826), Großwerder (Catholic, founded in 1842), Göttland (Catholic, founded in 1875), and Bergtal (founded in 1875).

Memrik near Donets’k and Bachmut. Founded in 1885. Mennonite. In 1884, the Molochina land commission acquired a total of 12,000 dessiatines for 600,000 rbls. in the Bachmut region northwest of Donets’k on the small river Volshya from the large estate holders Koltyarevsky and Karpov. In 1885, there were three villages with 21 farm holdings of 60 dessiatines each (Memrik, Kalinovo and Karpovka) and seven villages each with farm holdings of 30 dessiatines (Alexandrova, Bahndorf, Koltyarevka, Marienort, Michaelsheim, Nikola(y)evka and Waldeck) were founded. With respect to religion, they were divided into the large New York Mennonite community and the much smaller Nikola(y)ev Brethren community. The district contained very fertile chernozem (black soil), meadows and small forests. In 1927, 240 Mennonite men were exiled. In 1941, only a small number managed to escape to the West.

Millerovo, Don district. Founded in 1884? Mennonite. The villages Eichenfeld, Yelenovka, Franzfeld, Hochfeld, Ivangorod, Nikolaifeld, Petersdorf and Reinfeld were established near the town of Millerovo.

Molochansk, German national rayon, See Molochna and also Prischib

Molochna Halbstadt and Gnadenfeld, Neukolonie, German national rayon Molochan’sk near Zaporizhzhya founded between 1804 and 1806, with more villages founded between 1818 and 1823. Mennonite. In 1804, 150 families from West Prussia founded nine villages east of the Molochna River. One hundred sixty-one families founded nine more villages between 1805 and 1806. Between 1818 and 1823, 400 more families founded 20 villages (19 villages by 1811, 44 by 1840, 45 by 1848, 55 by 1863). Halbstadt, Muntau, Schönau, Fischau, Lindenau, Lichtenau, Blumstein, Münsterberg and Altonau were the first nine colonies of this area. The Mennonite Molochna area was administratively and religiously divided into Halbstadt and Gnadenfeld. Emigrations to the Crimea in 1862, North Caucasus 1863, 1864, and in 1866, Turkestan in 1880 because of a lack of land and because of religious differences.

Naumenko near Donets’k and Bachmut. Founded in 1890. Mennonite. Three + one daughter colonies, especially from Einlage!?, northwest of Bachmut on privately purchased land: Barvensko(y)evka, Yelenovka, Petrovka and Vassil(y)evka.

Nepljy(y)evka near Zaporizhzhya and Nikopol. Founded in 1869. Mennonite. Two daughter colonies, Steinau and Blumenfeld, north of Nikopol on leased land.

Neukolonie, See Molochna

Neu Samara (Plekhanov villages near Pleshanovo), near Samara and Busuluk. Founded between 1891 and 1892. Mennonite. In 1890, the Molochina land commission acquired 22,000 dessiatines of land east of Busuluk along the railroad line Samara - Orenburg. Between 1891 and 1892, 14 villages were founded there; in 1926, 12 villages and 5 khutors. [Number of] residents: 3,137 in 1926; among them 66 non-Mennonites.

New York (Ignat(y)ev) near Donets’k and Bachmut. Founded between 1889 and 1890. Mennonite. Three Mennonites of the Khortitza district bought an estate of 15,000 dessiatines from Count Ignat(y)ev (located southwest of Bachmut), where the villages of Yekaterinovka, Leonidovka, New York, Nikola(y)evka and Romanovka were founded in 1889, and Ignat(y)evka and Alexe(y)evka in 1890. Parishes: New-York and Nikola(y)ev.

Nikolaipol, See Yasikovo

Nikopol, Dniepropetrovsk district. Founded in 1862. Evangelical. Prischib colonists founded three villages northwest of Nikopol on 5,460 dessiatines of land.

Novgorod, Russia. Founded between 1834 and 1836, with an additional settlement as late as 1925. Founding families were from the northern colonies, especially St. Petersburg. There were 11 villages in 1941.

O

Oktober, German national rayon, See Halbstadt

Omsk, Siberia, Russia. Founded between 1893 and 1897, with additional settlement in 1902. Evangelical, Mennonite and Catholic; Evangelicals were presumably in the majority followed by Mennonites and Catholics. Six large villages were founded between 1893 and 1897. Mennonites from the Black Sea region arrived in 1902. More than 200 towns existed here by 1914. Many villages near Omsk were part of the government Tobolsk.
Oranienbaum and Peterhof colonies, St. Petersburg district. Founded between 1809 and 1819. At first 16 families from Inowlódz near Warsaw founded the Kronstadt colonies. Here there were 16 villages by 1941.

Orenburg, Russia, near the Urals. Settled between 1890 and 1895. Evangelical. Fifteen to twenty smaller villages were founded on privately purchased land by prosperous colonists from Bessarabia and Odessa.

Orenburg villages (D(y)e(y)evka, German national rayon Orenburg), Orenburg district. Settled between 1894 and 1903. Mennonite. In 1893, the Khortitza and Molocha land commissions bought 25,581 dessi. of land from the estate holder D(y)e(y)ev approximately 50 km to 100 km northwest of Orenburg; Molocha 11,000 dessiatines. An additional 24,000 dessiatines were purchased later. Khortitza residents founded 14 or 15 villages. In 1898, eight villages of Molocha residents arose nearby. Administratively, both settlements remained separate until the revolution. Number of residents: 2,700 people or 540 families in 1915?

Orlov, See Sagradovka

Orlovsk district, Altay. Created in 1910 by consolidating German villages.

Ostheim, See Don colonies

P

Pavlodar, Kazakhstan. Founded in about 1900. At the turn of the century, the first 36 villages arose here southwest of Slavgorod.

Peterhof colonies, See Oranienbaum colonies

Plan colonies, See Mariupol colonies

Pleschanov villages, See Neu-Samara

Pleschanovo, See Neu-Samara

Poltava, Russia. Founded in 1889. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. Prischib colonists founded four villages on 6,033 dessiatines of land east of Poltava.

Preußenplan, See Mariupol colonies

Prischib (German national rayon Molochan'shk), Zaporizhzhya near Melitopol (Molocha). Founded between 1805 and 1825. Evangelical. Seven hundred fifty to eight hundred families, approximately 3,800 people, especially from Württemberg, the Palatinate, Hesse and some also from Prussia and Alsace founded 23 + 4 mother colonies (18 Evangelical and 5 Catholic) on 46,000 dessiatines of land west and northwest of the Molochana River (Milk River): eight in 1805, nine in 1810, three between 1814 and 1816, one each in 1820, 1822 and 1825. Four more colonies were later founded by newcomers from Germany and by families from the original 23 colonies. Daughter colonies: Eugenfeld near Melitopol in 1838, near Nikopol in 1862, five more villages near Prischib on 10,000 dessiatines of land in 1865, Kronau settlement in 1869, Kankrin near Zaporizhzhya in 1882, near Poltava in 1869, near Ufa in 1904. Parishes: Prischib (Lutheran and Catholic), Hochstädt (Lutheran), Heidelberg (Catholic) and Kostheim (Catholic). Number of residents: 5,885 (852 families in 1825), 7,786 (1,040 families in 1834), 8,783 (840 farm holders, 205 families without land and 281 skilled craftsmen in 1841), 10,432 (1,096 families in 1848), approximately 11,130 (in 1914). Land: approximately 62,390 dessiatines (in 1914).

Pulin, German national rayon, See Volhynia

Pushkin, See Zarsko(y)e Selo

R

Riebensdorf, Russia, near Voronezh. Founded in 1765. Thirty-four families from Württemberg. In 1817, Riebensdorf received an additional 1,000 dessiatines near the colony. In 1853, they founded Michaelstal; others later in North Caucasus, Don district and in Siberia. A total of 20 daughter colonies were to have been founded in the Riebensdorf district.

Rosa Luxemburg, German national rayon, See Mariupol colonies

S

Sagradovka (Orlov or German national rayon Fritz Heckert), Ukraine, near Zaporizhzhya. Founded between 1872 and 1883. Mennonite. In 1871, the Molocha land commission acquired from Prince Kochubei 21,276 dessiatines of land which previously belonged to the estate holder Sagradsky for 23.5 rubles per dessiatine along the western bank of the Ingules River, west of Nikopol across from the Kronau colonies. Sixteen villages were founded between 1872 and 1883. Later it formed the German national rayon Fritz Heckert together with the Kronau settlements.

Samoylovka, near Kharkov. Founded in 1888. Mennonite. Molocha colonists founded the villages of Novo Stepno(y)e, Samoylovka, Ryshkovo, and Shestakovo in the Kharkov district.

Schlachtin, See Baratov

Schwedenkolonien near Nikola(y)ev and Berislav. Founded in 1805. Evangelical and Catholic; Evangelicals presumably in the majority. The name Schwedenkolonien derives from Swedes settled here between 1781 and 1794. Germans arrived in September 1804 with 30 families, and in May 1805 with 35 families; they were clearly in the majority. Lutherans, especially from Württemberg and Prussia, founded Mühlhausen and Schlangendorf; Catholics from Austria and southwestern Germany founded Klosterdorf. At the beginning of the 19th century, there was mass migration to America. [Number of] residents: 1,000 in 1860, 1,990 in 1905.

Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan. Founded in 1896. At the turn of the century, the first four villages arose here southeast of Slavgorod. Later there were 31 villages.

Spartakus, German national rayon, See Großliebental colonies

St. Petersburg, Russia. Founded between 1765 and 1767. Evangelical. In 1765, 110 families from southwest Germany, the Palatinate, Brandenburg, Black Forest in Württemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt founded three villages near St. Petersburg. Each family received 35 dessiatines of land. In early 1800, 100 families founded six more villages near St. Petersburg. In 1819, one more village. In about 1900, there were 20 villages. [Number of] residents: 11,890 in 1926.

Suvorovka, Caucasus, near Minvodsky. Founded in 1894. Mennonite. Settlers from Sagradovka (or Molochna?) founded four villages here: Areval, Großfürstental, Lavarov and Nikolaifeld.

Telmanovo. See Don colonies

Tempelhof, Caucasus, near Pyatigorsk. Founded in 1868. Mennonite. The Jerusalemsfreunde, also known as Templars, left Gnadenfeld on the Molochna because of religious differences and founded Alexanderfeld, Olgino, Orbelianovka, Romanovka, Tempelhof and Wohldemfürst.

Terek settlement (Khassav-Yurt by Lvov I and Lvov II), Caucasus, /Dagestan, /Khassav-Yurt. Founded between 1901 and 1904. Mennonite. In 1901, the Molochna land commission acquired 24,800 dessiatines for 992,000 rbls. from Prince Lvov. The land was divided into 17 village plats of 24 to 35 farm holdings each for 3,400 people. “Lvov I and Lvov II were prosperous Mennonite communities on the lower Terek River, North Caucasus and consisted of eight villages each of which was named for consecutive numbers . . . Prosperous model farm holdings, large orchards. The dead-straight, wide streets were lined with walnut trees. Modern cattle breeding (pedigree cattle) and beekeeping (apiculture).” There were churches in Kharch and Middleburg as well as a prayer hall of the Rückenhaus Brethren community. The very porous and acid soil made irrigation channels necessary, which were leveled off by settlers at first. Many deaths and much damage occurred from malaria, typhus, insects, wild beasts and “neighboring tribes.” In 1913, many villages were only partially occupied with settlers; however, some [people] even returned through later assimilation. Between 1917 and 1919, they fled to the Kuban settlements or to Molochna. Between 1921 and 1923, return (especially?) to Nikola(y)evka, Sulak, and Wanderloo. In 1925, the settlements were finally given up; many moved to Canada.

T’bilisi, Caucasus, near Georgia. Settled between 1817 and 1842. Separatist. Four hundred eighty-six families founded eight mother colonies near T’bilisi and Gäncä: Alexandersdorf, Annenfeld, Elizabetesfeld, Freundental, Helendorf, Katharinenfeld, Marienfeld, Neu-Tiflis (contained 60 craftsmen families and was a “suburb” of T’bilisi), and Petersdorf. Climate, soil, and numerous attacks made for a difficult beginning. Annenfeld, Freundental, Katharinenfeld, and Petersdorf had to be moved and resettled; some later became very successful wine making villages.

Many of these early (1817) colonists were originally in the Glückstal colonies, and perhaps from other colonies in the Odessa region. They “caught the fever” from the Separatists as they passed through the Odessa region to Georgia in 1817. At the time (1818/19) we find numerous notes of Glückstal colonists leaving for “Grusien” (Georgia) in 1817. These families then appear in the Georgian original colonists lists.

Ufa colonies (Yasikovo in German national rayon Davlekanovo), Bashkiria, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Founded in 1894. Mennonite, Mennonite-Brethren, Evangelical. Southwest of Ufa near the town of Davlekanovo with 19 smaller villages and farm holdings (1926). Settlers came from various areas. Some Evangelical communities and numerous khutors were also among Mennonite settlements (with a total of 10,222 dessiatines of land). They were very successful until the revolution. There were Mennonite businessmen, mill proprietors and merchants, higher educational institutions for boys and girls and even for some time after the revolution a Bible institute (Mayak = Lighthouse) in the town of Davlekanovo. In the 1920s, many moved to Canada. Number of residents: 1,831 in 1926. Some Lutheran villages were nearby.
**Ufa colonies**, Russia, Bashkiria. Founded between 1905 and 1906. Evangelical and Catholic. The Prischib land commission purchased 12,350 dessiatines of land from nobleman Basil(y)ev west and northwest of Ufa, where 11 villages, 8 Evangelical and 3 Catholic, were founded.

**USA and Canada**, First settled between 1849 and 1870. It is known that Ludwig Bette led a small group of Johannestalers (Beresan) to Sandusky Island, Ohio, on Lake Erie in 1849. He changed his name to Louis Beaty and became quite prominent in that area. In 1872 Bette/Beaty returned to Russia and his descriptions on life in the United States convinced other Beresaners to emigrate. Evangelical, Mennonite, Catholic. The main migration began in the 1870s. Ten thousand to fifteen thousand Mennonites, of a total of 40,000 German Russians, migrated.

By the turn of the century, more than 300,000 German Russians had moved to the U.S. and Canada. They settled in the Midwest of the USA (Nebraska, North and South Dakota) and the western provinces of Canada. Today, Black Sea Germans live especially in California, North Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, South Dakota and Washington, USA; in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Canada. Volga Germans primarily in California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, USA, and in Western Canada.

**Volga district** (Volga German ASSR), Russia. Founded between 1764 and 1768. Evangelical and Catholic. Between 1764 and 1767, approximately 27,000 settlers, especially from Hesse, the Rhineland, the Palatinate and Württemberg, came to the hillside and meadowside of the Volga. Approximately 2,800 German Russians were deported because of attacks, especially by nomads; some villages were destroyed at the very beginning. Each family received 30 dessiatines of land, which, however, remained inheritable property of the crown. After the revolution, the Commissar’s Office for German Affairs in the Volga district (30 April 1918) under Ernst Reuter followed the civil autonomy movement, then the Volga German Work Commune (proclamation as Volga German Worker and Farmer Commune on 1 July 1918) and later the Volga German ASSR. Land: 498,000 dessiatines in 1767, or 25,447 km² or 28,212 km² in 1924, 27,152 km² in 1929. Founding families: 8,000. Number of German villages: 102 in 1767, 170 in 1856 with 23,406 houses, 192 in 1914, approximately 500 in 1926 and about 274 non-German villages. On 6 January 1924 proclamation as Volga German ASSR.

**Yamburg**, St. Petersburg district. Founded in 1767. A total of 67 families from the Bavarian Palatinate, Swabia, Hessen-Darmstadt and Prussia founded Luts’k, Frankfurt, Porkhovo by Yamburg. Due to failure, the colonists asked for permission to move on. The Catholics moved and founded the successful colonies of Yamburg and Neu-Yamburg in the Black Sea region.


**Yasykovo**, See Ufa-colonies

**Zarsko(y)e Selo** (Pushkin), near St. Petersburg. Founded in 1809. Eighty-four Württemberg, Baden, and Prussian families from Inowlódz near Warsaw founded in the Zarsko(y)e Selo district at first the village of Isvar, which was abandoned after two years because of its poor soil. There were 12 villages in 1941.
12.2 Places

In the entries given below, geographical elements have been separated by commas. They range from the largest to the smallest. They are in alphabetical order.

Main entries, in bold typeface, immediately followed by a question mark indicate a possible or questionable entry. Example: Baronsk?, Volga Republic, . . .

Place names in parentheses preceded by “also” immediately following the main entry indicate alternative names. Example: Abaki-Tama, (also Abakly), Crimea, . . . Place names in parentheses preceded by “also” in the body of an entry are spelling variations. Example: Ackermann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya (also Zaporosh’e, also Zaporoshije), . . . These spelling variations are given at the first occurrence only.

Place names in parentheses at the end of a main entry indicate further geographic locations. Example: Abas-Tumani-Khutor, Caucasus, Abkhasia (Sokhumi.)

The most official accepted spelling is used as a keyword for locations with multiple spellings.

Alternative spellings or place names are referenced at the end of a main entry and will refer back to the keyword in the main entry of a listing.

Place names beginning with numbers

4. Abteilung, Odessa, see Katharinental.
12 Apostel, Kolonie der, Caucasus, see Kolonie der 12 Apostel.
22. Kolonie, Petersburg, see Srednaya-Ragata.
No. 1, Bashkir Autonomous Republic (also Bashkortostan), see Rosenfeld.
No. 1, Bessarabia, see Sarata.
No. 1, Caucasus, see Wanderloo.
No. 1, Dnipropetrovs’k (also Dnepropetrovsk, also Dnepropetrosvsk), see Blumenfeld.
No. 1, Don, see Yekaterinovka.
No. 1, Deutscher Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Khutor No. 1; also see Chutor Nr. 1, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor.
No. 1, Kharkiv, see Taveshnaya.
No. 1, Mariupol’, see Bergtal.
No. 1, Mariupol’, Grunau, see Kirschwald.
No. 1, Mykolayiv, Vostiesensk, see Alexanderfeld.
No. 1?, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, see Eigenfeld.
No. 1, Orenburg, see Khortiza.
No. 1, Saratov, see Vladimirorovka.
No. 1, Slavgorod, see Dolinovka.
No. 1, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde.
No. 1, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Halbstadt.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Georgstal.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Viktorfeld.
No. 1, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Nikolaifeld.
No. 2, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Gnadenfeld.
No. 2, Caucasus, see Kharch.
No. 2, Chelyabinsk, see Kochkovato II.
No. 2, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Steinau.
No. 2, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Sheleznys, see Rozovka.
No. 2, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Sheleznys, Santurinovka, see Romanovka.
No. 2, Don, Rostov, see Neu-Rotovka.
No. 2, Kazakhstan, see Lubomirovka.
No. 2, Deutscher Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Khutor No. 2; also see Chutor Nr. 2, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; Nr. 2, Deutscher Chutor.
No. 2, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. Catholic. #F 2. Ceased to exist after 1918.
No. 2, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Schönfeld.
No. 2, Mariupol’, Grunau, see Tiegenhof.
No. 2, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, see Schönfeld.
No. 2, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Orlov, see Neu-Schönsee.
No. 2, Orenburg, see Petrovka.
No. 2, Saratov, see Borisopol.
No. 2, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Alexeyevka.
No. 2, Slavgorod, Burla, see Chernovka.
No. 2, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Ebenfeld.
No. 2, Zaporizhzhya, Jasikovo, see Franzfeld.
No. 2, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Mintau.
No. 2, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Neukrone.
No. 2, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Olafeld.
No. 3, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Neu-Darmstadt.
No. 3, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Lichtental.
No. 3, Bessarabia, Akkermann, Ismail, see Kamchatka.
No. 3, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Lviv.
No. 3, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khassayurt, see Talma.
No. 3, Don, Donets’k, see Leonidovka.
No. 3, Don, Rostov, Mave(y)ev-Kurgan, see Neu-Rotovka.
No. 3, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Khartsviovo.
No. 3, Kharkiv, see Sudikha.
No. 3, Saratov, see Dimitrovka.
No. 3, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Schönfeld.
No. 3, Mariupol’, Grunau, see Rosengarten.
No. 3, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Kronau, see Neu-Landau.
No. 3, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Orlov, see Friedensfeld.
No. 3?, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Orlov, see Nikolaifeld.
No. 3, Orenburg, see Kantserovka.
No. 3, Slavgorod, see Tatyanovka.
No. 3, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Schönau.
No. 3, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Michaelsburg.
No. 3, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. No other information available.
No. 3, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Adelsheim.
No. 4, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Viktorfeld.
No. 4, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Konstantinovka.
No. 4, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Bethanien.
| No. 6 | Zaporizhzhya, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Neu-Halbstadt. |
| No. 6 | Orenburg, see Kamenka. |
| No. 6 | Slavgorod, see Blumenfeld. |
| No. 6 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Fischau. |
| No. 6 | Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Rosenbach. |
| No. 6 | Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Eigenheim. |
| No. 6 | Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Eichenfeld. |
| No. 6 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Novikovka. |
| No. 6 | Caucasus, see Sulak. |
| No. 6 | Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Illovaisk, see Verbovka. |
| No. 6 | Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezy, see Kronstadt. |
| No. 6 | Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye. |
| No. 6 | Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Friedrichstal. |
| No. 6 | Mariupol’, Grunau, see Kronstadt. |
| No. 6 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Fürstental. |
| No. 6 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Nikolaifeld. |
| No. 6 | Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexanderdorf. |
| No. 6 | Orenburg, see Dyeyeveka. |
| No. 6 | Saratov, see Vyasemskaoye. |
| No. 6 | Slavgorod, Burla. Mannonite. Approximately three kilometers [km] south of Blumenfeld. Dissolved in the late 1920s. |
| No. 5 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Lindenau. |
| No. 5 | Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Alexandertal. |
| No. 5 | Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Hochfeld. |
| No. 5 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Prischib. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, Deganst, see Sulak. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, Khasavyurt, see Alexandrovka. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, Donskoy, see Alexandrovka. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Ebenfeld. |
| No. 5 | Don, see Ignatyevka. |
| No. 5 | Kazakhstan, see Vladimirovka. |
| No. 5 | Mariupol’, see Grunau. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Orlov. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Nikolaital. |
| No. 5 | Orenburg, see Nikolayevka. |
| No. 5 | Saratov, see Ebenfeld. |
| No. 5 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Lichtenau. |
| No. 5 | Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Sergeyevka. |
| No. 5 | Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Schönfeld. |
| No. 5 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Hoffmanstal. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, Arkhangels’k, see Marianovka. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, Deganst, see Marianovka. |
| No. 5 | Kazakhstan, see Vassilyevka. |
| No. 5 | Mariupol’, see Rosenberg. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Fürstenfeld. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Blumenort. |
| No. 5 | Orenburg, see Fedorovka. |
| No. 4 | Kazakhstan, see Nikitovka. |
| No. 4 | Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. Catholic. #F 2. Ceased to exist after 1918. |
| No. 4 | Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Heubuden. |
| No. 4 | Mariupol’, Grunau, see Schönbaum. |
| No. 4 | Mykolayiv, see Kronau. |
| No. 4 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Ebenfeld. |
| No. 4 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Neu-Halbstadt. |
| No. 4 | Orenburg, see Kamenka. |
| No. 4 | Orenburg, Uran, see Pretoria. |
| No. 4 | Saratov, see Marianovka. |
| No. 4 | Slavgorod, see Blumenfeld. |
| No. 4 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Fischau. |
| No. 4 | Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Rosenbach. |
| No. 4 | Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Eigenheim. |
| No. 4 | Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Eichenfeld. |
| No. 5 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Novikovka. |
| No. 5 | Caucasus, see Sulak. |
| No. 5 | Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Illovaisk, see Verbovka. |
| No. 5 | Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezy, see Kronstadt. |
| No. 5 | Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye. |
| No. 5 | Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Friedrichstal. |
| No. 5 | Mariupol’, Grunau, see Kronstadt. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Fürstental. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Nikolaifeld. |
| No. 5 | Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexanderdorf. |
| No. 5 | Orenburg, see Dyeyeveka. |
| No. 5 | Saratov, see Vyasemskaoye. |
| No. 5 | Slavgorod, Burla. Mannonite. Approximately three kilometers [km] south of Blumenfeld. Dissolved in the late 1920s. |
| No. 7 | Saratov, see Lidyeveka. |
| No. 7 | Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Alexanderhof. |
| No. 7 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Blumenstein. |
| No. 8 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Waldheim. |
| No. 8 | Caucasus, see Rohrbach. |
| No. 8 | Mariupol’, see Wickerau. |
| No. 8 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kronau. |
| No. 8 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Tiege. |
| No. 8 | Orenburg, see Romanovka. |
| No. 8 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Münsterberg. |
| No. 8 | Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Rosenfeld. |
| No. 9 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Barbarastadt. |
| No. 9 | Bessarabia, see Hoffnungstal. |
| No. 9 | Caucasus, Deganst, see Nikolayevka. |
| No. 9 | Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Nikolayevka. |
| No. 9 | Mariupol’, see Reichenberg. |
| No. 9 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Eigenfeld. |
| No. 9 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Eigental. |
| No. 9 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Altonau. |
| No. 9 | Orenburg, see Dolinovka. |
| No. 9 | Zaporizhzhya, Moholcha, see Altonau. |
| No. 9 | Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgsburg. |
| No. 10 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Romanovka. |
| No. 10 | Caucasus, see Middelburg. |
| No. 10 | Don, see Rotweide. |
| No. 10 | Mariupol’, see Kampenau. |
| No. 10 | Mykolayiv (also Nikolayev, also Nikolaev, also Nikolajew), Zagradovka, Kronau, see Sandfeld-Khutor. |
| No. 10 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Rosenort. |
| No. 10 | Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye. |
| No. 10 | Zaporizhzhya, see Elisabethstal. |
| No. 11 | Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Ebenfeld. |
| No. 11 | Caucasus, see Pretoria. |
| No. 11 | Mariupol’ see Mirau. |
| No. 11 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Neu-Mannheim. |
| No. 11 | Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Münsterberg. |
| No. 11 | Zaporizhzhya, see Yekeaterinovka. |
| No. 12 | Bessarabia, see Teplitz. |
| No. 12 | Caucasus, see Ostheim. |
| No. 12 | Mariupol’, see Kaiserdorf. |
| No. 12 | Mykolayiv, see Gnadenfeld. |
| No. 12 | Orenburg, see Kichkas. |
| No. 12 | Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental. |
| No. 13 | Bessarabia, see Friedenstal. |
| No. 13 | Caucasus, see Taranovka. |
| No. 13 | Mariupol’, see Göttland. |
| No. 13 | Mykolayiv, see Schönau. |
| No. 13 | Orenburg, see Suvorovka. |
| No. 14 | Bessarabia, see Alt-Arcis. |
| No. 14 | Caucasus, see Kamyslyyak. |
| No. 14 | Mariupol’, see Neuhof. |
| No. 14 | Mykolayiv, see Steinfeld. |
| No. 15 | Bessarabia, see Brienne. |
| No. 15 | Caucasus, see Kaplan. |
| No. 15 | Don, see Verbovka. |
| No. 15 | Mariupol’, see Eichwald. |
No. 15, Mykolaiv, see Nikolaidorf.
No. 16, Caucasus, see Agrarkhan.
No. 16, Mariupol’, see Tienenort.
No. 16, Mykolaiv, see Reinfeld.
No. 17, Caucasus, see Aktash.
No. 17, Mariupol’, see Tergart.
No. 17, Mykolaiv, see Alexanderkrone.
18, Deutsche Kolonie, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18; also see Kolonie 18, Deutsche.
No. 18?, Don, Donets’k, see Deutsche Kolonie 18.
No. 18, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Wasserreich.
No. 18, Mariupol’, see Elisabethdorf.
No. 19, Mariupol’, see Ludwigstal.
No. 20, Mariupol’, see Bilovizh.
No. 20-Khutor, Slavgorod, Rayon Slavgorod. Founded in 1915. Population: 7 in 1928. Also see Chutor, Nr. 20-; Khutor, No. 20-; Nr. 20-Chutor.
No. 20-Chutor, Slavgorod, see No. 20-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nr. 20-; Khutor, No. 20-.
No. 21, Mariupol’, see Kalchinovka.
No. 22, Mariupol’ see Rundewiese.
No. 23, Mariupol’, see Klein-Werder.
No. 24, Mariupol’, see Groß-Werder.
No. 25, Mariupol’, see Darmstadt.
No. 26, Mariupol’, see Marienfeld.
No. 27, Mariupol’, see Neu-Yamburg.
No. 33, Slavgorod. Thirty kilometers from Slavgorod. In September 1929 abandoned by Germans in order to emigrate via Moscow; they were possibly forced to return.
No. 54, Kazakhstan, see Gnadental.
No. 54, Slavgorod, see Fernheim.
No. 57, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Hoffnung.
No. 66, (also Sechsundsechzig), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula’yevsk. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Sechsundsechzig.
No. 75, Slavgorod, see Scheitsche.
No. 85, Slavgorod, see Friedental.
No. 86, Slavgorod, see Silberfeld.
No. 87, Slavgorod, see Khorošoye.
No. 89, Slavgorod, see Saratovka.
Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1; also see Chutor Nr. 1, Deutscher; Deutscher Khutor No. 1; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; No. 1, Deutscher Khutor.
Nr. 2, Deutscher Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2; also see Chutor Nr. 2, Deutscher; Deutscher Khutor No. 2; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No. 2, Deutscher Khutor.
Nr. 20-Chutor, Slavgorod, see No. 20-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nr. 20-; Khutor, No. 20-.
22. Kolonie, Petersburg, see Srednaya-Ragata.

A

Abaj, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Abay.
Abaj, Ismail-, Crimea, see Ismail-Abaj; also see Abay, Ismail-; Ismail-Abay.
Abaj-Kutschuk, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Abay-Kuchuk; also see Kuchuk, Abay-; Kutschuk, Abaj-.
Abaj-Kutschuk, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, see Abay-Kuchuk; also see Kuchuk, Abay-; Kutschuk, Abaj-.
Abaj-Smajl, Crimea, see Abay-Smajl; also see Smajl, Abaj-; Smayl, Abay-.
Abakli-Tama, (also Abakly), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka, Pavlovka. Approximately 25 km northwest of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Founded in 1884 or 1894 by Berdyans’k Swabians on leased land. Separatist; parish: Hochheim, and Evangelical; parish: Mamut. Acreage: 1,894 dessiatines. Population: 56 in 1905; 50 in 1913; 34 in 1914; 63 in 1918; 63 in 1919; 180 in 1926. Also see Abakly; Tama, Abakli-.
Abakly, Crimea, see Abakli-Tama.
Abas-Tuman, Caucasus, see Freudental; also see Tuman, Abas-.
Abas-Tumani-Chutor, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; also see Chutor, Abas-Tumani-; Khutor, Abas-Tumani-; Tumani-Chutor, Abas-; Tumani-Khutor, Abas-.
Abas-Tumani-Khutor, Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sokhumi.) Evangelical; parish: Batum-Kutais. Perhaps an Estonian colony. Population: 25 in 1905. Also see Abas-Tumani-Chutor; Chutor, Abas-Tumani-; Khutor, Abas-Tumani-; Tumani-Chutor, Abas-; Tumani-Khutor, Abas-.
Abay, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, see Kuchuk-Abay; also see Abaj.
Abay, Ismail-, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj, Ismail-; Ismail-Abay.
Abay-Kuchuk, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, see Kuchuk-Abay; also see Abaj-Kutschuk; Kutschuk, Abaj-.
Abay-Smayl, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj-Smajl, Smajl, Abaj-; Smayl-Abay.
Abdul-Raschid, Caucasus, see Abdul-Rashid; also see Rashid, Abdul-; Rashid, Abdul-.
Abdul-Rashid, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 150 in 1905. Also see Abdul-Raschid; Raschid, Abdul-; Rashid, Abdul-.
Ablam, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam.
Ablam, Dshuma-, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam; also see Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dzhuma-Ablam.
Ablam, Dzhuma-, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam; also see Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dzhuma-Ablam.
Ablam-Elgery, Crimea, see Elgery-Ablam.
Ablam, Elkeri-, Crimea, see Elkeri-Ablam; also see Ablam, Elkeri-; Elkeri-Ablam.
Ablam, Elkery-, Crimea, see Elkery-Ablam; also see Ablam, Elkery-; Elkery-Ablam.

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Ablam-Trech, Crimea, see Ablam-Trech; also see Trech-Ablam; Trekh-Ablam.

Ablam-Trekh, Crimea, see Trekh-Ablam; also see Ablam-Trech; Trech-Ablam.

Ablesch-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ablesch-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ablesch--; Deutsch, Ablesh-.

Ablesch-Deutsch, (also Bagalchak), Crimea, Feodosiya, Andre(y)evka, Ichky. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. Founded in 1869. Evangelical; parish: Züritchtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 4,200 dessi. Population: 65 in 1864; 68 in 1904; 164 in 1911; 164 in 1914; 164 in 1918; 164 in 1919; 395 in 1926. Also see Ablesch-Deutsch; Bagalchak; Deutsch, Ablesch--; Deutsch, Ablesh-.

Abrahamsfeld, (also Abramovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk. A few kilometers northwest of Millerovo. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 120 in 1904; 120 in 1918; 215 in 1926. Also see Abramovka.

Abramovka, Don, see Abrahamsfeld; also see Abramovka.

Abramowska, Don, see Abramovka.

Abrampolski I, Bashkortostan (also Bashkir Autonomous Republic), see Abrampolsky I.

Abrampolski II, Bashkortostan, see Abrampolsky II.

Abrampolsky I, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical and Mennonite. With Abrampolsky II and Chistoply: school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 111 in 1926. Also see Abrampolsky I.

Abrampolsky II, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. With Abrampolsky I and Chistoply: school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 33 in 1926. Also see Abrampolsky II.

Abteilung 17, Mykolajiv (also Nikolayev, also Nikolaev, also Nikolajew), see Hagendorf.

Abuslar, Crimea, see Abuzaar.

Abus-Tuman, Caucasus, see Freudental; also see Tuman, Ahus-.

Abuzlar, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 45 km north of Simferopol’. #C 3. Founded in 1884. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,000 dessi.. Population: 10 in 1918. Former parochial school. “Everybody, without exception, was a religious fanatic (Stundists) who met three times a week and held church services lasting several hours” (letter of a functionary, 1932.) No komsomol or party members. Also see Adamow.

Adam-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Adam-Khutor; see also Chutor, Adam-; Khutor, Adam-.

Adam-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 80 km southwest of Melitopol’. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Adam-Chutor; Chutor, Adam-; Khutor, Adam-.

Adamkov, Volhnina-Poland, Rovno (also Rovno, also Rowno), Klevan; also see Adamkow.

Adamkow, Volhnina-Poland, see Adamkov.

Adamov, Slavgorod, possibly Scherbakulsky. Soviet seat for 210 farms. Almost everybody was illiterate because they refused to attend the anti-religious school. “Everybody, without exception, was a religious fanatic (Stundists) who met three times a week and held church services lasting several hours” (letter of a functionary, 1932.) No komsomol or party members. Also see Adamow.

Adamov, Volhnina-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Southeast of Charukov. #D 4. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms (as of 1927.) Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Adamow.

Adamovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Adamovka.

Adamovka, Mariupol’, see Tsierny; also see Adamovka.

Adamovka, Mykolajiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Adamovka.

Adamovka, Odessa, see Esslinger; also see Adamovka.

Adamovka, Tobolsk, A(y)evsky. Founded in 1908. Also see Adamovka.

Adamovka, Volhnina-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin. Southeast of Kniahinin. #F 2. Evangelical. Acreage: no more than 25 German farms (as of 1927.) Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Adamovka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz. #E 2. Also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, possibly Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludvipol; also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Nowy Dwor. #C 5. Also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Acreage: no more than 25 German farms (as of 1927.) Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Shchastliva: 85 in 1905. Also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Adamowka.
Adamovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Freienwald; also see Adamowka.
Adamovka-Cerkwischtsche, (also Cerkwischtsche-Adamovka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 25 families with 29 students in 1938. Also see Adamowka-Cerkwischtsche; Cerkwischtsche-Adamovka; Cerkwischtsche-Adamowka.
Adamovka-Khutor, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Population: 16 in 1905. Also see Adamowka-Khutor; Chutor, Adamowka-; Khutor, Adamowka-.
Adamovka-Pustosh, Orenburg, see Pustosh, Adamovka; also see Adamowka-Pustosh; Pustosh, Adamowka.
Adamow-Oderade, (also Oderade-Adamov), Volhynia-Poland. South of Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Possibly a German private school (as of 1938.) Population: possibly 433 people or 30 families with 40 students in 1904 (as of 1938.) Also see Adamow-Oderade; Oderade-Adamov; Oderade-Adamow.
Adamov, Peratin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Peratin-Adamov; also see Adamow, Peratin-; Peratin-Adamow.
Adamovsk, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Adamowsk.
Adamow, Slavgorod, see Adamov.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Kazakhstn, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Mariupol’, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Mykolayiv, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Odessa, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Tobolsk, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Adamovka.
Adamowka, Volynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Adamovka.
Adamowka-Cerkwischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamovka-Cerkwischtsche; Adamovka-Cerkwischtsche; Cerkwischtsche-Adamovka; Cerkwischtsche-Adamowka.
Adamowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Adamovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Adamovka-; Khutor, Adamovka-.
Adamowka-Pustosh, Orenburg, see Adamovka-Pustosh; also see Pustosh, Adamovka; Pustosh, Adamowka.
Adamow-Oderade, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamow-Oderade; also see Oderade-Adamov; Oderade-Adamow.
Adamow, Peratin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Peratin-Adamov; also see Adamow, Peratin-; Peratin-Adamow.
Adamowsk, Orenburg, see Adamowsk.
Adamsfeld, (also Dzhelal), Crimea, Kokey, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal founded in 1873 as an affiliate of Neusatz for 43 German villages with 3,290 Germans, 825 Estonians and 20 Chechnyans (as of 1905.) School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 117 in 1905; 100 in 1918; 140 in 1919; 197 in 1926. Also see Dzhelal.
**Adargin-Deutsch**, Crimea, see Schönbrunn; also see Deutsch, Adargin-.

**Adaya**, Odessa, see Stiller Ort; also see Adaja.

**Adleichik**, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Adleichik.

**Adelsheim**, Crimea, see Adleichik.

**Adek**, Crimea, see Adyk.

**Adelin**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Adolin.

**Adelsheim**, (also No. 3, also Dolinovka), Zaporizhzya, Yasykovo (Nikolaiefeld.) Founded in 1869 by Khrotitzka residents. Mennonite. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch (Low German.) Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando (Sonderkommando) of the Ministry for the Occupied East (Ostministerium.) Acreage: 1,950 or 2,122 dessi.. Population: 253 in 1911; 243 in 1912; 240 of 280 were Mennonites in 1913; 340 in 1914; 334 in 1919; 331 in 1926; 421 approximately in 1940; 409 in 1942, of those 38 families without head of household. Also see No. 3; Dolinovka.

**Adesembet**, Crimea, see Azzhembet.

**Adi**, Crimea, see Ady Bey; also see Bey, Adi; Bey, Ady.

**Adik**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adolin.

**Adolfow**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovytsya; also see Adolfow.

**Adolfow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Adolfof.

**Adolfstal**, (also Neuland, also Lenintal), Odessa. Khutor near Bergdorf. Also see Lenintal; Neuland.

**Adolfstal**, (also Stur(r)pelz, also Klein-Grückstal), Odessa; lso see Klein-Grückstal; Stur(r)pelz.

**Adolin**, (also Adelin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun. Southwest of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 85 in 1904. Also see Adelin.

**Adrianovka**, Don, see Eugenfeld; also see Adrianovka.

**Adrianovka**, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Adrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Novo-Adrianovka.

**Adrianovka**, Don, see Adrianovka.

**Adrianovka, Novo-**, Don, see Novo-Adrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Novo-Adrianovka.

**Adzhay-Kat**, Crimea, see Wilhelmstal; also see Adzhai-Kat; Kat, Adzhai-; Kat, Adzhay-.

**Adzhambet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet; also see Aksan, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Afan**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Afan; also see Afan, Adshi-; Afan, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Aksan**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Aksan; also see Aksan, Adshi-; Aksan, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Aska**, Odessa, see Adzhy-Aska; also see Aska, Adshi-; Aska, Adzhy-.

**Adzhiaul**, Crimea, see Aksan-Adzhy; also see Adshi-Aksan; Aksan-Adzhy-; Aksan-Adshi-.

**Adzhaya**, Odessa, see Stiller Ort; also see Adaja.

**Adzhambet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet.

**Adzhay-Ketsch**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Kech; also see Kech, Adzhy-; Ketsch, Adshi-.

**Adzhay-Mambet**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Mambet; also see Mambet, Adshi-; Mambet, Adzhy-.

**Adzhurowa**, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Adzhurowa; also see Adzhurowa, Station-; Station-Adzhurowa.

**Adzhurowa, Station-**, Volga Republic, see Station-Adzhurowa; also see Adzhurowa, Station-; Station-Adzhurowa.

**Ady Bey**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Adi Bey; Bey, Adi; Bey, Ady.

**Adyck** (also Aduk, also Adik), Crimea, Petrovsk, Kerch-Semikolodtsy. #G 4. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,200 dessi.. Population: 24 in 1904; 60 in 1914; 60 in 1918; 122 in 1926. Also see Aduk, Adik.

**Adzhambet**, Crimea, see Adzhembet; also see Ashhambet.

**Adzhau**, Crimea, see Molla-Ely; also see Adzhau.

**Adzhay-Kat**, Crimea, see Wilhelmstal; also see Adzhai-Kat; Kat, Adzhai-; Kat, Adzhay-.

**Adzhay-Mambet**, (also Adesembet, also Adzhambet, also Adzhembet), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Founded on leased land. Also see Adzhai-Afan; Afan, Adshi-; Afan, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Achmat**, Crimea, see Grünfeld; also see Achmat, Adshi-; Achmat, Adzhai-; Achmat, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Akhmat**, Syrtke, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adzhay-Akhmat; also see Achmat, Syrtke-Adzhai-Akhmat; Syrtke-Achmat, Syrtke-Adzhy-Akhmat; Syrtke-Adzhay-Akhmat.

**Adzhay-Afan**, Crimea, see Adzhy-Afan; also see Afan, Adshi-; Afan, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Aksan**, Crimea, see Aksan-Adzhy; also see Adshi-Aksan; Aksan-Adshi-.

**Adzhay-Aska**, Odessa, see Adzhy-Aska; also see Aska, Adshi-; Aska, Adzhy-.

**Adzhay-Bay** (also Ady Bey, also Khadjzhy-Bay), Crimea, Feodosiya, Sudak. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 85 in 1904; 60 in 1914; 60 in 1918; 122 in 1926. Also see Adzhai-Afan; Afan, Adshi-; Afan, Adzhy-.


**Adzhay-Mambet**, Crimea, see Adzhambet; also see Adshi-Mambet; Mambet, Adshi-; Mambet, Adzhy-.

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Adzhy-Mambet, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Adshi-Mambet; Mambet, Adshi-; Mambet, Adzhy-.

Afan, Adshi-, Crimea, see Adshi-Afan; also see Adzhy-Afan; Afan, Adzhy-.

Afan, Adzhy-, Crimea, see Adzhy-Afan; also see Adshi-Afan; Afan, Adshi-.

Afrikanovka (also Schweiqert, also Schweikert-Khutor, also Schweikort), Crimea, see Adzhy-Afan; also see Adshi-Afan, Adzhy-Afan, Adzhy-Afani, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Adshi-Afani, Adzhy-Afani.

Afrikanovka, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka.

Agai-Bellon, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon; also see Bellon, Agai-; Bellon, Agay-.

Agai-Hoert, Crimea, see Agay-Hoert; also see Agay-Hoert; Agay-Hördt; Hoert, Agai-; Hoert, Agay--; Hördt, Agai-; Hördt, Agai-.

Agai-Hört, Crimea, see Agay-Hört; also see Agai-Hoert; Agai-Hördt; Hoert, Agai-; Hoert, Agay--; Hördt, Agai-; Hördt, Agai-.

Agatonovka, Crimea, see Agatonovka.

Agay, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon; also see Agai.

Agay-Bellon, (also Agay, also Bellon), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,700 dessi. Population: 94 in 1905; 100 in 1918; 170 in 1919; 90 in 1926. Also see Agai-Bellon; Agay; Bellon; Bellon, Agai-; Bellon, Agay-.

Agay-Hoert, Crimea, see Agay-Hoert; also see Agai-Hoert; Agai-Hördt; Hoert, Agai-; Hoert, Agay--; Hördt, Agai-; Hördt, Agai-.

Agay-Hördt (also Hoerd), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 79 in 1905; 120 in 1918; 103 in 1926. Also see Agai-Bellon; Agay; Bellon; Bellon, Agai-; Bellon, Agay-.

Agai-Dzhiren, Crimea, see Felsenbrunn; also see Agai-Dhiren; Dhiren, Agai--; Dzhiren, Agai-.

Agai-Dzhirin (also Dzhiren-Agai, possibly also Felsenberg, possibly also Felsenburg), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. Founded in 1869. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Community land consisted of the combined estates Agai-Dzhirin and Kabac bought by three Frasch brothers and one Sailer, all from Okrech. It was later bought by a Lutz from Dzhagalar. Acreage: 1,864 dessi. Population: 62 in 1904; 55 in 1914; 64 in 1919; 104 in 1926. Also see Agai-Dshitirin; Dshitirin, Agai--; Dzhiren-Agai; Dzhiren, Agai--; Felsenberg?; Felsenburg?.

Ägypten, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #I 4. Ceased to exist after 1918.

Ährenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southeast of Krasny-Kut. #F 6. Founded in 1855. Mainly Evangelical; parish: Eckheim, and also about 25 percent Evangelical-Reformed. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet (village council) seat (as of 1926.) Population: 330 in 1857; 1,387 in 1897; 2,249 in 1905; 2,352 possibly in 1905; 2,514 in 1912; 1,116 in 1926. Also see Chkalovo.

Ährenfeld, Neu-, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), see Neu-Ahrenfeld.

Albga, Caucasus, Krasnodar-Kuban district. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk.

Population: 35 approximately in 1905. Possibly a German village.

Albur (also Aybur-Deutsch, also Oyburi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 25 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Evangelical; parishes: Dzhelal and Neusatz. The village was leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 99 in 1905; 40 in 1918; 170 in 1926. Also see Aybur-Deutsch; Oyburi.

Aigul (also Ay-Kul), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. The village was leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 65 in 1905. Also see Ay-Kul.

Aikaul (also Aygaul), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. The village was leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 53 in 1905; 67 in 1918; 76 in 1926. Also see Aygaul.

Aitugan-Deutsch (also Aitugan, also Neumond), Crimea, Simferopol’. Suya (Tabuldy.) 

Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet (village council) seat (as of 1926.) Population: 330 in 1857; 1,387 in 1897; 2,249 in 1905; 2,352 possibly in 1905; 2,514 in 1912; 1,116 in 1926. Also see Chkalovo.

Aitugan-Deutsch, Crimea, see Felsenbrunn; also see Agai-Dhiren; Dhiren, Agai--; Dzhiren, Agai-.

Agrarkhan, Caucasus, see Agrarkhan.

Aitugan-Deutsch, (also Aitugan, also Neumond), Crimea, Simferopol’. Suya (Tabuldy.) [shettleseker] Founded in 1889. Approximately 45 km northeast of Simferopol’. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,737 dessi. Population: 64 in 1904; 98 in 1911; 98 in 1914; 98 in 1918; 81 in 1919; 108 in 1926. Also see Aytugan; Deutsch, Aitugan--; Neumond.
Akarsha, Bolshaya, Odessa, see Malaja Akarscha; also see Akarscha, Malaja, Akarscha, Bolschaja, Odessa, see Bolschaja Akarscha; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor, A. J. Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller.


Ajtugan, Crimea, see Ay-Kul; also see Kul, Aj-, Kul, Ay-.

Aj-Kul, Crimea, see Ay-Kul; also see Kul, Aj-, Kul, Ay-.

Ajgaul, Crimea, see Aygaul.

Ak-Chora, Crimea, Feodosiya or Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 3,200 dessi. Population: 20 in 1904; 200 in 1919; 202 in 1926. Also see Akobeck; Kobeck, Ak-; Weißer Hund.

Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-. Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch, also Akodzha.

Ak-Kobeck, also Weißer Hund, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 3,200 dessi. Population: 20 in 1904; 200 in 1919; 202 in 1926. Also see Akobeck; Kobeck, Ak-; Weißer Hund.

Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-. Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch, also Akodzha.

Ak-Kuyu-Bitak, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuju-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Akkulskij, Kazakhstan, see Akkulsky.

Akkulsky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Komolinskaya. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. Near Denisovka. Cooperative or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 95 in 1926. Also see Akkulskij.

Ak-Kuyu-Bitak, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuju-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Akkulsky, Kazakhstan, see Akkulsky.


Akleis, Crimea, see Akleis.

Ak-Mechety, also Naiman, also Weimann, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. Approximately 30 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 22 in 1905; 41 in 1926. Estonian colony of Samruk. Also see Ak-Metschetj; Mechety, Ak-; Metschetj, Ak-; Naimann; Weimann.

Ak-Mechety, Uzbekistan, Khiwa. A few kilometers southwest of Khiwa. #C 4. Founded on 16 April 1884. Mennonite. Under the influence of the preacher on the apocalypse, Claas Epp (1 January 1803-?) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Colonists arrived from Köppental-Orlov by taking indirect routes. Model village. In 1925, a delegation successfully complained to Kalinin about the encroachment of local authorities. In 1935, the entire village was deported and as a result, Neu-Ak-Mechety was founded. Acreage: 5 hectares (ha.) Population: approximately 20 to 25 families prior
to 1913; 152 or 200 in 1926. Also see Ak-Metschetj; Mechety, Ak-; Metschetj, Ak-.

**Ak-Mechety, Neu-**, Tajikistan, see Neu-Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschetj, Neu-; Neu-Ak-Metschetj.

**Ak-Metschetj**, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety; also see Mechety, Ak-; Metschetj, Ak-.

**Ak-Metschetj, Neu-**, Tajikistan, see Neu-Ak-Metschetj; also see Ak-Mechety, Neu-; Neu-Ak-Mechety.

**Ak-Monai**, Crimea, see Ak-Monay; also see Monai, Ak-; Monay, Ak-.

**Ak-Monay** (also Ak-Money), Crimea, Kerch. #G 4. Also see Ak-Monai; Monai, Ak-; Money, Ak-.

**Ak-Money**, Crimea, see Ak-Monay; also see Monei, Ak-; Money, Ak-.

**Ak-Monei**, Crimea, see Ak-Monei; also see Monei, Ak-; Money, Ak-.

**Aktatschi-Busaw**, Crimea, see Aktachy-Busav; also see Ak-Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-.

**Ak-Tachy**, Crimea, see Ettingerbrunn; also see Ak-Tatschi; Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.

**Ak-Tachy**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Near the Saky mineral springs. #C 5. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Estonian village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 85 in 1905; 123 in 1914; 89 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; Kaban-Aktachy; Kabany, Ak-Tatschi-; Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-.

**Aktachy-Busav**, Crimea, see Aktatschi-Busav; also see Busav, Aktachy-; Busav, Aktatschi-.

**Aktacht, Kaban-**, Crimea, see Kaban-Aktachy; also see Aktatschi, Kaban-; Kaban-Aktacht.

**Aktachy-Kabany** (also Kaban-Aktacht, also Kaban-Aktachy), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Near the Saky mineral springs. #C 5. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Estonian village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 85 in 1905; 123 in 1914; 89 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; Kaban-Aktachy; Kabany, Ak-Tatschi-; Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-.

**Aktachy-Busav**, Crimea, see Aktatschi-Busav; also see Busav, Aktachy-; Busav, Aktatschi-.

**Aktasch**, Caucasus, see Aktscha.

**Aktaschi, Busaw**, Crimea, see Busaw-Aktaschi; also see Aktaschi, Busaw-; Busaw-Aktashy.

**Aktash** (also No. 17), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1903. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. The village was never settled because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 400 dessi. Population: 60 in 1918. Also see No. 17; Aktash.

**Ak-Tash**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Pavlovka. Approximately 25 km northwest of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 75 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Ak-Tasch; Tasch, Ak-; Tash, Ak-.

**Aktashy, Busav-**, Crimea, see Busav-Aktashy; also see Aktaschi, Busaw-; Busaw-Aktashy.

**Aktchat**, Caucasus, see Aktscha.

**Aktaschi, Busaw**, Crimea, see Busaw-Aktaschi; also see Aktaschi, Busaw-; Busaw-Aktashy.

**Ak-Tatschi**, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Ak-Tachy; also see Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.

**Ak-Tatschi**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Ak-Tachy; also see Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.

**Aktatschi-Busaw**, Crimea, see Aktachy-Busav; also see Busav, Aktacht-; Busav, Aktatschi-.
Ak-Tatschi-Busaw, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Busaw; also see Busaw, Ak-Tachy-; Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Busaw, Ak-; Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-.

Aktatschi, Kaban,-, Crimea, see Kaban-Aktatschi; also see Aktachy, Kaban-; Kaban-Aktachy.

Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabanj; also see Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi; Kabanj, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabanj, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-.

Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; also see Kutschuk, Ak-Tachy-; Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.

Aktschatzki, Kazakhstan, see Akchatzky.

Ak-Tschura-Konrad, Crimea, see Akchura-Konrad; also see Konrad, Akchura-; Konrad, Aktschura-.


Alabasch-Konrat, Crimea, see Alabasch-Konrat; also see Konrat, Alabasch-; Konrat, Alabash-.

Alabash-Konrat, Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. #D 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi.. Population: 80 in 1918; 169 in 1926. Also see Alabasch-Konrat; Konrat, Alabasch-; Konrat, Alabash-.

Alch, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Alatsch.

Alataj, Crimea, see Alataj.

Alatsch, Crimea, see Alach.

Alatay, (also Altay), Crimea, Simferopol’, Suya (Tabuldy.) Approximately 60 km northeast of Simferopol’. #E 3. Founded in 1871. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Acreage: 2,391 dessi.. Population: 169 in 1911; 169 in 1914; 169 in 1918; 115 in 1919; 155 in 1926. Also see Alataj; Altay.

Alavar, Caucasus, see Traubenberg; also see Alawar.

Alawar, Caucasus, see Alavar.

Alber-Chutor, Odessa, see Alber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Alber-; Khutor, Alber-.

Alber-Khutor, Odessa, see Alber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Alber-; Khutor, Alber-.


Alber-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Alber-Chutor; Chutor, Alber-; Khutor, Alber-.

Albertinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Albertinow.


Albota de Jos, Bessarabia, see Albota de Yos; also see De Jos, Albota; De Yos, Albota; Jos, Albota de; Yos, Albota de.

Albota de Yos, Bessarabia, see Unter-Albota; also see Albota de Jos; De Jos, Albota; De Yos, Albota; Jos, Albota de; Yos, Albota de.

Albota, Unter-, Bessarabia, see Unter-Albota.

Albrecht-Chutor, Zaporizhya, see Albrecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Albrecht-; Khutor, Albrecht-.

Albrecht-Khutor (also Neufeld), Zaporizhya, Melitopol’ (Eugenfeld.) Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Albrecht-Chutor; Chutor, Albrecht-; Khutor, Albrecht-; Neufeld.

Alchin, Crimea, see Alt-Schin.

Aleksander, Bessarabia, see Alexander.

Aleksanderberge, Volga Republic, see Alexanderberge.

Aleksanderdorf, Caucasus, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderdorf, Caucasus, Georgia, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderdorf, Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderdorf, Don, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderdorf, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderdorf, Volga Republic, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderdorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderdorf.

Aleksanderfeld, Bessarabia, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Dnipropetrows’k (also Dnepropetrowsk, again Dnepropetrovsk), see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Donets’k, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Taganrog, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, Taganrog, Sovietinsko(y)e, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mariupol, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, Vostiesensk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Odessa, Taraz Shevchenko, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Slavgorod, Zaporizhya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, Mariantial, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Zaporizhya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Zaporizhya, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Zaporizhya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Zaporizhya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Zaporizhya, see Alexanderfeld.
Aleksanderhof, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderhof.
Aleksanderhöh, Volga Republic; see Alexanderhöh
Aleksander-Kolonie, Novgorod, see Alexander-Kolonie;
also see Kolonie, Aleksander-; Kolonie, Alexander-
Aleksander-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Alexander-Kolonie;
also see Kolonie, Aleksander-; Kolonie, Alexander-
Aleksanderkrone, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see
Aleksanderkron.
Aleksanderkrone, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see
Aleksanderkron.
Aleksanderkrone, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkrone, Omsk, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkrone, Slagvord, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkrone, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu.
Aleksander Neu, Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski,
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Alexander;
Newski; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Neu, Slagvord, see Alexander Neu;
also see Aleksander Neu; Alexander Neu; Newski, Aleksander Neu;
Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksandrova, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Aleksandrovka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka I; also see Aleksandrovka I; Alexandrowka I.

Aleksandrovka I-Khutor, Odessa, see Alexandrovka I-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; Alexandrovka I-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka -Chutor, Alexandrovka I-Khutor, Alexandrovka I-; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-.

Aleksandrovka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II; also see Alexandrovka II; Alexandrowka II.

Aleksandrovka II-Khutor, Odessa, see Alexandrovka II-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Alexandrovka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka II-; Chutor, Alexandrovka II-; Khutor, Alexandrovka II-.

Aleksandrovka III, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Alexandrovka III; Alexandrowka III.

Aleksandrovka, Bashkortostan, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Crimea, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Karl Marx, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kryvyi Rih, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s Shchorsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, Grishino, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, Yanisol, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayevo, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kharkiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Luhans’k, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Mykolayiv, Zaradovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Petersburg, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Ukraine, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, possibly Ukraine, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniev, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Khorov, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kosielnik, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.
Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovsk, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovsk, Grigoryevka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Donets', see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Petersburg, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.
Aleksandrowka, Bessarabia, Cahlul, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasia, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasia, Dagestan, Terek, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Crimea, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Karl Marx, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Shchorsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Grishino, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Yanisori, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Pavlovsk, Trudovaya, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayev, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kharkiv, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Luhans’k, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Mykolayiv, Zagadovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Novgorod, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Odesa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandra, Novo-; Alexanderova, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexanderova-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexanderova-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Aleksandrovka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexanderova-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Khutor.

Aleksandrovka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka I; also see Aleksandrovka I; Alexandrowka I.

Aleksandrovka I-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; Aleksandrovka I-Khutor, Chutor, Aleksandrovka I-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka I-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka I-. 

Aleksandrovka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka II; also see Aleksandrovka II; Alexandrowka II.

Aleksandrovka II-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka II; also see Aleksandrovka II-Khutor; Alexanderova II-Khutor, Alexanderova II-Khutor, Alexanderova II-Khutor, Alexanderova II-Khutor.

Aleksandrovka III, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka III; Alexandrowka III; Alexandrowka III.

Aleksandrowka, Bashkortostan, see Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasia, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasia, Dagestan, Terek, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Crimea, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Karl Marx, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Shchorsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Grishino, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Yanisori, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Pavlovsk, Trudovaya, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayev, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kharkiv, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Luhans’k, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Mykolayiv, Zagadovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Novgorod, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.
Aleksandrowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Petersburg, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Tobolsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, possibly Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mylyniv, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertse, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel', see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Yeniseysk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka, Khutor, Alexandrowka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka, Khutor, Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka, Khutor, Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka, Khutor, Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Dobro-, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka, Khutor, Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Holendry, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka; Holendry, Aleksandrowka; Holendry, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Kiewo-, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrovka-Kiewo; Aleksandrowka, Kiewo-, Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-, Kievo-Alexandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.
Aleksandrowka, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexanderowa, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch, Wolhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; also see Alexandrovka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka.

Aleksandrowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Petersburg, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Wolhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Wolhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Wolhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.
Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Aleksejewka.

Aleksandrowka, Staraja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrowka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraja-Aleksandrovka; Staraja-Alexandrowska; Staraja-Alexejewka; Staraja-Aleksejewka.

Aleksandrowka, Zarevo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarevo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Zarevo-; Alexandrowka, Zarevo-; Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Zarevo-Aleksandrowka; Zarevo-Alexandrowka; Zarevo-Alexejewka; Zarevo-Aleksejewka; Zarevo-Aleksejewka.

Aleksandrowo, Odessa, see Aleksandrov; also see Alexandrov, Odessa; Alexandrov, Odessa; Alexandrov, Odessa; Alexandrov, Odessa; Alexandrov, Odessa.

Aleksandrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrow; also see Alexandrow; Alexandrow; Alexandrow; Alexandrow; Alexandrow.

Aleksandrowsk, Caucasus, see Aleksandrowsk; also see Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-.

Aleksandrowskaja, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Aleksandrowskaja; also see Alexandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrowskaja, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Aleksandrowskaja; also see Alexandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrowski, Petersburg, see Aleksandrowski; also see Alexandrowski; Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrowski, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrowski; also see Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-.

Aleksandrucl Bun, Bessarabia, see Alexandrucl Bun; also see Bun, Alexandrucl; Bun, Alexandrucl; Bun, Alexandrucl.

Aleksashkino, Volga Republic, see Aleksashkino; also see Aleksashkino; Aleksashkino.

Aleksashkino, Volga Republic, see Aleksashkino; also see Aleksashkino; Aleksashkino.

Aleksě'evka, Bashkortostan, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Caucasus, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Don, Donets'k, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Kyrgyzstan, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Odessa, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Omsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Rostov, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Crimea, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Znamenka, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.

Aleksě'evka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka.
Aleksejfeld Schönau, Slavgorod, see Alekseyfeld Schönau; also see Alexejfeld Schönau; Aleschka; Aleksejfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexejfel
Alexanderdorf (also No. 5, also Alexandrovka), Mykolayiv, Snigirovka. #H 6. Founded in 1910/1911 by families from Speyer and Steinberg both on the Bug River. Catholic; parish: Klosterdorf. Twenty-eight men were deported in 1937/1938 and 18 more men in 1941. Land was bought from the Russian estate owner Shansherevsky. Acreage: 400 dessi. Population: approximately 60 with seven farms in 1918; 235 with 42 farms or 59 families in 1941; 218 between 1941 and 1943. Also see No. 5; Aleksanderdorf; Alexanderovka.

Alexanderdorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Founded in 1850 by 19 families from Schäfer, Schwed, Stahl on the Karaman River, Urbach, and other locations. Evangelical. It later became Alexandrinhöh with the village of Höh. Also see Aleksanderdorf.


Alexanderfeld, (also Leonovskoye), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #D 2. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 410 in 1905; 516 in 1918; 653 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Leonovskoye.

Alexanderfeld, (also Alexandrodar), Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysysk. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol' on the Kuban River. #F 3. Founded in 1864. Mennonite Brethren. It was the Unterdorf of Wohldemfürst. Acreage: 1,965 or 3. Founded in 1866. Suvorov was 756 approximately in 1926; 1,223 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrovka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Alexanderdorf), Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya. Near Nal'chik. Founded by Volga Germans in 1843. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexanderdorf.

Alexanderfeld, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk (Tempelhof.) A few kilometers northeast of Pyatigorsk. Mennonite. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, Dnipropetrovs'k, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld (also Alexandergrad, also Alexandrograd), Don, Donets'k, Andre(y)ev, Dibrovka, possibly Yanisol. #A 6. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, also Mennonite. Post offices: Gavrilovka and Malo-Mikhailovka. Acreage: 1,807 dessi. Population: 294 in 1905; 290 in 1911; 290 in 1912; 366 in 1918; 284 in 1919; 366 in 1926. Planer daughter colony. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandergrad; Alexandrograd.

Alexanderfeld (also Masayevskaya Kolonka), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #D 4. Founded in 1900. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Population: 140 in 1918; 179 in 1926; 242 in 1941. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Alexeyevka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Yefrem-Stepan. Approximately 30 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1908. Catholic; parish: Rynovka, also Evangelical. Acreage: 600 dessi. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexeyevka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Patrikeevskaya), Don, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Patrikeevskaya.

Alexanderfeld, Don, Taganrog, Novoseselsko(y)e. Northeast of Taganrog. Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, (also Mayorsky), Mariupol. Approximately 10 km east of Mariupol. #C 9. Founded in 1868 by Berdyans'k Swabians. Separatist; parishes: Ostheim and Taganrog. Acreage: 700 dessi. Population: 40 approximately in 1905; 60 in 1919. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Mayorsky.

Alexanderfeld, (also No. 1, also Alexandrovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. Everyday language: High German, Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 0 people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 2 people in 1921/1922 and 13 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 49 people; 47 of them were men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,317 dessi. or 1,430 ha. in 1918; 97 farms. Population: 239 in 1905; 259 in 1910; 202 in 1911; 220 in 1913; 207 or 260 in 1914; 207 in 1919; 260 in 1918; 368 in 1926; 509 in 1941; 555 or 69 families, i.e., 50 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 1; Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrovka.

Alexanderfeld, (also Krasna, possibly also Neu-Josefstal), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Founded in 1870. Catholic; parish: Blumenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 0 people were deported by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 2 people in 1921/1922 and 13 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 49 people; 47 of them were men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,090 dessi. Population: 480 in 1905; 495 in 1911; 495 in 1914; 545 in 1918; 673 in 1919; 754 in 1926; 849 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Patrikeevskaya.

Alexanderfeld, (also No. 1, also Adamovka, also Berezanka, also Suvorov, also Suvorovo, also Tiligulo-Berezanka), Mykolayiv, Vostiesensk, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Founded in 1866. Suvorov [see Berezan] was given its new name in 1914, Tiligulo-Berezan in 1923, and Adamovka in 1966. Evangelical; parish: Worms. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, retirement home for farmers in the

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see Aleksanderfeld; Alexanderfield, Alexanderfeld, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannistal and Worms. Population: 300 in 1905. Also see Aleksanderfeld. Alexanderfeld, (also Alexanderfeld-Khutor, also Kursakova, also Kusakovo I, also Suvorovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1866 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical and Catholic. Acreage: 897 dessi.. Population: 224 in 1904; 165 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 315 in 1918; 250 in 1919; 248 in 1926; 459 in 1943. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexanderfeld-Khutor; Kursakova; Kusakovo I; Suvorovo. Alexanderfeld, Odessa, Taraz-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1866 by families from the Großliebental district. Catholic. Also see Aleksanderfeld. Alexanderfeld, (also Grishkovka, also Grushkovka), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite-Baptist; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz by 1908 by families east of GNR Halbstadt. Population: 299 in 1926; 341 possibly in 1928 with 60 farms; 1,376 in 1980 with 378 farms; 4,24 in 1918; 560 in 1919; 1,009 in 1919; 1,006 in 1926; 1,370 in 1987 with 423 farms. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrovka; Kursakova; Kusakovo I; Suvorovo. Alexanderfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) East of Fedorovka. Outside the Volga Republic. #H 3. Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderfeld. Alexanderfeld, (also Aleshka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Mariental. #E 4. Catholic. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Aleshka. Alexanderfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1858/1859. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 2,946 dessi.. Population: 324 in 1864; 491 in 1905; 416 in 1911; 424 in 1914; 424 in 1918; 560 in 1919; 664 in 1926. Prischib daughter colony. Also see Aleksanderfeld. Alexandergrad, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandergrad. Alexanderheim, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. #F 4. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Aleksanderheim. Alexanderheim, (also Kruglenkoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908 by Volga Germans east of GNR Halbstadt. Evangelical, possibly also Catholic. Kolkhoz by the name of Moscow. Population: 240 in 1926; 309 possibly in 1928 with 63 farms. Ceased to exist. Also see Aleksanderheim; Kruglenkoye. Alexanderheim, (also Alexandrovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1860/1861. Catholic; parish: Kostheim. Acreage: 1,985 dessi. crown land. Population: 390 in 1910; 390 in 1911; 576 in 1914; 454 in 1919; 576 in 1918; 368 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderheim; Alexandrovka. Alexanderfeld (also Rosenberg, also Zalke), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Galka. #J 6. Allegedly 1,900 m above sea level. Founded in 1858 or 1860 by 23 families from Elisabethal, which was once their grazing land. Very remote mountain village. Evangelical; parish: Alexanderfeld. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Dairy kolkhoz. Its residents made their living mainly by selling cheese. School with two teachers. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 201 in 1869; 485 in 1900; 604 Germans in 1908; approximately 650 in 1913 with 32 farms; 800 in 1914; 800 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Rosenberg; Zalke. Alexanderfeld (also Alexeyevka, also Dobro-Alexandrovka), Odessa, Großliebental. Founded in 1805 by 36 Wuerttemberg families, 21 Hungarian Palatines, 3 from the Palatinate, and 3 from Alsace. Evangelical. Cooperative or cooperative store, dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Between 1805 and 1806, all except a few families perished. Between 1807 and 1817, and again in 1825 the farms were settled. In 1817: 17 families arrived from: Wuerttemberg 12, Nassau 2, and one each from Hamburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Moravia. Birthplace of the German Russian researcher Dr. Karl Stumpp (12 May 1896-20 January 1982.) Acreage: 3,043 dessi. in 1859 and 99 houses; 3,067 dessi. and 62 farms on 3,740 dessi.; 3,008 ha after 1920/1921. Population: 964 in 1858; 901 in 1905; 873 approximately in 1905; 901 in 1905; 807 in 1910; 841 in 1911; 930 or 984 in 1914; 930 with 126 farms in 1918; 1,009 in 1919; 1,006 in 1926; 1,370 people or 340 families on 203 farms in 1944. Also see Alexanderfeld; Alexeyevka; Dobro-Alexandrovka. Alexanderhof, Don, see Alexanderdorf; also see Aleksanderhof. Alexanderhof, (also No. 7, also Yelenovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parishes: Friedenfeld and Prischib. Population: 18 in 1904; 30 in 1919; 30 in 1926. Also see No. 7; Aleksanderhof; Yelenovka. Alexanderhöh (also Uralsk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. #E 3. Founded in 1860/1861. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 204 in 1857; 1,140 in 1897; 1,742 in 1905; 1,819 possibly in 1905; 1,930 in 1912; 1,286 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderhöh; Uralsk.
Alexander-Kolonie (also Alexandrovka), Novgorod, Troitskaya. Approximately 50 km northeast of Novgorod. #G 4. Founded in 1836 by families from Ishora, Kipen, Neu-Saratovka, and Strelna. Evangelical; parish: Novgorod. Population: 239 in 1848; 500 in 1905; 630 in 1926. Also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Alexandrovka; Kolonie, Aleksander-; Kolonie, Alexander-.

Alexander-Kolonie, (also Alexandrovka, also Rosa Luxemburg), Petersburg, Peterhof. #C 2. Founded in 1834 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. Population: 64 in 1848; 70 in 1857; 179 in 1904; 75 in 1926. Also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Alexandrovka; Kolonie, Aleksander-; Kolonie, Alexander-; Rosa Luxemburg.

Alexanderkrone (also Verbovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded approximately in 1875 or possibly as early as 1855 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite and Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderkrone; Verbovka.

Alexanderkrone (also Krukov), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded in 1882/1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Acreage: 750 desy. Population: 57 in 1904; 70 in 1911; 80 in 1914; 80 in 1918; 75 in 1919. Also see Aleksanderkrone; Verbovka.

Alexanderkrone, (also No. 17, also Lugovka), Mykolayiv, Alexandertal, (also Rudneva-Khutor), Caucasus, Alexandertal, (also Krukov), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1888. Mennonite; parish: Memrik. Seed kolkhoz, butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 656 desy. or 671 ha in 1918; 28 farms. Population: 124 in 1905; 107 in 1910; 116 in 110; 110 in 112;103 or 112 in 1914; 169 in 1918; 169 in 1919; 164 in 1926; 187 in 1941; 161 or 13 families or 36 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 17; Aleksanderkrone; Lugovka.

Alexanderkrone, Omsk, Gorsko(y)ye. #C 2. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. Founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Aleksanderkrone.

Alexanderkrone (also Ku(s)ak), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld, also Evangelical. Originally perhaps a Mennonite village. Kolkhoz named Engels. Butter artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, alphabetization location, reading room, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 296 in 1926; 298 possibly in 1928 with 54 farms; 1,276 in 1980 with 323 farms; 1,589 in 1987 with 386 farms. Also see Aleksanderkrone; Kus(s)ak.
Alexandertal, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Population: 333 in 1904. Also see Aleksandertal.

Alexandertal, (also Novo-Alexandrovka, also Podi-Zabora), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 350 in 1904; 250 in 1911; 350 in 1919. Also see Aleksandertal; Novo-Alexandrovka; Podi-Zapara.

Alexandertal, (also Zarevo-Alexandrovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820. In 1820, 16 founders came from Graudenz and Stuhm, Prussia, and in 1821/1822, 4 families from Prussia. Mainly Mennonite; parish: Pordenau; also Evangelical. South of the village, on the Chukrak River, was a good quarry; to the east Stephan Kerber’s seed company and tree nursery (as of 1848.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,435 dessi. in 1859 with 54 farms, or 1,695 dessi. with 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 307 in 1855 with 35 families on 21 farms; 307 in 1856; 341 in 1858; 341 in 1859; 362 in 1860; 382 in 1864; 378 in 1905; 319 in 1911; 400 in 1919; 102 in 1918; 370 in 1919; 368 or 502 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal; Zarevo-Alexandrovka.

Alexandertal, (also No. 5), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’ (Fürstenland), Verkhnerogach. Approximately 30 km southwest of Nikopol’. Founded in 1867/1868. Mennonite; parish: Khortitzia. Acreage: 880 dessi. Population: 270 Germans in 1911; 272 in 1918; 272 in 1919. Also see No. 5; Aleksandertal.

Alexandertal-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal-Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Alexandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

Alexandertal-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedorovka. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 60 in 1904. Also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Alexandertal-Chutor, Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Alexandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

Alexandertal-Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Alexandertal; also see Aleksandertal, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandertal.

Alexanderwohl, (also Blagoslavennyoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1821 by 22 families from Marienwerder, West Prussia; in 1823, 29 families and in 1824, 30. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderwohl. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,240 dessi. in 1859 with 48 houses, or 2,295 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 7 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 382 people or 37 families on 30 farms in 1855; 382 in 1856; 401 in 1858; 401 in 1859; 402 in 1860; 373 in 1864; 495 in 1905; 542 in 1911; 630 in 1913; 625 in 1914; 542 in 1915; 625 in 1918; 395 in 1919; 502 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderwohl; Blagoslavennyoye.
**Alexandreeni Noi**, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny. Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Alexandreeny Noy; Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny; Noy, Alexandreeny.

**Alexandreyn Noy**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrova; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Aleksandreyn Noy; Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy, Alexandreeny.

**Alexandresti**, Bessarabia, see Alexandrovka; also see Alexandresti.

**Alexandria**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Oleksandriya; also see Aleksandria.

**Alexandria**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Oleksandriya; also see Aleksandria.

**Alexandria**, Volhynia-Poland, Ushomir, see Oleksandriya; also see Aleksandria.

**Alexandrodar**, Caucasus, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandrodar.

**Alexandrodar**, Mykolayiv, see Malakhovo; also see Aleksandrodar.

**Alexandrograd**, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandrogard.

**Alexandrinevsk**, Mariupol’, see Grunau; also see Aleksandrinevsk; Aleksandrinevsk; Alexandrinevsk.

**Alexandrinevsk**, Slavygorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Aleksandrinevsk; Aleksandrinevsk; Alexandrinevsk.

**Alexandrinevsk**, Mariupol’, see Alexandrinevsk; also see Aleksandrinevsk; Aleksandrinevsk.

**Alexandrinevsk**, Slavygorod, see Alexandrinevsk; also see Aleksandrinevsk; Aleksandrinevsk.


**Alexandropol-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Alexandropol-Khutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol; Chutor, Aleksandropol; Khutor, Aleksandropol.

**Alexandropol-Khutor**, Mykolayiv. Population: 80 in 1904. Also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol; Chutor, Aleksandropol; Khutor, Aleksandropol.

**Alexandrov**, Odessa, Grozhliebental, GNR Komintern. Population: 66 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrov; Alexandrow.

**Alexandrov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. South of Rozhyszcze. Evangelical. About 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: about 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrov; Alexandrow; Alexandrow.

**Alexandrov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. [verified] Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. At the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at the most. Also see Aleksandrov; Alexandrow; Alexandrow.

**Alexandrova, Novo-**, Odessa, see Novo-Alexandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-.

**Alexandrova**, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Darmstadt; also see Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.

**Alexandrova**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.


**Alexandrova**, (also Alexandresti), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 2,200 ha. Population: 688 in 1939. Also see Alexandresti; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.

**Alexandrova**, (also No. 6), Caucasus, Dagestan, Taganrog. Soviet seat, agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,151 dessi.

**Alexandrova**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. On the Russian border to the German settlement area, the Terek settlement in Dagestan. #1. Evangelical. Population: 70 in 1918. Also see Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.

**Alexandrova**, (also No. 6, also Alexandrovsk), Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Founded in 1869. Mennonite; parish: Taganrog. Soviet seat, agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,920 dessi. Population: 14 families in 1913; 120 in 1918. Also see No. 6; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.

**Alexandrova**, (also No. 6, also Alexandrovsk), Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. During the period of German and Czech nationalities from Austria. Catholic; parishes: Alexandrovka and Simferopol’. Tsarekvich was also part of this parish. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,151 dessi. Population: 582 in 1918; 802 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.

**Alexandrova**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.

**Alexandrova**, Dnipropetrovsk, Karl Marx, see Billersfeld; also see Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova; Aleksandrova.
Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyi Rih, Pyatkyhatky. Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk, Nikopol’, see Blumenhof; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk, Pavlograd, see Herzenberg; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, (also Kumitzky, also Kusmitzky, also Kusnitzky, also Neuland), Dnipropetrovsk, Shchorsk (Neu-Khortitza.) North of Kryvyi Rih. Approximately 100 km west of Dnipropetrovsk. #B 4. Founded in 1890 by 33 families from Khortitza, Plue(y)ev, and Schönhorst. Mennonite. Prior to 1914 a Mauch family member built two windmills. As it was an isolated village, the resettlement to Grünfeld and Steinfeld by the Wehrmacht took place on 15 May 1942. Ukrainians had to leave these villages and move to Alexandrovka.

Land was leased from the Russian nobleman Kusmitski. Acreage: 1,300 or 1,800 dessi. Twenty-six full-size and half-size farm holdings. Population: 200 in 1911; 200 in 1918; 329 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka; Kumitzky; Kusnitzky; Neuland.

Alexandrovka, Don, see Saalfeld; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Don, Donets'k. Founding families from Darmstadt, Hochstädt, and Molochna. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 30 families in 1860; 317 people in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Alexanderdorf; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, see Hermannstal; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol’, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Don, Donets'k, Yanisol, see Neuheim; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Koshkul; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, (also Tongonogov, also Tonkonogovo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 252 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
Alexandrovka, (also possibly Sklyarovsky, also possibly Uchastok No. 2), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #3. Founded in 1907/1908. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932). Kolkhoz named Max Gelz (as of 1931) and kolkhoz named Lenin. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz, alphabetization location, red corner (krasnyy ugodok), which originally was a special place for displaying icons in Russian farm houses, later a place for indoctrination (krasnyy ugod) in Russian institutes (as of 1926.) Famine victims in the winter of 1940/1941. Population: 281 in 1926; 289 possibly in 1928 with 46 farms; 359 in 1980 with 94 families, 372 in 1987 with 95 families. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Kostopil'; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parishes: Kovel’ and Rozhyschche. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 150 families with 160 students (as of 1938.) Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kiverte; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. #D 4. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 21 families with 13 students (as of 1938.) Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Oleksandiya (also Alexandria.) West of Oleksandiya. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: no more than 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor. Southeast of Nowy Dwor. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Osmigoviche: 128 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.


Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Novograd. North or southeast of Zwiachel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 365 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.


Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. North or southeast of Zwiachel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 365 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.
Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Werendorf; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Yeniseysk. Founded in 1906 by German and Polish resettlers from Volhynia. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Alexanderheim; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka, see Grünhoffental; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 156 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Aleksandrovka I; Aleksandrowka I; Alexandrowka I.

Alexandrovka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 63 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Aleksandrovka II; Aleksandrowka II; Alexandrowka II.

Alexandrovka II-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Aleksandrovka II-Khutor; Aleksandrowka II-Chutor; Alexandrowka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka II; Khutor, Alexandrowka II.

Alexandrovka III, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 61 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka III; Aleksandrowka III; Alexandrowka III.

Alexandrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka; Alt-Alexandrowka; Alt-Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrowka, Alt-; Alt-Alexandrovka; Alt-Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Dobro-, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Alexandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka-Holendry, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrowka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Alexandrovka-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka-Khutor, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-Chutor, Lupo-Alexandrovka-; Chutor, Lupo-Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Lupo-Alexandrovka-; Lupo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; Lupo-Alexandrovka-Chutor; Lupo-Alexandrovka-Chutor.

Alexandrovka, Kievo-, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Aleksandrowka; Kievo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lupo-; Aleksandrovka, Lupo-; Lupo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lupo-Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka-Markovich, (also Markovich-Alexandrovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 270 in 1904; 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch; Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrowka; Neu-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Novoo; Alexandrowka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka-Novoo; Alexandrowka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.
Alexandrovka, Novo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor’yevka, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstn, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Staraya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Staraya-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Zarevo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Zarevo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Novoo; Alexandrovka-Novoo; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrov, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov.

Alexandrovo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo; Alexandrowo.

Alexandrovo, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. No school (as of 1938.) Population: 12 families in 1938. Also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo; Alexandrowo.
Alexandrovsky, Petersburg. Near Schlüsselburg Trakt. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovsky; Aleksandrowski; Alexandrovsk.

Alexandrovsky, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrowski; Neu-Alexandrovsk.

Alexandrov-Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #D 5. Also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Alekseev-Yulianov; Aleksandrow-Yulianow; Julianow, Aleksandrow-; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.

Alexandrow, Odessa, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrov.

Alexandrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrov.

Alexandrowa, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Alexandrowa; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrow-Julianow, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Aleksandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrow-; Julianow, Alexandrov; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.

Alexandrowka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka I; also see Aleksandrovka I; Aleksandrowka I.

Alexandrowka I-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka I-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka I-Khutor; Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka I-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka I-.

Alexandrowka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II; also see Aleksandrovka II; Aleksandrowka II.

Alexandrowka II-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka II-Khutor; Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka II-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka II-.

Alexandrowka III, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka III; Aleksandrowka III.

Alexandrowka, Bashkortostan, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Crimea, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Karl Marx, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Don, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Grishino, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakh, Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, or Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Petropavlovsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhstan, Akkeminsk, or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayev, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka.
Alexandrowka, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Novgorod, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Petersburg, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, possibly Ukraine, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Ukraine, Kuzmisky, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Mlyniv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Khorokhiv, Khorov, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Khorokhiv, Kisielin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertse, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashei, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novogradske, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Alexandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-Chutor.
Alexandrowka, Dobro-, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-Alexandrovka; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrovka-Chutor, Lubo-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrovka-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor.

Alexandrowka-Holendry, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrowka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-.

Alexandrowka, Kiewo-, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Alexanderovka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka-Markowitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; also see Aleksandrovka-Markowitsch; Aleksandrovka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Alekandrovka; Markovitch-Alexandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Armavir, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Dnipropetrov'sk, Grigor'yevka, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Donetsk, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Kazakhstans, Akmolinsk, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Omsk, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Petersburg, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiąhel, see Nowo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Staraja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Staraja-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraja-Alexandrowka; Staraja-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Zarewo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarewo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Zarewo-; Aleksandrowka, Zarewo-; Alexandrovka, Zarewo-; Zarewo-Aleksandrowka; Zarewo-Alexandrovka; Zarewo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowo, Odessa, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo.

Alexandrowo, Volynia-Poland, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Aleksandrowo.

Alexandrowsk, Caucasus, see Alexandrovsk; also see Aleksandrowsk; Aleksandrowsk.

Alexandrowskaia, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Alexandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrovskaya; Aleksandrowskaia.

Alexandrowskaia, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Alexandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrovskaya; Aleksandrowskaia.

Alexandrowski, Petersburg, see Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrowski; Aleksandrowski.

Alexandrowski, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrowski; also see Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.

Alexandrucl Bun, Bessarabia, see Alexanderfeld; also see Alexandrucl Bun; Bun, Alexandrucl; Bun, Alexandrucl.

Alexaschkino, Volga Republic, see Alexaschkino; also see Aleksaschkino; Aleksaschkino.

Alexaschkino, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Aleksaschkino; Aleksaschkino; Alexaschkino.

Alexe’evka, Bashkortostan, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Don, Donets’k, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Don, Rostov, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Odessa, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Omsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexe’evka, Slavgorod, Blagoveschenka, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Aleksejewka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.
Alexejewka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka.

Alexejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka.

Alexejewka, Nowo-, Crimea, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseyewka; Novo-; Alekseyevka; Novo-; Alekse’evka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseyewka; Novo-Alekseyevka.

Alexejewka, Nowo-, Omsk, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseyewka; Novo-; Alekseyevka; Novo-; Alekse’evka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alekseyevka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseyewka; Novo-; Alekseyevka; Novo-; Alekse’evka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alekseyevka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseyewka; Novo-; Alekseyevka; Novo-; Alekse’evka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alekseyevka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, and Orlow.) #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite-Baptist; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka; Slobodka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov (also Ohrloff, and Orlow.) #M 3. Founded in 1913 or possibly as early as 1908, but less likely. Mennonite. Kolkhoz named Thälmann. Alphabetization location (as of 1926.) Population: 44 in 1926; 35 possibly in 1928 with nine farms. Also see No. 2; Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka; Slobodka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka, Pulin. #D 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite-Baptist; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Thälmann. A large number today lives in Willebadessen. Population: 151 in 1926; 163 people and 35 farms possibly in 1928; 1,148 people or 304 families in 1980. Also see Alexejewka Schönau; Alekseyewka Schönau; Alexejewka Schönau; Polevoye; Schönau, Alekseyewka; Schönau, Alekseyewka; Schönau, Aleksejfeld; Schönau, Alexefyld.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka, Pulin. #D 1. Mennonite. Population: 112 in 1926. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka, Pulin. #D 4. Founded in 1909. Mennonite-Baptist; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka; Slobodka.

Alexejewka, Omsk, Slavgorod, Znamenka, Pulin. #D 6. Founded between 1902 and 1906. Evangelical. Residents lived mainly from viticulture. Part of the wine grower kolkhoz by the name of Konkordia, child care learning center, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 100 dessi. Population: 260 in 1913 with 40 farms; 262 in 1914; 262 in 1926. Daughter colony, especially of Elisabethal. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka; Gassan-Su; Hassan-Su; Kirovka.

Alexejewka, Don, Donets’, Dzerzhinsk. Sambirinovka, Zhelezny. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: Khoritza. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 540 dessi. Population: 76 in 1914; 118 in 1926. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexejewka, Don, Rostov, see Rostov; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexejewka, Krygystan, Chu River. Founded approximately in 1913 by people from the Talas Valley. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk. Approximately 100 km east of Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk, Slavgorod, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyewka; Slobodka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

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Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseyewka; Alexeyevka; Alexe’evka; Alekseyevka.
Alexey Nevsky, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Aleksey Nevsky; Aleksey Nevskij; Alexej Nevskij; Nevsky, Aleksey; Nevsky, Alexey; Newskij, Aleksej; Newskij, Alexej.

Alexey-Nevskoy, (also Alexander Nevsky, also Alexandronevsk, also Alexey Nevsky), Slavgorod, Andre(y)evesk. Approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 2. Founded in 1907. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (as of 1926.) Population: 532 in 1926. Also see Aleksey-Nevskoy; Aleksey-Nevskij; Alexej-Nevskij; Alexandronevsk; Alexey Nevsky; Nevskoy, Alexey--; Nevskoy, Alexey--; Newskij, Aleksej--; Newskij, Alexej--.


Aleynikow, Caucasus, see Aleynikow.

Ali-Bai, Crimea, see Ali-Bay; also see Bai, Ali--; Bay, Ali--.

Ali-Bay, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Ali-Bai; Bai, Ali--; Bay, Ali--.

Ali, Devlet-, Crimea, see Devlet-Ali; also see Ali, Devlet--; Devlet-Ali.

Ali, Devlet-, Crimea, see Devlet-Ali; also see Ali, Devlet--; Devlet-Ali.

Aliessova, Orenburg, see Alissovka; also see Aliessowa.

Aliessowa, Orenburg, see Aliessowa.

Alike, Dzhaga, Crimea, see Dzhaga Alike; also see Alike, Dzhaga; Dzhaga Alike.

Alike, Dzhaga, Crimea, see Dzhaga Alike; also see Alike, Dzhaga; Dzhaga Alike.

Alinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelenovka; also see Alinovka.

Alinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alinovka.

Alisovka, Bessarabia, see Halle; also see Alisovka.

Alisovoe, Orenburg, see Alisovoye; also see Alisowoje.

Alisovoye, Orenburg, see Alisovoxa; also see Alisovoce; Alisowoje.

Alisovka, Bessarabia, see Alisovka.

Alisowoje, Orenburg, see Alisovoxa; also see Alisovoce; Alisowoje.

Alisovoxa, (also Alisovoxa, also Alisovoye), Orenburg, Uran D(y)e(y)evesk.) Founded in 1894/1895 by 3 families from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1935.) Population: 21 families in 1913; 208 in 1926. Also see Alisovy; Alisovoye; Alisovoxa.

Alisowka, Orenburg, see Alisovka.

Alkalia, Bessarabia, see Straßburg I.


Allavar, Caucasus, see Traubenberg; also see Allawar.

Allawar, Caucasus, see Allavar.

Altenau, Kaliningrad district, see Porechye.

Alli, Devlet-, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Ali, Devlet--; Devlet-Alli.

Alli, Devlet-, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Devlet--; Devlet-Alli.

Ali, Dewlet-, Crimea, see Dewlet-Alli; also see Ali, Devlet--; Devlet-Alli.

Alschin, Crimea, see Alshin.

Alshin, Crimea, see Alt-Schin; also see Alschin.

Also-Gereben, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Rechendorf; also see Gereben, Also-.

Also-Schönborn, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Schönborn; also see Schönborn, Also-.

Altaj, Crimea, see Altay.

Alt-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Alexandrovka, (also Chervonooamiys'k), Volhynia-Ukraine. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Public and German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 44 families with 32 students (as of 1938.) Also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrovka.

Alt-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. West of Luts’k.’ #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 433 in 1904; 68 families with 96 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Antonowka; Antonovka, Alt-; Antonowka, Alt-.

Alt-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonowka; also see Antonovka, Alt-; Antonowka, Alt-.

Alt-Arcis, (also No. 14), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816. One hundred and twenty-eight [or 80] founding families: 70 from Wuertermberg, 48 from Poland, 10 from Bessarabia and Prussia. Their ancestors, 48 families from the Black Forest, Wuertermberg, and the Danube region, had emigrated to Poland between 1796 and 1806. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. In 1886, the villagers founded a retirement home. Acreage: 4,947 dessi. and 105 houses in 1859 or 5,000. Population: 936 in 1858; 1,306 in 1904; 1,781 in 1905; 1,789 in 1939. Also see No. 14; Alt-Arzis; Arcis, Alt-; Arzis, Alt-.

Alt-Arzis, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arcis; also see Arcis, Alt-; Arzis, Alt-.

Alt-Arnay, Crimea, see Alatay; also see Altaj.

Alt-Bajant, Crimea, see Alt-Bayant; also see Bajant, Alt-; Bayant, Alt-.

Alt-Bajaut, Crimea, see Alt-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Bayaut, Alt-.

Alt-Bayant, Crimea, see Alt-Bayant; also see Alt-Bayant; Bajant, Alt-; Bayant, Alt-.

Alt-Bayant, (also Alt-Bayant), Crimea, Simferopol’ or Crimea, Feodosiya, Tabuldy. #D 3. Approximately 40 km south of Dzhankoy. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parishes: Hochheim and Neusatz. Birthplace of the author Friedebert Fondis (1902-1944). Acreage: 1,745 dessi. Population: 55 in 1905; 93 in 1911; 93 in 1914; 93 in 1918. Also see Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayant; Bajaut, Alt-; Bayaut, Alt-.

Alt-Berestovets’, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Kostopol’. West of Kostopol’. #H 5. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Berestowiec; Berestovets’, Alt-; Berestowiec, Alt-.

Alt-Berestowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Berestovets’; also see Berestovets’, Alt-; Berestowiec, Alt-.

Alt-Blumenfeld, Mariupol’, Grunau. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Also see Blumenfeld, Alt-.

Alt-Brunnen, (also Alte Brunnen), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Evangelical. Also see Alte Brunnen; Brunnen, Alt-.

Alt-Cholnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kholnica; also see Cholnica, Alt-; Kholnica, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzyschek; also see Alt-Dabrova; Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at the most. Also see Alt-Dabrova; Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Danzig, (also Danzig), Kirovograd, Anienskaya. On the Suchakleya (Zudaklee), a tributary of the Inhul River. #G 0. Founded in 1786/1787 by 29 families. Fifty families from the Danzig area, who had moved to Kremenchuk via Riga, immigrated under Georg von Trappe; some went from here to Alt-Schwedendorf and Elisavetgrad. Only 19 of the original 29 families survived. In 1800, only 21 families remained because many had died. In 1803, 10 more families arrived from the Bitau district, Eastern Pomerania, and caused the village to flourish. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. With Neu-Danzig starting point for German Russian Baptists; on 12 January 1844, “a revival arose among us.”Acreage: 1,635 dessi. and 58 houses in 1859. Population: 315 in 1825; 478 in 1858; 100 approximately in 1905; 350 in 1918; 350 in 1919. Also see Danzig; Danzig, Alt-.

Alt-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. #D 5. Also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dmitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dmitrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrowka; also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dmitrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrowka; also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dshankoj, Crimea, see Alt-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Alt-; Dzhankoy, Alt-.

Alt-Dubischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischtsche; also see Dubischtsche, Alt-; Dubischtsche, Alt-.

Alt-Dubischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northeast of Rozhyschche. #E 5. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Alt-Dubischtsche; Dubischtsche, Alt-; Dubischtsche, Alt-.

Alt-Dzhankoy, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Totanay. Approximately 5 km south of Dzhankoy and 1 km to 2 km south of Neu-Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 2,750 dessi. Population: 20 percent Germans at the most. Also see Alt-Dzhankoy; Neu-Dzhankoy; Dshankoj; Dshankoj, Alt-; Dzhankoy, Alt-; Dzhankoy, Alt-.
**Alte Brunnen**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Brunnen; also see Brunnen, Alte.

**Alt-Eck**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. East of Seelmann. #D 5. Catholic. Also see Eck, Alt.-

**Alte Dorf, das**, Caucasus, Dagestan, possibly Babayurt. Possibly #I 4. Also see Das alte Dorf; Dorf, das alte.

**Alt-Elf**, (also Fere-Champenoise I, also Fersampenuaz-Mare, also Michaelsruhm, also Sadovoye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816. Two hundred and five [or 126] founding families: 105 from Wurttemberg, 75 from Poland, 25 from Bessarabia and Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elf. Acreage: 3,867 dessi. and 109 houses in 1859, or 4,188 ha. Population: 818 in 1858, 1,212 or 1,225 in 1905, 1,439 in 1939. Also see Elf, Alt.- Fere-Champenoise I; Fersampenuaz-Mare; Michaelsruhm; Sadovoye.

**Alt-Emetovka**, Odessa, see Emmental; also see Alt-Emetovka; also see Em нетовка, Alt.; Em нетовка, Alt.-

**Alt-Emilin**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. North of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu-Emilin appear to be one village. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Emilin, Alt.-


**Altenau**, Mykolayiv, see Altonau.


**Altenau**, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau.

**Altenau-Lider**, Volga Republic, see Altenau; also see Lider, Altenau.-

**Alt-Friedenfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southeast of Krasny-Kut. #F 5. Evangelical. Also see Friedenfeld, Alt.-


**Alt-Gläfirovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Gläfirovka; also see Gläfirovka, Alt.; Gladirovka, Alt.-

**Alt-Gololobovka**, Volga Republic, see Dönhof; also see Alt-Gololobovka; Gololobovka, Alt.; Gololobovka, Alt.-

**Alt-Gololobowka**, Volga Republic, see Alt-Gololobovka; also see Gololobovka, Alt.; Gololobovka, Alt.-

**Alt-Helenovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. North of Rozhyshche. #E 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Helenowka; Helenowka, Alt.; Helenowka, Alt.-

**Alt-Helenowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Helenowka; also see Helenowka, Alt.-

**Alt-Huta**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Huta, Alt.-

**Alt-Iwantschice**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knihininek; also see Alt-Iwantschikich; Ivantschied, Alt.; Iwantschikich, Alt.-

**Alt-Iwantschikich**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Iwantschik; also see Ivantschikich, Alt.; Iwantschikich, Alt.-

**Alt-Jakubowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Yakubowka; also see Jakubowka, Alt.-

**Alt-Jakubowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Yakubovka; also see Jakubovka, Alt.-

**Alt-Kaltscha**, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Alt-Kaltscha; Kaltscha, Alt.-

**Alt-Kaltscha**, Odessa, see Alt-Kaltscha; also see Kaltscha, Alt.; Kaltscha, Alt.-

**Alt-Kamionka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. #H 7. Also see Kamionka, Alt.-

**Alt-Kantor**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Kantor, Alt.-

**Alt-Kashary**, Odessa, see Alt-Kashary; also see Kaschary, Alt.; Kashary, Alt.-


**Alt-Kerleut**, Crimea, see Alt-Wasserreich; also see Kerleut, Alt.-

**Alt-Khochnica**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Alt-Cholnica; Cholnica, Alt.; Kholnica, Alt.-

**Alt-Koschary**, Odessa, see Koschary.

**Alt-Koschary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koschary; also see Koschary, Alt.; Koschary, Alt.-

**Alt-Koschary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovel’, Stare Koschary; also see Alt-Koschary; Koschary, Alt.; Koschary, Alt.-

**Alt-Kozary**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Kuchurgan; also see Kozary, Alt.-


**Alt-Kronsew, (also Bethania, also Bethanien), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1789/1790 or in 1910 by 35 families, possibly Danzigers. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Friesian Mennonite branch. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1833 the village was abandoned because of a lack of water. Except for four or six families, everybody moved to a nearby valley and founded Neu-Kronsweide. Bethania
is the psychiatric clinic founded in 1910 in the Alt-Kronsweide district. In October 1919, the entire village was looted, and 14 men were murdered. In 1925 it was slowly rebuilt by returning refugees. Population: 81 in 1859; 145 in 1926. Also see Bethania; Bethanien; Kronsweide, Alt-.

Alt-Ksiminets, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ximinez; also see Ksiminets, Alt-; Ximinez, Alt-.

Alt-Kurgan, (also Alt-Kurhany), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. West of Kostopil’. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 162 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Alt-Kurhany; Kurgan, Alt-.

Alt-Kurhany, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kurgan; also see Kurhany, Alt-.

Alt-Lesy, (also Staryye-Lesy), Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol’. #C 4. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,517 dessi. Population: approximately 15 in 1911; 17 in 1914; 17 in 1918; 118 in 1926. Also see Lesy, Alt-; Staryye-Lesy.

Alt-Lipowitz, (also Lipowiec), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Lipowitz, Alt-.

Alt-Lischnia, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lishnia; also see Lischnia, Alt-; Lishnia, Alt-.

Alt-Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Alt-Lischnia; Lischnia, Alt-; Lishnia, Alt-.

Alt-Lubomirka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. #I 4. Baptist. Prayer house. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 130 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Lubomirka; Lipowitz, Alt-.

Alt-Majorskoje, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoe; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Mayorskoroe; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoe, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-.

Alt-Masore, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Musor; also see Masore, Alt-.

Alt-Masur, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Musor; also see Masur, Alt-.

Alt-Mayorskoe, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoroe; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Mayorskoroe; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoe, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-.

Alt-Mayorskoe, Odessa, Sakhar(ey)evka; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Mayorskoroe; Alt-Mayorskoe; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoe, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-.

Alt-Montal, (also Kurganny), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1805 by 50 families: 30 from Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Prussian Poland, and 20 from Alsace and Baden arrived in 1809. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Trade: cartwright (1), brickyard (1), carpenter shop (1.) Acreage: 2,050 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,186 dessi., or 1,860 dessi. and 31 farms and six families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 132 in 1805; 357 people and 31 farms and 4 vacant lots in 1848; 424 in 1858; 424 in 1859; 408 in 1864; 175 in 1905; 199 in 1911; 215 in 1914; 215 in 1915; 215 in 1918; 424 in 1919; 535 in 1926. Also see Kurganyy; Montal, Alt-.

Alt-Musor, (also Alt-Masore, also Alt-Masur), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Alt-Masore; Alt-Musor; Alt-Masur; Musor, Alt-.

Alt-Nassau, (also Strepetovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 60 families, all from Prussian-Poland; they came from Nassau-Usingen between 1800 and 1802. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. In 1814: 20 families left and founded Neu-Nassau. Factories, trade: one brickyard, and several cartwright and carpenter shops. Acreage: 2,614 dessi. and 63 houses in 1859, or 2,666 dessi., or 2,400 dessi. and 40 farms in 1857. Population: 188 in 1804; 487 people or 29 farm holders and 15 yeomen with 86 families in 1848; 628 in 1858; 628 in 1859; 635 in 1864; 576 in 1905; 623 in 1911; 673 in 1914; 589 in 1915; 673 in 1918; 631 in 1919. Also see Nassau, Alt-; Strepetovka.

Alt-Olyka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Olyka, Alt-.

Altona, Mykolayiv, see Altonau.

Altonau, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau.

Altonau, (also No. 9, also Altenau, also Altana, also Kirov, also Prigorye, Mykolayiv, see Altonau. #J 3. Founded in 1873 or 1875 by residents from Altonau, Molochna. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolchoz with Tiege, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Originally, the village was located on a river bank but was built on higher grounds in 1876/1877 because of flooding. One person was murdered by Makhno’s gang in 1919. Died of starvation: None in 1921/1922, and 12 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 46; 41 were men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,050 dessi. or 1,346 ha. in 1918; 92 farms. Population: 201 in 1905; 215 in 1910; 199 in 1911; 215 in 1914; 215 in 1915; 215 in 1918; 424 in 1919; 535 in 1926. Also see Nassau, Alt-; Strepetovka.

Alt-Olyka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Olyka, Alt-.
Altonau, (also No. 9, also Altenau, also Altona, also Ukrakovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 by 12 or 25 or 30 families, all from Danzig. The name is derived from alto = all too close; reference is made to the feared Nogaien people. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Association of residents with Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,646 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859 or 1,789 dessi. or 22 farms on 1,430 dessi. and 20 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 387 in 1855; 58 families on 22 farms; 385 in 1856; 416 in 1858; 416 in 1859; 481 in 1860; 428 in 1864; 647 in 1905; 759 in 1911; 800 in 1912; 803 in 1914; 760 in 1915; 803 in 1918; 831 in 1919; 535 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 9; Altenau; Altona; Ukrakovka.

Alt-Oneschti, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneshy; also see Oneschti, Alt-; Oneshty, Alt-.

Alt-Oneshy, (also Onesty-Vekhy), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 367 ha. Population: 170 in 1904; 175 in 1915; 351 in 1939. Also see Alt-Oneschti; Oneschti, Alt-; Oneshty, Alt-; OnesChisinauty-Vekhy.

Alt-Pavlovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandria. West of Oleksandria. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu Pavlovka appear to be one village. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Alt-; Pavlowka, Alt-.

Alt-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. #H 4. Also see Alt-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Alt-; Pawlowka, Alt-.

Alt-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandria, see Alt-Pawlowka; also see Pavlovka, Alt-; Pawlowka, Alt.

Alt-Podchereviche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medwieze; also see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; Podchereviche, Alt-; Podtscherewitsche, Alt-.

Alt-Podtscherewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podchereviche; also see Podchereviche, Alt-; Podtscherewitsche, Alt-.

Alt-Polanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. North of Derazhne. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Polanovka; Polanovka, Alt-; Polanowka, Alt-.

Alt-Polanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanovka; also see Polanovka, Alt-; Polanowka, Alt-.

Alt-Posttal, (also Malo-Yaroslavetz II, also Maul-Mic), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on 6 September 1823 by 123 families. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino in 1904 and Alt-Posttal in 1939. Founded in 1823 by 69 families chosen by lot from the residents of Wittenberg, Bessarabia. The columnists of Wittenberg had been granted a subdivision of their colony because the original land grant was too large and unwieldy to allow the land to be worked effectively. 5,139 dessi. and 105 houses in 1859, or 4,140 ha. Population: 889 in 1858; 1,559 in 1904; 1,300 in 1905; 1,564 in 1939. Also see Malu-Yaroslavetz II; Maul-Mic; Posttal, Alt-.

Alt-Rokinie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. South of Rozhyschche. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: including Serniki: 44 families with 32 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Rokinie, Alt-.

Alt-Rosengart, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosengart.

Alt-Rotovka, Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. North of Taganrog. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. A large chicken, sheep and hog farm. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 450 approximately in 1905; 600 in 1918; 533 in 1926; 571 in 1941. Also see Alt-Rotowka; Rotovka, Alt-; Rotowka, Alt-.

Alt-Rotowka, Don, see Alt-Rotovka; also see Rotovka, Alt-; Rotowka, Alt-.

Alt-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnya; also see Rudnya, Alt-; Rudnya, Alt-.

Alt-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Alt-Rudnya; Rudnya, Alt-; Rudnya, Alt-.

Alt-Schin, (also Alchin, also Alshin), Crimea, Dzhankoy. #E 2 or possibly F 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 175 in 1918. Also see Alchin; Alshin; Schin, Alt-.

Alt-Schirin-Deutsch, Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Alt-Scholtoi, Bessarabia, see Alt-Sholtiy; also see Scholtii, Alt-; Sholtiy, Alt-.

Alt-Schwedendorf, (also Gammalsvenskby, also Kidaste, also Reni, also Staro-Svedskoye), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedendkolonie) #K 6. Founded on 1 May 1782 by 30 families. On 20 August 1781, they had moved from the villages of Röicks, the Estonian Reigi, and Kitas, the Estonian Kidaste, both on the Island of Dagö, and arrived with 1,200 souls (people) on 1 May 1782. Stumpf mistakenly listed these two villages as Reni and Kidaste. They spent the winter in Roschitlovka near Poltava. In 1795 at Potemkin’s request, 30 prisoners of war arrived from Theodosia and 2 families later arrived from Italy. In the first year 318 people and in the second year 116 people died of dysentery. Only 30 families had survived these casualties. More colonists from Tauria, the Josefstal and Mariupol’ districts were later settled here. In 1855/1856 more people died of typhus introduced by the military. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Everyday language: Swedish, hence the name Gammalsvenskby, and High German. Language in schools: Swedish until 1870, then German. Population: in 1837 1,800, in 1854 1,900, in 1871 2,000, in 1889 2,300, in 1910 3,100, in 1926 3,200. The name is derived from alto = all too close; reference is made to the feared Nogaien people. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Association of residents with Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,646 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859 or 1,789 dessi. or 22 farms on 1,430 dessi. and 20 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 387 in 1855; 58 families on 22 farms; 385 in 1856; 416 in 1858; 416 in 1859; 481 in 1860; 428 in 1864; 647 in 1905; 759 in 1911; 800 in 1912; 803 in 1914; 760 in 1915; 803 in 1918; 831 in 1919; 535 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 9; Altenau; Altona; Ukrakovka.
Population: 188 in 1804; 322 in 1858; 710 in 1905; 712 in 1911; 715 or 809 in 1914; 809 in 1918; 795 in 1919; 490 approximately in 1940; 60 families of 480 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Gammalsvenskby; Kidaste; Reni; Schwedendorf, Alt-; Staro-Svedskoye.


Alt-Shirin-Deutsch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Scheich.) Approximately 20 km east of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1890. Mennonite and Evangelical. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1918; 81 in 1919; 41 in 1926. Also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Alt-Sholttoy, Bessarabia, Belz. Founded on leased land in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 420 ha. Population: 241 in 1904; 286 in 1939. Also see Alt-Scholtloi; Sholtoi, Alt-; Sholttoy, Alt-.

Alt-Stav, (also Starostav), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Alt-Staw; Starostav; Stav, Alt-; Staw, Alt-.

Alt-Stav, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Stav; also see Stav, Alt-; Staw, Alt-.

Alt-Svoychovka?, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. East of Vladimir. This is Svoychovka located to the east. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Alt-Swojetschowka?; Svoychovka?, Alt-; Swojetschowka?, Alt-.

Alt-Swojetschowka?, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Svoychovka?; also see Svoychovka?, Alt-; Swojetschowka?, Alt-.

Alt-Valerianowka, (also Styrkolonie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Valerianowka; Strykolonie; Valerianowka, Alt-; Valerianowska, Alt-.

Alt-Valerianowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianowka; also see Valerianowka, Alt-; Valerianowska, Alt-.

Alt-Viktorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 267 in 1904. Also see Alt-Viktorowka; Viktorkova, Alt-; Viktorowka, Alt-.

Alt-Viktorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Viktorovka; also see Viktorovka, Alt-; Viktorowka, Alt-.

Alt-Vorchin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. Northwest of Vladimir. #A 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 155 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Wortschin; Vorchin, Alt-; Wortschin, Alt-.

Alt-Warenburg, Volga Republic, see Warenburg; also see Warenburg, Alt-.

Alt-Wasserreich, (also Alt-Kerleut), Crimea, Feodosiya, Andre(y)evka. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya on the railroad. #E 3. Founded in 1883. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn, and also Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 52 in 1914; 52 in 1918; 10 in 1919; 35 in 1926. Also see Alt-Kerleut; Wasserreich, Alt-.

Alt-Weimar, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1860/1861 southwest of Pallasovka on reasonably priced crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Eight thousand four hundred forty-one baptized members possibly belonged to the Weimar parish founded in 1876 (as of 1905.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Birthplace of archeologist Paul Rau (1897-1930.) Population: 654 in 1897; 1,170 in 1904; 1,205 possibly in 1905; 1,356 in 1912; 1,090 in 1926. Also see Weimar, Alt-.

Alt Weynothen, Kaliningrad district, see Oktyabrs’koye; also see Weynothen, Alt-.

Alt-Wortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Vorchin; also see Vorchin, Alt-; Wortschin, Alt-.

Alt-Ximinez, Volhynia-Poland, see Krzemieniec I; also see Alt-Ksiminets; Ksiminets, Alt-; Ximinez, Alt-.

Alt-Yakshibay, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeni. Population: 54 in 1926. Also see Alt-Jakschibaj; Jakschibaj, Alt-; Yakshibay, Alt-.

Alt-Yakubovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Alt-Jakubovka; Jakubowska, Alt-; Yakubovka, Alt-.

Alt-Zalesie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Zalesie, Alt-.

Alt-Zapust, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Parish church. German private school (as of 1935.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 19 families with 27 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Zapust, Alt-.

Alt-Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Kleban; also see Alt-Zukow; Zukov, Alt-; Zukow, Alt-.

Alt-Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukow; also see Zukov, Alt-; Zukow, Alt-.

Alt-Zürich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. On the border to canton Marxstadt on the Bolshoy Kushum River. #H 2. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 478 in 1926. Also see Zürich, Alt-.

Amalianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Amalien; also see Amalianowka.

Amalianowska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Amalianowka.

Aman-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Aman-Khutor; also see Chutor, Aman-; Khutor, Aman-.

Aman-Khutor, (also Amanov), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. Population: 12 in 1859. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Aman-Chutor; Amanov; Chutor, Aman-; Khutor, Aman-.

Amanov, Zaporizhzhya, see Aman-Khutor; also see Amanow.

Amanow, Zaporizhzhya, see Amanov.

Amara, Bessarabia, see Tamurka.

Amboni-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Amboni-Khutor; also see Chutor, Amboni-; Khutor, Amboni-.

Amboni-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Varvarovka; also see Amboni-Chutor; Chutor, Amboni-; Khutor, Amboni-.

Amborovo, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld; also see Amborowo.

Amborowo, Odessa, see Amborovo.

Ambrosovo, Odessa, see Ambrosyevo; also see Ambrosjewo.

Ambrosjewo, Odessa, see Ambrosyevo; also see Ambrosovo.

Amelyn, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne-, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #J 4. The southern Amalin. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. At most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 439 in 1904 (the number may be that of Amelyn); 48 families with 60 students in 1938 (the number may be that of Amelyn). More than 80 percent Germans.


Amerika, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Solotukha. Approximately 150 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 236 in 1926.

Amerika, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Amerika.


Anaka-Eli, Crimea, see Anakoy-Ely; also see Eli, Anaka.

Anakoy-Ely, Crimea, see Anakoy-Ely; also see Ely, Anakoj; Ely, Anakoy-.

Anakoy-Ely, (also Anaka-Eli), Crimea, Karasubazar. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 63 in 1904; 96 in 1926. Also see Anaka-Eli; Anakoy-Ely; Ely, Anakoj; Ely, Anakoy-.

Ananevka, Slavgorod, see Ananyevka; also see Ananjewka.

Ananjewka, Slavgorod, see Ananyevka; also see Ananewka.

Ananyevka, Slavgorod, Klyuchi (Kulanda.) One hundred ten kilometers southeast of Slavgorod on Lake Kuchuk. #I 4. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Pazhnya, and Mennonite-Baptist. Approximately in 1926, the village was quite impoverished because of its poor soil. Sovkhoz named Anan(y)evka. Very modern butter factory, cooperative and/or cooperative store, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) In 1937/1938 all German men except 16 were arrested here. Acreage: 250 farms. Population: 156 in 1926; 857 or 848 Germans or possibly all were Germans on 250 farm holdings in 1988. Also see Ananevka; Ananjewka.

Anastasiewka, Odessa, see Anastaysiaevka; also see Anastasjewka.

Anastaysiaevka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or railway station. Also see Anastasiewka.

Anastasjewka, Odessa, see Anastaysiaevka.

Anastaysiaevka, Kazakhstan, see Anastaysiaevka; also see Anastasiewka.

Anastaysiaevka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #J 4. Possibly Mennonite. Population: 92 in 1926. Also see Anastaysiaevka; Anastasjewka.


Anatolia, Pereparov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Pereparov-Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov--; Pereparov-Anatolia.

Anatolia, Pereparov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Pereparov-Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov--; Pereparov-Anatolia.

Ananyevka, Slavgorod, see Ananyevka; also see Annejewka.

Ananjewka, Slavgorod, see Ananyevka; also see Ananevka.

Andersberg?, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreburg.

Andreasdorf, (also Vassilyevka), Odessa, Yanovka. Catholic. Also see Vassilyevka.

Andreasfeld, (also Andreyevka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 30 km north of Millerovo. #G 1. Population: 437 in 1926. Also see Andrejewka.

Andreasfeld, Don, Rostov, Natal(y)evsk. Yamburg daughter colony.


Andreburg, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochina), Vassilyevka. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. On 4 September 1941, men between 16 and 60 were deported. Acreage: 1,758 dessi. Population: 274 in 1905; 277 in 1911; 214 in 1914; 214 in 1918;
251 in 1919. Daughter colony. Also see Andersberg?

Andreeni, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Andreyevka.
Andreeni, Bessarabia, Bender, see Andreeny
Andreeni, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Andreyevka, also see Andreeni
Andre'ev, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyev; also see Andrejew.
Andre'ev, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, see Andreyev; also see Andrejew
Andre'evka, Bessarabia, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Kyrgyzstan, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Mykolayiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Odessa, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Omsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Slavgorod, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andre'evka, Emilchinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emilschinskaja; Emilchinskaia, Andre'evka; Emilschinskaia, Andreyevka.
Andre'evka-Khutor, Bashkortostan, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka; Khutor, Andreyevka.
Andre'evka-Khutor, Chernihiv, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka; Khutor, Andreyevka.
Andre'evka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Andre'evka; also see Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka; Neu-Andreyevka.
Andre'evka, Novo-, Saratov, see Novo-Andre'evka; also see Andrejewka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka; Novo-Andreyevka.
Andre'evka Sushchanskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; also see Andrejewka Suschtschanskaia; Suschtschanskaia, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre'evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.
Andre'evka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka I; also see Andrejewka I.
Andre'evka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka II; also see Andrejewka II.
Andre'evsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Andre'evsk-Khutor; also see Andrejewsk-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre'evsk-; Khutor, Andreyevsk-.
Andre'evsky, Kazakhstan, see Andreyevsky; also see Andrejewski.
Andre'evsky, Orenburg, see Andreyevsky; also see Andrejewski.
Andrejaschewka, Novo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Andrejaschewka; also see Andreyashevka, Novo-; Novo-Andreyashevka.
Andrejew, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyev; also see Andre'ev.
Andrejew, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kiev, see Andreyev; also see Andre'ev.
Andrejewka, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Kyrgyzstan, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Mykolayiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Omsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Slavgorod, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka Emiltschinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; also see Andre’evka Emilchinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andre’evka; Emilchinskaya, Andreyevka; Emiltschinskaja, Andrejewka.

Andrejewka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Andrejewka; also see Andre’evka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andre’evka; Neu-Andrejewka.

Andrejewka, Nowo-, Saratov, see Nowo-Andrejewka; also see Andre’evka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andre’evka; Novo-Andrejewka.

Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine; see Andreyevka Sushchanskaya; also see Andre’evka Sushchanskaya; Suschtschanskaja Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre’evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.

Andrejewka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka I; also see Andre’evka I.

Andrejewka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka II; also see Andre’evka II.

Andrejewsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreyevsk-Khutor; also see Andre’evsk-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre’evsk-; Khutor, Andrejewsk-.

Andrejewski, Kazakhstan, see Andreyevsky; also see Andre’evsky.

Andrejewski, Orenburg, see Andreyevsky; also see Andre’evsky.

Andrepol, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreasfeld.

Andres-Chutor, Odessa, see Andres-Khutor; also see Chutor, Andres-; Khutor, Andres-.

Andres-Khutor, Odessa, see Andres-Chutor; Chutor, Andres-; Khutor, Andres-.

Andreyashevka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Andreyashevka; also see Andrejaschewka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejaschewka.


Andreyevka, (also Andreieni), Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim (as of 1905) and Andreyevka (as of 1939.) Acreage: 2,000 ha. Population: 252 in 1905; 415 in 1939. Also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Andreasfeld; also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 437 in 1926. Also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Kyrgyzstan, see Gnadental; also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Mykolayiv. Population: 29 in 1919. Also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.


Andreyevka, Omsk, possibly Odessa. #E 2. Mennonite. Also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.


Andreyevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Tuchyn; also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.


Andreyevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreasfeld; also see Andre’evka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka Emiltschinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka I; also see Andre’evka Emilchinskaya; Andrejewka Emiltschinskaja; Emilchinskaya, Andre’evka; Emiltschinskaja, Andrejewka.

Andreyevka-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Andreyevka-Khutor; Andrejewka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andre’evka-; Khutor, Andrejewka-.

Andreyevka-Khutor, Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Andre’evka-Khutor; Andrejewka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andre’evka-; Khutor, Andrejewka-.

Andreyevka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andre’evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Neu-Andre’evka; Neu-Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Novo-, Saratov, see Novo-Andreyevka; also see Andre’evka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Novo-; Novo-Andre’evka; Novo-Andrejewka.

Andreyevka Sushchanskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka II; also see Andre’evka Sushchanskaya; Andrejewka Sushchanskaja; Sushchanskaja Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andre’evka; Sushchanskaya, Andreyevka.

Anielovka, (also Anlufke), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927. Also see Anielovka; Anlufke.

Anielowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Aniełowka.

Anielowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Anielowka.

Aniłowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Aniłowka; also see Aniłowka.

Aniłowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Aniłowka.

Aniļovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Aniļovka.

Anisowka, (also Annissovka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Slavyanoserbsk (Novo-Svetlanovka.) Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Anisowka; Annissovka.

Anisowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Anisowka.

Anisovka, Luhans’k, see Leninfeld; also see Anissowka.

Anisovka, Luhans’k, see Anisovka.

Ankendorf, Kirovograd. #H 2. Ceased to exist after 1918.

Anlage, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Anlage.

Anulfe, Volhynia-Poland, see Aniļovka.


Annanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annanovka.


Annenfeld, (also Shamkhor, also Shamkiri), Caucasus, Azerbaijan. #I 7. This village was 500 m above sea level. Founded in 1818 and 1873 by 67 families, all from Wuerttemberg; perhaps some Swiss moved in later. Evangelical; parish: Annenfeld-Georgsfeld founded in 1885. School with four teachers, consumer kolkhoz; it organized an exchange of goods with factories or others than the state (as of 1913.) Residents lived mainly from viniculture. In 1826 the village was destroyed by Persians and plundered by Tartars. In 1831 its residents were taken to other villages because of a high fever. In 1836 they retired because of a lack of land. In 1873 a resettlement in the valley basin 34 km from Elisabethpol and 2 km from the Dulyar train station occurred. The villagers suffered a long time from high interest rates for the new settlement. In 1879 influx from abroad and other colonies. In 1905 founding of the cooperative named Einverständnis, which opened a vodka factory in 1907. In 1935: 600 Germans and residents from Helendendorf were deported to Karelia because of espionage. Birthplace of geologist Dr. Otto Oesterle (2 July 1940-1 December 2001.) Acreage: 3,850 or 3,890 dessi. Population: 199 in 1869; 544 in 1900; 700 approximately in 1905. Also see Annenfeld; Neu-Annenfeld.

Anlufke, Volhynia-Poland, see Aniļovka.
Annenfeld, (also Annovka, also Chucha, also Elgery Chucha, also Kuchuk Chucha), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Sheykh.) Approximately 35 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1880 by Berdyans’k Swabians. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. This small parish was the departure point for Crimean Mennonites who migrated to America in 1874. Cooperative and/or possibly cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,198 dessi. Population: 54 in 1864; 250 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 311 in 1919; 215 in 1926. Also see Annovka; Chucha; Elgery Chucha; Kuchuk Chucha.

Annenfeld, (also Dzhollu-Totanay), Crimea, Perekop. Population: 56 in 1864. Also see Dzhollu-Totanay.


Annenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Vasillis(y)evo. Evangelical.

Annenfeld-Fink, (also Fink), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Also see Fink; Fink, Annenfeld-.

Annenskoye, Samara, see Annenskoye; also see Annenskoje.

Annenskoje, Samara, see Annenskoye; also see Annenskoje.

Annenskoye, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Possibly founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Acreage: 750 dessi. Population: 93 people or 15 families in 1922; 87 or 93 in 1926. Also see Annenskoje; Annenskoye.

Annental, (also Poseyevka), Dnipropetrovs’k. Population: 230 in 1919. Also see Poseyevka.

Annental, (also Levenskaya Kolonka, also Levinskoye), Annental, (also Poseyevka), Dnipropetrovs’k. Approximately 30 km south of Luhans’k. #D 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,730 dessi. Population: 100 in 1918; 230 in 1941. Also see Annovka; Azarovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Maidorf; also see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Blumenberg; also see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Athelental; also see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Bessarabia, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.

Annovka, Luhans’k, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.

Annovka, Luhans’k, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mariupol’, see Annovka.

Annovka, Mykolayiv, see Annovka.

Annovka, Slavgorod, see Annovka.

Annovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Annovka; also see Annovka, Neu-; Neu-Annovka.

Annovka, Bashkortostan, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annovka.

Annovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Annovka.
Antonovka, Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung.

**Ansiedlung Privalnoe**, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung.

**Ansiedlung, Rote**, Petersburg, see Rote Ansiedlung.

Antolin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Ludwipol. No other information available.

Anton, (also Antonovka, also Sadovoye, also Sebastyanovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 4. Founded on 7 September 1764. Evangelical; parish: Balzer. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage (as of 1926.) Sugar beet factory started by the twins Karl and Gerhardt Kügelgen; it existed for 60 years. Antonovka is the birthplace of the author Rosa Pflug (1919-?). Population: 270 in 1772; 274 in 1773; 1,685 in 1857; 1,644 in 1897; 3,000 in 1905; 2,993 possibly in 1905; 3,095 in 1912; 1,749 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Antonovka; Sadovoye; Sebastyanovka.

Anton-Chutor, Odessa, see Anton-Khutor; also see Chutor, Anton-; Khutor, Anton-.

Antonettelnd, Odessa, Tiraspol (Kamenka.) Evangelical.


Antonew, Volhynia-Poland, see Anton.

Anton-Gut, Odessa, see Anton-Khutor; also see Gut, Anton-.

Antonien, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.


Antonieka-Podhaizy, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaiz; also see Antonieka-Podhaizy; Podhaizy, Antonieka-; Podhaizy, Antoniewka.

Antoniewka-Podhaizy, Volhynia-Poland, see Antoniewka-Podhaizy; also see Podhaizy, Antonieka-; Podhaizy, Antoniewka.

Antonin, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovitsiya. No other information available.


Antoniov, Volhynia-Poland, see Antoniov.

Antonivka. See Antonovka, Odessa.

Anton-Khutor, (also Anton-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakiv. Also see Anton-Chutor; Anton-Gut; Chutor, Anton-; Khutor, Anton-.

Antonovka, Mariipol’, see Tiegenort; also see Antonovka.

Antonovka, Odessa, Krasny Okna. Near Marienberg. Also see Antonovka.
Antonovka, (also Kruglik), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkv. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 94 in 1904. Also see Antonovka; Kruglik.

Antonovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonovka; also see Alt-Antonovka; Antonovka, Alt-.

Antonovka-Borek, (also Borek-Antonovka, also Bozek), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northeast of Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 17 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Antonovka-Borek; Borek-Antonovka; Borek-Antonovka; Bozek.

Antonovka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Eighteen kilometers northeast of Karlsruhe. Catholic; parish: Karlsruhe. The entire population of 150 people possibly fled to Karlsruhe in 1918. Population: possibly 150 in 1918. Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Antonovka-Chutor; Chutor, Antonovka-; Khutor, Antonovka-.

Antonovka-Khutor, Slavgorod, Novo-Alex(e)yevka (GNR Halbstadt.) Approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 3. Founded in 1912 by Volga Germans. Agricultural cooperative (as of 1926). Population: 98 in 1926; 101 people with 19 farms possibly in 1928. Also see Antonovka-Chutor; Chutor, Antonovka-; Khutor, Antonovka-.

Antonovka-Kocher, (also Kocher-Antonovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 46 in 1904. Also see Antonovka-Kotscher; Kocher-Antonovka; Kotscher-Antonovka.

Antonovka-Makovich, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Antonovka-Makowitsch; Makovich-Antonovka; Makowitsch-Antonovka.


Antonovka-Okhnovka, (also Okhnovka-Antonovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 100 in 1904; 35 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Okhnovka-Antonovka.

Antonovka-Okhnovka I, (also Okhnovka-Antonovka I), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; Ochnowka-Antonovka I; Okhnovka-Antonovka I.

Antonovka-Okhnovka II, (also Okhnovka-Antonovka II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 97 in 1904. Also see Antonovka-Ochnowka II; Ochnowka-Antonovka II; Okhnovka-Antonovka II.


Antonovsky-Bortsovo Kupino, Tomsk, see Borstovo-Antonovsky Kupino; also see Antonovskij-Borzowo Kupino; Borzowo-Antonovskij Kupino; Kupino, Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Kupino, Antonovskij-Borzowo.

Antonowka, Mariupol’, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Odessa, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Omsk, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volga Republic, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechko, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkv, see Antonovka.

Antonowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka I.

Antonowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka II.

Antonowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonowka; also see Alt-Antonowka; Antonowka, Alt-.

Antonowka-Borek, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonowka-Borek; also see Borek, Antonowka-; Borek, Antonowka-.

Antonowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Antonovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonowka-.

Antonowka-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Antonovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonovka-.
Antonowka-Kotscher, Wolhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Kotscher; also see Kocher, Antonovka-; Kocher-Antonowka.

Antonowka-Makowitsch, Wolhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Makovitch; also see Makovich, Antonovka; Makowitsch, Antonowka.

Antonowka-Mohylno, Wolhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Mohylno; also see Mohylno-Antonovka; Mohylno-Antonowka.

Antonowka-Ochnowka, Wolhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Ochnovka; also see Ochnowka-Antonovka; Okhnovka-Antonovka.

Antonowka-Ochnowka I, Wolhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Ochnovka I; also see Ochnowka-Antonovka I; Okhnovka-Antonovka I.

Antonowka-Ochnowka II, Wolhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Ochnovka II; also see Ochnowka-Antonovka II; Okhnovka-Antonovka II.

Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino, Tomsk, see Antonovsky-Borissevo Kupino; also see Borissevo-Antonowskij Kupino; Kupino, Antonovsky-Borissevo-; Kupino, Antonowskij-Borzowo.

Antopol, Wolhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Antoschkin, Chelyabinsk, see Antoschkin.

Antoshkino, Chelyabinsk, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Antoschkin.

Antschekrak, Odessa, see Anschekrak.

Anusin, Wolhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Apanagendorf No. 135, Samara. 32 Km from Samara. Founded approximately in 1864 mainly by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. Population: 5 families and 7 Chechynins in 1904.

Apanavchizna, also Apanovchizna, Wolhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. North of Volodimyr-Volyns’kyi (also Vladimir-Volyns.) #B 5. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Apanavtschizna; Apanovchizna.

Apanawtschizna, Wolhynia-Poland, see Apanavchizna.

Apanovshchizna, Wolhynia-Poland, see Apanavchizna; also see Apanowschitschizna.

Apanowschitschizna, Wolhynia-Poland, see Apanovshchizna.

Apas-Bogalak, Crimea, see Appas-Bogalak; also see Bogalak, Apas-

Apollonovka, Omsk, Isil’Kul’. Soviet seat in Lukerynsk, cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 51 in 1926. Also see Apollonovka.

Apollonovka, Omsk, Isil’Kul’. Soviet seat in evsyukovsky, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Apollonovka.

Apollonia, (also Babe-Apollonia), Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shcherun. Southwest of Shcherun. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Babe-Apollonia.

Appolonia, Babe-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Babe-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia; Babje-Apollonia.

Appolonia, Babje-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Babje-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia; Babje-Apollonia.

Appolonia, Babe-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Babje-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia; Babje-Apollonia.

Arbeitsfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhöhe. #D 4. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Arbeitsheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. No other information available.

Arbeitslice, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariantal. Northeast of Lysanderhöhe. No other information available.

Arbeitstal, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. No other information available.

Arbuzovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Weinau; also see Arbuzovka.

Arbuzovka, see Arbuzovka.

Arbuzovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Arzis, Alt-.

Archangelskoje, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, see Archangelskoje-; also see Archangelskoje.

Archeda-Khutor, Volgograd. Near Frick-Khutors. Villagers: Kindsvater, Knaus, Kraft, and Schwarz. Also see Artscheda-Chutor; Chutor, Artscheda-; Khutor, Archeda-.

Archirejewka, Omsk, see Arkhireyevka; also see Arkhirevka.

Arcis, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arcis; also see Alt-Arzis; Arzis, Alt-.

Arcis, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Arzis, Neu-; Neu-Arzis.

Arcisovka, (also Narcisovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Arcizovka; Narcisovka.

Arcizovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Arcizovka.

Arewal, (also Arival), Caucasus, Minvodsky (Suvorovka.) #G 3. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Two machinery kolkhozes (as of 1926.) Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Arewal; Arival; Arrival.

Arewal, Caucasus, see Arewal.

Argentschik, Crimea, see Arganchik.

Armen, Crimea, see Argy.

Argenchik, Crimea, see Arganchik; also see Argentschik.

Arghyn, (also Argen), Crimea, Simferopol’, Aybar. Catholic; also see Argantschik; Argenchik.

Arrival, Caucasus, see Areval; also see Arriwal; Arrival.

Arnautowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Arnautovka, (also Ilmasli), Caucasus, possibly Georgia. Swiss dairy (Käserei) and a Reich German branch. Also see Ilmasli.

Armorowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Arnautowka.

Artscheda-Chutor, Volgograd, see Archeda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Artscheda-; Khutor, Archeda-.

Artynsk,Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michalsdorf.

Arzis, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arzis; also see Alt-Arcis; Arcis, Alt-.

Arzis, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arztis; also see Arcis, Neu-; Neu-Arcis.

Asan-Hadshu-, Crimea, see Asan-Hadzhu; also see Hadshu, Asan-; Hadzhu, Asan-.

Asan-Hadzhu, Crimea, see Aksan-Adzhy; also see Asan-Hadzhu; Hadshu, Asan-; Hadzhu, Asan-.

Asanovo, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo-Khutor; also see Assanowo.

Asanovo-Khutor, (also Asanovo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Asanovo-Chutor; Asanovo; Chutor, Asanowo-; Khutor, Asanovo-.

Asanovo-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Asanovo-; Khutor, Asanovo-.

Asarowka, Luhans’k, see Azarovka.

Asayak, Crimea. Mennonite.

Aschaga-Dsharmin, Crimea, see Ashaga-Dsharmin; also see Dsharmin, Aschagan; Dsharmin, Ashaga-.

Aschaga-Dsharmin, (also Aschaga-Dsharmin), Crimean Peninsula, Simferopol’, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. C 4. Founded in 1879. Catholic; parishes: Kronental and Simferopol’. Acreage: 240 dessi. Population: 30 in 1890; 100 in 1914; 296 in 1918; 296 in 1926. Also see Ashen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Aschen-Khutor, (also Aschen-Khutor), Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Aschen-Chutor, (also Aschen-Khutor), Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Aschen-Chutor, Don, see Aschen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Aschen-Hügel, Crimea, see Hoffnungstal; also see Hugel, Aschen-.

Aschen-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 7. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 240 dessi. Population: 30 in 1890; 100 in 1914; 296 in 1918; 296 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Asch-Tschebudak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chubudak; also see Chebudak, Ash-; Tschebudak, Asch-.

Asch-Chubudak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chubudak.

Ashaga-Dsharmin, Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. C 4. Founded in 1879. Catholic; parishes: Kronental and Simferopol’. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,806 dessi. Population: 296 in 1914; 296 in 1918; 296 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Ashaga-Dsharmin, Crimea, see Ashaga-Dsharmin; also see Dsharmin, Aschagan; Dsharmin, Ashaga-.

Ashchaga-Dsharmin, (also Aschaga-Dsharmin), Crimea, Simferopol’, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. C 4. Founded in 1879. Catholic; parishes: Kronental and Simferopol’. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,806 dessi. Population: 296 in 1914; 296 in 1918; 296 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Ashchaga-Dsharmin, Crimea, see Ashaga-Dsharmin; also see Dsharmin, Aschagan; Dsharmin, Ashaga-.

Ashchaga-Dsharmin, (also Aschaga-Dsharmin), Crimea, Simferopol’, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. C 4. Founded in 1879. Catholic; parishes: Kronental and Simferopol’. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,806 dessi. Population: 296 in 1914; 296 in 1918; 296 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Aschen-Chutor, Don, see Aschen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Ash-Chubudak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chubudak; also see Chebudak, Ash-; Tschebudak, Asch-.

Asch-Chubudak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chubudak.

Asch-Chubudak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chubudak.
Aska, Adzhys-, Odessa, see Adzhys-Aska; also see Adshi-Aska; Aska, Adshi.

Askania Nova, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Nova, Askaniya; Nova, Askania.

Askania-Nova, (also Anhalt-Köthen, also Chapli, also Neu-Köthen), Mykolayiv. Founded in 1828. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen leased land here from Czar Nicholas I for raising sheep. Ludwig von Albert was considered the main organizer of an agricultural model colony. In 1856 the area was sold to the large Taurian estate holder Fein for 525,000 Taler because it was no longer profitable; prior to that, he had bought the estates Elisabethfeld and Preobrashenka. With Askaniya Nova, then Dafineh and later Alexandrovka, Chernomor(y)e, Chirik, Darovka, Denkelechik, Gavrilovka, Ivanovka, Mykhaylivka (also Mikhailovka), Uspenka, and Vessel(o)y)e, a total of about 200,000 ha. He raised horses, sheep and cattle here. He and his descendants, Elisabeth Fein, who was born in 1819, and her sons, Eduard and Gustav Falz-Fein (see Falz-Fein), turned the colony into a zoo in 1874 and a botanical garden in 1887. Friedrich F. Falz-Fein (1863-1920) was born and raised here. He is considered the founder of the internationally known nature reserve Askaniya Nova with plants and animals from all over the world. Acreage: 51,509 ha; later reduced to 25,000 ha. Population: 312 in 1864; 250 in 1905. Also see Anhalt-Köthen; Askania Nova; Chapli; Neu-Köthen; Nova, Askaniya-; Nova, Askania.

Asmanovka, Omsk, see Prischib; also see Asmanovka.

Asmanovka, Omsk, see Asmanovka.

Ass-Dsharaktschi, Crimea, see Ass-Dsharaktschi; also see Dsharaktschi, Ass-.

Ass-Dsharaktschi, (also Az-Dsharaktschi, also Dsharaktschi), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Approximately 5 km southwest of Dzhankoy or perhaps the village Dsharaktschi. #D 2. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 100 in 1918. Also see Agodzha; in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 312 in 1864; 250 in 1905. Also see Anhalt-Köthen; Askania Nova; Chapli; Neu-Köthen; Nova, Askaniya-; Nova, Askania.

Ass-Dzharaktschi, Crimea, see Ass-Dzharaktschi; also see Dzharaktschi, Ass-.

Ass-Dzharaktschi, (also Az-Dzharaktschi, also Dzharaktschi), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Approximately 5 km southwest of Dzhankoy or perhaps the village Dsharaktschi. #D 2. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 43 or 47 in 1905; 63 in 1918; 65 or 85 in 1926. Also see Ass-Dsharaktschi; Az-Dzharaktschi; Dsharaktschi, Ass-; Dzharaktschi; Dzharaktschi, Ass-.

Ass-Naiman-Chutor, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-; Naiman-Khutor, Ass-.

Ass-Naiman-Khutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-; Naiman-Khutor, Ass-.

Asureti, Caucasus, see Elisabeth(s)tal.

Ataj, Crimea, see Atay.

Ataj, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ataj; also see Atay, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Ataj.

Atamanovka, Don, see Steinbach; also see Atamanovka.

Atamanovka, Don, see Atamanovka.

Atarchik, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Atartschik.

Atartschik, Crimea, see Atarchik.

Atay, (also Attai, also Deutsch-Atay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 20 km southwest of Ishun. #C 1. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. School: grades one to four, alphabetization location (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 60 in 1918; 84 in 1926. Also see Ataj; Attai; Deutsch-Atay.

Atay, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Atay; also see Ataj, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Atay.

Atheletal, Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. Evangelical and possibly Catholic. #E 7. Population: 135 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Annovka; Kakushina; Kokushino.

Atheletal-Chutor, Odessa, see Atheletal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Atheletal-; Khutor, Atheletal-.

Atheletal-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Atheletal-Chutor; Chutor, Atheletal-; Khutor, Atheletal-.

Atkshora, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village bought by colonists from Bilovizh. Also see Aktschora.

Atschair, Caucasus, see Achair.

Atschka-Bailar, Crimea, see Achka-Bailar; also see Bailar, Achka-; Bailar, Atschka-.

Atsche, Aksan-, Crimea, see Aksan-Atsch; also see Achtai, Aksan-; Achtai-Aksan.

Attai, Crimea, see Atay.

Audincourt, Volga Republic, see Brabander.

Augucha, (also Agodzha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 100 in 1918. Also see Agodzha; Augucha.


Augustowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun. Southeast of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Augustowka.

Augustow, Volhynia-Poland, see Augustow.

Augustowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Augustowka.

Augutschka, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Auguchka.

Augwegen, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Avakumovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Avakumovskoye; also see Avakumovskoe.

Avakumovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Avakumovskoe; also see Avakumovskoe.
Avell, Crimea, Yevpatoriya or Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat, Kambar. Founded in 1897 or possibly already in 1887. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 2,700 dessi. Population: 74 in 1904; 85 in 1914; 86 in 1918; 101 in 1919; 137 in 1926. Also see Awell.

Avgustkowska, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Avgustkovska.

Avilovs, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Avilovs; also see Avilows, Station-; Station-Awilovs.

Avilova, Novaya, Volga Republic, see Novaya Avilova; also see Avilowa, Nowaja; Nowaja Avilova.

Avilovo-Landgut, (also Bastrigin, also Rastrigin), Volga Republic, Kamenka. #B 8. Founded in 1846. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 282 in 1904; 237 possibly in 1905; 264 in 1912; 334 in 1926. Also see Avilowo-Landgut; Bastrigin; Landgut, Avilovo-; Landgut, Avilowo-; Landgut, Rastrigin.

Avvakumovka, (also Avakumovskoye, also Chebundy), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #E 4. Founded in 1912 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 369 in 1926. Also see Avvakumovka; Chebundy.

Awilowa, Novaja, Volga Republic, see Novaja Awilova; also see Awilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Awilova.

Avgustkovka, Crimea, see Avgustkovka.

Avilovo, Novaya, Volga Republic, see Novaya Avilova; also see Avilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Avilova.

Avilovo-Landgut, (also Bastrigin, also Rastrigin), Volga Republic, Kamenka. #B 8. Founded in 1846. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 282 in 1904; 237 possibly in 1905; 264 in 1912; 334 in 1926. Also see Avilowo-Landgut; Bastrigin; Landgut, Avilovo-; Landgut, Avilowo-; Landgut, Rastrigin.

Avvakumovka, (also Avakumovskoye, also Chebundy), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #E 4. Founded in 1912 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 369 in 1926. Also see Avvakumovskoye; Chebundy.

Awilowa, Novaja, Volga Republic, see Novaja Awilova; also see Awilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Awilova.

Awilowo-Landgut, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut; also see Landgut, Avilowo-; Landgut, Avilowo-; Landgut, Awilowo-.

Awvakumowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Avvakumovskoye; also see Avvakumovskoye.

Awell, Crimea, see Avell.

Avgustkowska, Volga Republic, see Avgustkovka.

Avilovs, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Avilovs; also see Avilows, Station-; Station-Awilovs.

Avilova, Novaya, Volga Republic, see Novaya Avilova; also see Avilowa, Nowaja; Nowaja Avilova.

Avilovo-Landgut, (also Bastrigin, also Rastrigin), Volga Republic, Kamenka. #B 8. Founded in 1846. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 282 in 1904; 237 possibly in 1905; 264 in 1912; 334 in 1926. Also see Avilowo-Landgut; Bastrigin; Landgut, Avilovo-; Landgut, Avilowo-; Landgut, Rastrigin.

Avvakumovka, (also Avakumovskoye, also Chebundy), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #E 4. Founded in 1912 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 369 in 1926. Also see Avvakumovskoye; Chebundy.

Awilowa, Novaja, Volga Republic, see Novaja Awilova; also see Awilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Awilova.

B

Baas-Chutor, Crimea, see Baas-Khutor; also see Baas-Chutor; Chutor, Baas-; Khutor, Baas-.

Baas-Khutor, (also Koktein), Crimea. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 300 dessi.. Population: 16 in 1918. Also see Baas-Chutor; Chutor, Baas-; Koktein; Khutor, Baas-.

Babailovka, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Asow.

Babailovsky, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk, see Babaylovsky. Babaylovsky, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk. Founded in 1909. Also see Babajlowski.

Babe-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Babye-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Apollonia, Babye-; Babje-Apollonia.


Babin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Babje-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Babye-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Apollonia, Babye-; Babje-Apollonia.

Babka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka. No other information available.

Babuchka, Zaporizhzhya, see Babukhka.

Babukhka, Zaporizhzhya, see Burwalde; also see Babuchka.

Babychekva, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiakel. #D 5. Evangelical. Also see Babychekvsk.

Babye-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babye-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia.

Babyschewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Babychekva.

Bacher, (also Zatish’ye), Mariupol’. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 82 Lutherans in 1904. Jewish colony. Also see Zatish’ye.

Bachmetjewka, Don, see Bakhmetjevka; also see Bakhmetjevka.
Bachmetjewka, Nowo-, Don, see Nowo-Bachmetjewka; also see Bakhmetjewka, Novo-; Bakhmetyewka, Novo-; Novo-Bakhmetjewka; Novo-Bakhmetyewka.

Bach, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Bach.

Bäckers-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Bäckers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bäckers-; Khutor, Bäckers-.

Bäckers-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Oberdorf; also see Bäckers-Chutor; Chutor, Bäckers-; Khutor, Bäckers-.

Bad Burnas, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Posttal. Romanian village possibly with German residents. Also see Burnas, Bad.

Baden, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1808 by 54 families from Baden, 15 from Alsace, 6 from the Palatinate, 2 from Würzburg, 1 from Austria, and 1 from Bavaria. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,561 dessi. and 149 houses in 1859 or 3,734 dessi. Population: 359 in 1825; 1,034 in 1858; 1,649 in 1905; 1,843 in 1911; 1,814 in 1913; 1,897 in 1914; 1,480 in 1919; 1,736 in 1926; 2,300 in 1941; 2,186 in 1943.

Baden-Chutor, Odessa, see Baden-Khutor, also see Chutor, Baden-; Khutor, Baden-.

Baden-Khutor, (also Verba, also Weiden), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Baden-Chutor; Chutor, Baden-; Khutor, Baden-; Verba; Weiden.

Baden, Neu-, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Neu-Baden.

Baden, Neu-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Baden.

Badury, Bessarabia, see Kamchatka.


Bagaevka, Volga Republic, see Bagayevka; also see Bagayewka.

Bagajewka, Volga Republic, see Bagayevka; also see Bagayewka.

Bagaltschak, Crimea, see Ablesh-Deutsch; also see Bagaltschak.

Bagaltschak, Crimea, see Bagaltschak.

Bagayevka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Bagayewka; Bagajewka.

Bagdanovka, Odessa, see Bogdanovka-Khutor; also see Bagdanovka.

Bagdanovka, Odessa, see Bagdanovka.

Bahnorf, (also Orlovo), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golitsinovka. Founded in 1888 by Molochna families. Mennonite. Village with farms half their size; each farm had 30 dessi.. Acreage: 840 or 1,875 dessi. Population: 189 in 1911; 189 in 1914; 345 in 1918. Also see Orlovo.

Bähr, Volga Republic, see Kamenka.

Bai, Ali-, Crimea, see Ali-Bai; also see Ali-Bay; Bay, Ali.

Bai, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Bai; also see Bai, Neu-Bai; Neu-Bai.

Bai, Kijat, Crimea, see Bay-Kijat; also see Kijat, Bai-; Kijat, Bay-.


Balabanka, Bessarabia, see Fuchs-Khutor.

Balabanovka, Don, see Balabanovsfeld; also see Balanowka.

Balabanovsfeld, (also Balabanovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk. Approximately 25 km northeast of Malychevsk. #G 1. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Acreage: 2,880 dessi. Population: 418 in 1904; 400 in 1914; 400 in 1918; 504 in 1926. Riebensdorfe daughter colony. Also see Balabanovka; Balabanowsfeld.

Balanowka, Don, see Balanowka.

Balabanowsfeld, Don, see Balabanovsfeld.

Balabitino, Mykolayiv, see Eigengut.

Balachelu Mare, Bessarabia, see Balakhelu Mare; also see Mare, Balachelu; Mare, Balakhelu.

Balaichuk, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Balaitschuk.

Balaitschuk, Odessa, see Balaichuk.

Balakchelly, Bessarabia, see Balakchel; also see Balakotosch.

Balakchel, Bessarabia, see Balakchel; also see Balakchel.

Balakchel, (also Balakchel), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 1,627 ha. Population: 83 in 1905; 189 in 1939. Also see Balakchel; Balakchel Mare; Balakchelshchel.

Balakchel Mare, Bessarabia, see Balakchel; also see Balakchel Mare; Mare, Balakchel; Mare, Balakchelu.


Balakovo, (also Axt-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Federovka. Evangelical. Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Axt-Khutor; Balakovo.

Balakowo, Volga Republic, Balakovo, see Balakowo.

Balakowo, Volga Republic, Federovka, see Balakovo.

Balaktschel, Bessarabia, see Balakchel.

Balaktschelshchel, Bessarabia, see Balakchel.

Baland, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) No other information available.


Balarka, (also Zabokrzyky Dolina), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Northeast of Tesluhov. #E 2. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Zabokrzyky Dolina.


Balarka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #H 6. No other information available.

Balarka, (also Polarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebye. #F 5. Also see Polarka.

Balarka, (also Polarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Silno; also see Palka.

Balacescu, Nikolae, Bessarabia, see Nikolae Balacescu.

Balitski-Khutor, Odessa, see Balitski-Khutor. Balitski-Chutor, Odessa, Balitski-Khutor; also see Chutor, Balitski-Khutor, Balitsky-Khutor.

Balitsky-Khutor, (also Balitzky, also Saratov), Odessa, Glückstal (Frunse.) Northeast of Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Balditzky; Balitski-Chutor; Chutor, Balitski-Khutor, Balitsky-Khutor; Saratov.

Balka, Odessa, Berezn district. No other information available.

Balka, Gorkala-, Caucasus, see Gorkala-Balka.

Balka, Jasnaja-, Crimea, see Jasnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Yasnaya-; Yasnaya-Balka.

Balka, Kamenaja-, Odessa, see Kamenaja-Balka; also see Balka, Kamenaja-; Kamenaja-Balka.

Balka, Kamenaja-, Odessa, see Kamenaja-Balka; also see Kamenaja-Balka; Kamenaja-Balka.

Balka, Mokraja-, Caucasus, see Mokraja-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraya-; Mokraya-Balka.

Balka, Mokraya-, Caucasus, see Mokraja-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraya-; Mokraja-Balka.

Balka, Popova-, Zaporizhzhya, see Popova-Balka; also see Balka, Popova-; Popova-Balka.

Balka, Popova-, Zaporizhzhya, see Popova-Balka; also see Balka, Popova-; Popova-Balka.

Balka, Schirokaja-, Mykolayiv, see Schirokaja-Balka; also see Balka, Shirokaja-; Shirokaja-Balka.

Balka, Shirokaja-, Mykolayiv, see Schirokaja-Balka; also see Schirokaja-Balka; Balka, Shirokaja-.

Balka, Sladkaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Sladkaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sladkaja; Sladkaja-Balka.

Balka, Sladkaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Sladkaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sladkaja; Sladkaja-Balka.

Balka, Sokodkaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Sokodkaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sokodkaja; Sokodkaja-Balka.

Balka, Sokodkaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Sokodkaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sokodkaja; Sokodkaja-Balka.

Balka, Stadnaja-, Odessa, see Stadnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-Balka.

Balka, Stadnaja-, Odessa, see Stadnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-Balka.

Balka, Suchaja-, Kazakhstan, see Suchaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sukhaya-; Sukhaya-Balka.

Balka, Sukhaja-, Kazakhstan, see Sukhaja-Balka; also see Balka, Suchaja-; Suchaja-Balka.

Balka, Yasnaya-, Crimea, see Yasnaya-Balka; also see Balka, Jasnaja-; Jasnaja-Balka.

Ballreich-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Ballreich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ballreich-Khutor, Ballreich.
Ballreich-Khutor, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A2. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Ballreich-Chutor; Chutor, Ballreich-; Khutor, Ballreich-.

Balmas, (also Lermanstal), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1886/1887 or possibly in 1892. Catholic; parish: Emmental. The name Lermanstal, derived from the estate owner Lermantov, was in use until 1892. Acreage: 384 ha. Population: 366 in 1939. Kuchurgan daughter colony. Also see Lermanstal.

Baltasar-Khutor, Bessarabia, Ismail. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Also see Balzar-Chutor; Chutor, Balzar-; Khutor, Baltasar-.

Balusch, Bij-, Crimea, see Bij-Balusch; also see Balush, By-; Balusch, Bij-.

Balush, By-, Crimea, see By-Balusch; also see Balusch, Bij-; Bij-Balusch.

Balvanovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivorozhsky. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 501 in 1926. Also see Balwanovka.

Balwanowka, Don, see Balvanovka.

Balzar-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Baltsar-Khutor; also see Chutor, Balzar-; Khutor, Baltzar-.

Balzer, (also Goloy-Karamysh, also Golyy-Karamysh), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C4. Founded in 1765. Evangelical; parish: Balzer. Twelve thousand six hundred baptized members belonged to the Balzer parish founded in 1856 (as of 1905.) A private school for daughters of affluent parents was founded by Lydia Jordan née Schneider and continued to be run by Emilie Jordan’s sister. Soviet seat, junior high school, workers’ cooperative, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, four schools with grades one to four, one school with grades five to nine, college of textiles with eight semesters, library, club (as of 1926.) Newspaper Lenins Weg [Lenin’s Road.] College of medicine with eight semesters. Foundry in Straße des 1. Mai. Heart of the leather and dye works industry. In 1932, treatment of 430,000 pieces of leather. Several tanneries previously belonged to the Schwabauer families. Dye works at the Kutter pond and other locations previously belonged to Joh. Merckel as did the Karkombinat, a very large cooperative. The steam mill at the Kutter pond previously belonged to the Magel families. The two windmills previously belonging to the Merckel brothers were at the Kutter pond also. Shoe factory in Lunarcharsky Street. Large brickyard possibly in Messerchen. Very large machine factory named Arbeiter (agricultural machinery, yarn dryers for the textile industry and centrifugal pump factory.) With surrounding villages, heart of the Volga German textile industry: Karl Liebknecht, the weaving mill at the new cemetery; Klara Zetkin, the knitting mill for the new cemetery; Lunarcharsky Street; Krupskaya, the spinning mill in Straße des 1. Mai; Lenin, the sarpinka [a light-weight, cool material] factory; Sarpinsoyuz, the weaving mill in Kirov street; Somaliova, spinning mill; Zukunft [future], the weaving mill for textiles at the Kutter pond. Population: 479 in 1772; 479 in 1773; 4,472 in 1857; 7,266 in 1897; 9,600 in 1905; 10,302 possibly in 1905; 11,110 in 1912; 10,382 in 1920; 9,574 in 1923; 3,214 or 11,556 in 1926; 14,860 in 1932; 12,000 in 1935. Mother colony. Also see Goloy-Karamysh; Golyy-Karamysh.

Balzer, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Balzer.

Bandyschewka, Podil’s’ka, see Bandyshevka.


Banean, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Romanian village possibly with German residents.

Bangert, (also Baratatayevka, possibly also Baronsk, also Saumorye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #C4. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parishes: Bangert and Kukkus. Only 1,205 baptized members lived here in 1904. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Here was one of the largest Volga German oil mills. Fruit processing mill. Population: 102 in 1772; 883 in 1857; 1,281 in 1897; 1,985 in 1904 with 1,980 of them being Evangelical-Lutherans and 5 Evangelical-Reformed; 3,939 possibly in 1905; 2,085 possibly in 1905; 2,246 in 1912; 1,380 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Baratatayevka; Baronsk?; Saumorye.

Bangert, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Bangert.

Bär, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar. A few kilometers west of Pavlodar. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Baraboj, Odessa, see Baraboy.

Baraboy, Odessa, see Mannheim; also see Baraboj.

Baragan, Crimea, see Boragan.

Baragon, Crimea, see Boragan.

Barak, (also Berak), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Vladislavka. Approximately 20 km north of Feodosiya. #F4. Founded in 1862 or in 1882. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,015 dessi. Population: 35 in 1904; 62 in 1911; 62 in 1918; 68 in 1914; 315 in 1926. Also see Berak.


Baranovka, Don, see Baranovka; also see Baranowka.

Baranovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyan’tse; also see Baranowska.

Baranov-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Dreispitzer-Khutor; also see Baranow-Chutor; Chutor, Baranow-; Khutor, Baranov-.

Baranovschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov; also see Baranowschtschizna.

Baranovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Baranovskoye; also see Baranowskoje.
Baranovskoye, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya.
School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 173 in 1926. Also see Baranovskoe; Baranowskoje.

Baranow, Caucasus; see Baranow.

Baranow-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Baranow-Khutor; also see Chutor, Baranow-; Khutor, Baranow-.

Baranowka, Don, see Baranowka.

Baranowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Baranowka.

Baranowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Baranowshchizna.

Baranowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baranovskoye; also see Baranowskoje.

Baraschi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Barasi.


Baratevka, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.

Baratevka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.

Baratajewka, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Baratayevka; also see Baratevka.

Baratajewka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Baratayevka; also see Baratevka.

Baratajewka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Baratayevka; also see Baratevka.

Baratayevka, Don, Donets'k, Ostheim. #C 8. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. 200 dessi. Population: 20 in 1918. Also see Baraschi.

Barbastrod, (also Varvarovka), Don, Donets'k, Marxstadt, see Bangert; also see Baratajewka.

Bardhaus, (also Barbovo, also Bardhaza, also Barthaus), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Orthodox and Catholic. More Germans arrived in 1736. Eleven people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) 222 farms on 2,275 ha. Population: 489 of 1,096 were Germans in 1910; 446 of 1,169 were Germans in 1920; 458 of 1,248 were Germans in 1930. Also see Bardhaza; Bardhaza; Barhauts.

Bardhaza, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bardhaza.

Barin-Deutsch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Ak-Cheikh. Approximately 10 km east of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1882 on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) 5,500 dessi. Population: 365 in 1905; 285 in 1914; 285 in 1918; 113 in 1919; 235 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Barin-.

Barin, Suran-, Crimea, see Suran-Barin.

Baronov, Caucasus, Armavir. Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Baronow.

Baronova, (also Baronovka, also Boronovka), Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Grodovka. Founded in 1889 by Berdyaev'sk Swabians. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. 3,000 dessi. Population: 149 in 1911; 148 in 1914; 148 in 1918; 144 in 1919. Also see Baronova; Baronowka; Boronovka.

Baronovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Baronovskoye; also see Baronowskoje.

Baronovskoye, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 137 in 1926. Also see Baronovskoe; Baronowskoje.

Baronow, Caucasus, see Baronov.

Baronowka, Don, see Baronovka.
Baronowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baronovskoye; also see Baronovskoe.

Baronsk, (also Boronsk), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Blagoveshchensk.) Founded in 1908. Kolkhoz named of Thälmann. Population: 307 in 1926. Also see Boronsk.

Baronsk?, Volga Republic, Kakus, see Bangert.

Baronsk, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Katharinenstadt.

Baronskoe, Kazakhstan, see Baronskoye; also see Baronskoje.

Baronskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baronskoye; also see Baronskoe.

Baronskoye, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Ob(y)edinennaya. Approximately 100 km west of Qaraghandy #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 604 in 1926. Also see Baronskoe; Baronskoje.

Barschek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Bashbek-; Deutsch, Bashbek-.

Barschke, Weisser, Weißer, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Bardhaus.

Barschek, Weisser, Weisser Bart.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek, Chelyabinsk, Chuldino. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 235 in 1926. Also see Barsuchye; Barschek-Chelyabinsk.

Barschek, Chelyabinsk, Chuldino. Population: 70 in 1918; 103 in 1919; 1,009 in 1857; 2,627 in 1897; 4,310 in 1905; 4,519 possibly in 1905; 4,795 in 1912; 3,974 in 1926, including Mayanka, Tal, and Solyanka. Mother colony. Also see Barschek-Chelyabinsk.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

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Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.

Barschek-Chelyabinsk, see Barsuchye; also see Barsuche.
Bashkatov, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F
5. Founded approximately between 1890 and 1895 by well-to-do farmers allegedly from Bessarabia or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 210 in 1926. Also see Baschkatow.

Bashkurovo, Chelyabinsk, see Bosharovo; also see Baschkurowo.

Bashlanka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Karlsruhe; also see Baschlanika.

Bashlica, Crimea, see Bashlychka; also see Baschlikscha.

Bashliky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Baschliky.

Bashlychka, (also Bashlicha), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Totonai. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 3. Mennonite; parish: Karasan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 210 in 1911; 120 in 1914; 120 in 1918; 170 in 1919; 176 in 1926. Also see Baschlytschka; Bashlanka.

Bashov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Baschow.

Bashova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Baschowa.

Bashpek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashpek-; Deutsch, Bashpek-.

Bash, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Basch, Sary-; Sary-Bash.

Bashantanovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Franztal; also see Baschtanovka.

Basiliky, Basilewka, see Neu-Karlsruhe; also see Basilewka.

Basilewka, Bashkortostan, see Hoffnungstal; also see Basilewka.

Baskakovka, Volga Republic, see Kind; also see Baskakowka.

Baskakowka, Volga Republic, see Baskakovka.

Baskarowka, Volga Republic, see Baskarovka; also see Baskarowka.

Baskarowka, Volga Republic, see Baskarowka.

Baslavina, Slavgorod, see Friedental; also see Baslawina.

Baslawina, Slavgorod, see Baslawina.

Bastrigin, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut.

Basyrjamka, Bessarabia, Bessarabia, see Staraja Basyrjamka; also see Basyrjamka, Staraja; Staraja Basyrjamka.


Basyryamka, Staraya, Bessarabia, see Staraya Basyryamka; also see Basyryamka, Staraja; Staraja Basyryamka.


Bauer, (also Karamyshevka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 5. Founded in 1766 as private colony of director d’Boffe. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Grimm. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Agricultural machinery factory. Population: 231 in 1772; 2,196 in 1857; 2,821 in 1897; 4,303 approximately in 1905; 4,496 possibly in 1905; 4,596 in 1912; 1,765 or 3,210 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Karamyshevka.

Bauer-Graben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Graben, Bauer-.

Bauer, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Bauer.

Bauernheim, (also Fedorovka-Khutor), Luhans’k, Novo-Aidar. Approximately 15 km north of Novo-Aidar. Evangelical; parishes: Kharkiv and Luhans’k. Acreage: 1,797 dessi. Population: 20 in 1905; 466 in 1918. Also see Fedorovka-Khutor.

Bauer-Tal, Slavgorod. Approximately 80 km south of Slavgorod. Also see Tal, Bauer-.

Baum, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyanka.

Baumgart-Chutor, Omsk, see Baumgart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Baumgart-; Khutor, Baumgart-.

Baumgart-Khutor, Omsk. #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Baumgart-Chutor; Chutor, Baumgart-; Khutor, Baumgart-.

Bay, Adzhy-, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Adshi-Baj; Baj, Adshi-.

Bay, Ali-, Crimea, see Ali-Bay; also see Ali-Bai; Bai, Ali.

Bayant, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Bayant; also see Alt-Bajant; Altant, Alt-.

Bayaut, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Bayaut; also see Alt-Bajaut; Bajaut, Alt-.

Bayaut, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Neu-; Neu-Bajaut.

Baygantschek, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Baygantschek; also see Bajgantschek, Neu-; Neu-Bajgantschek.

Bay, Ibrahim-, Crimea, see Ibrahim-Bay.

Bay, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Bay; also see Baj, Kara-; Kara-Baj.

Bay-Kiat, (also Bay-Kiyat), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Baj-Kiat; Bay-Kiat; Kiat, Baj-; Kiat, Bay-.

Bay-Kiyat, Crimea, see Bay-Kiat; also see Baj-Kijat; Kijat, Baj-.

Bay-Kopenly, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Simferopol’. Approximately 25 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1884. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 12 in 1918. Former Tartar village. Also see Baj-Kopenly; Kopenly, Baj-; Kopenly, Bay.

Baylar, Kir-, Crimea, see Kir-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Kir-; Kir-Bajlar.

Baylar, Ochka-, Crimea, see Ochka-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Otschka; Otschka-, Bajlar.

Bay, Mamut-, Crimea, see Mamut-Bay; also see Baj, Mamut; Mamut-Baj.

Bazar, Bok-, Omsk, see Bok-Bazar; also see Basar, Bok-; Bok-Basar.
Bazylja, Volhynia-Poland, see Bazylja.
Bazylja, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Bazylja.
Beauregard, (also Boregardt, also Borgard, also Buyerak), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y) e. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1766; 174 in 1772; 969 in 1857; 1,609 in 1897; 1,707 in 1904; 254 of 2,071 were Catholics possibly in 1905; 2,484 in 1912; 1,765 or 3,210 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Boregardt; Borgard; Buyerak.
Bech, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Biech; Bijetsch; Byech.
Bechthold-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Bechthold-Khutor; also see Evangelical. Also see Bechthold-Chutor; Chutor, Bechthold-; Khutor, Bechthold-.
Bedriks-Chutor, Caucasus, see Bedriks-Khutor; also see Bedriks-Chutor; Chutor, Bedriks-; Khutor, Bedriks-.
Begonienfeld, (also Krollen-Khutor), Don, Donets’k. #D 7. Founded in 1765/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Begonienfeld. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y) e. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1766; 174 in 1772; 969 in 1857; 1,609 in 1897; 1,707 in 1904; 254 of 2,071 were Catholics possibly in 1905; 2,484 in 1912; 1,765 or 3,210 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Begonienfeld; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.
Beck-Khutor, (also Bek-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivorosshyk, Kryvyy Rih. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Beck-Chutor; Beck-Khutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.
Bedriks-Khutor, (also Solntsevo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 94 in 1926. Also see Beck-Chutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-; Solntsevo.
Bedelndorf, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana.
Bedriks-Khutor, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. #G 2. Founded in 1900. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 60 in 1918. Also see Bedriks-Chutor; Chutor, Bedriks-; Khutor, Bedriks-.
Becker-Khutor, (also Bek-Khutor), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, club, reading room (as of 1926.) In 1891, founding of the retirement and nursing home Bethania, to four, soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, club, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Becker-Chutor; Beck-Khutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.
Beck-Khutor, (also Beckers-Khutor), Caucasus, see Beckers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.
Beck-Chutor, (also Beck-Khutor), Volga Republic, see Beck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.
Bedriks-Chutor, Caucasus, see Bedriks-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.
Beck-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Beck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.
Beck-Khutor, Caucasus, see Blumenhof; also see Beckers-Chutor; Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.
Beck-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Charukov. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 94 in 1926. Also see Beck-Chutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.
Becker-Chutor, Odessa, see Becker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.
Becker-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Becker-Chutor; Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.
Becker-Chutor, Volgograd, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Becker-Khutor. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1767; 142 in 1772; 730 in 1857; 1,425 in 1897; 1,676 in 1904; 1,666 possibly in 1905; 1,869 in 1912; 1,947 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Becker-Khutor.
Becker-Chutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Becker-Chutor; Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.
Becker-Chutor, Volgograd, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Becker-Chutor. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1767; 142 in 1772; 730 in 1857; 1,425 in 1897; 1,676 in 1904; 1,666 possibly in 1905; 1,869 in 1912; 1,947 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Becker-Chutor.
Becker-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Becker-Chutor; Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.
Becker-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Becker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.
Bek-Bulatschi, Crimea, see Bek-Bulachi; also see Bulachi, Bek-; Bulatschi, Bek-.
Bek-Chutor, Don, see Bek-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bek-; Khutor, Bek-.
Bekenti, Caucasus, see Bekenty.
Bekenty, Caucasus, Salsky-Proletarsk. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,064 in 1926. Also see Bekenti.
Bekera, Omsk, see Beckera-Khutor.
Beketni, Don, see Beketny.
Beketny, Don, Rostov, Solotarevskaya. Approximately 150 km east of Rostov. #I 6. Population: possibly 1,064 in 1926. Also see Beketni.
Bekkasy, Crimea, see Hebron.
Bek-Khutor, Don, see Beck-Khutor; also see Bek-Chutor; Chutor, Bek-; Khutor, Bek-.
Bekotan-Konrat, (also Bekatan-Konrat), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Evangelical; parishes: Neusatz and Dzhelal. Population: 105 in 1905; 52 in 1926. Also see Bekatan-Konrat; Konrat, Bekotan-.
Belaja-Krinniza, Odessa, see Belaya-Krinitsa; also see Krinitsa, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.
Belaja-Krinniza, Don, see Belaya-Krinitsa; also see Krinitsa, Belaja-; Belaja-Krinniza, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.
Belaja-Krinniza, Odessa, see Belayevka; also see Belajewka.
Belaja-Krinniza, Don, see Neu-Kronsord; also see Belaja-Krinniza; Krinitsa, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.
Belaja-Krinniza, Odessa, see Belajewka; also see Belaevka. See Belayevka.
Belajewka, Odessa, see Friedensheim; also see Belajewka; Belajewka.
Belcev-Khutor, Don, see Neu-Ostheim; also see Belcev-Chutor; Chutor, Belcew-; Khutor, Belcew-.
Belcev-Chutor, Don, see Belcev-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belcew-; Khutor, Belcew-.
Bele'evka, Volga Republic, see Belayevka; also see Belajewka.
Belejewka, Volga Republic, see Beleyevka; also see Belajewka.
Belejewka, Volga Republic, see Beleyevka; also see Beleyevka.
Belemŏsche, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh.
Belemŏsche, Mariupol’, see Bilovizh.
Beleyevka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Beleyevka; Belejewka.
Beljajewski, Omsk, see Belayevsky; also see Belyaevsky.
Beljajewskoje Oseriane, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyayevskoye; Oseriane; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye; Oseriane, Belayevsky; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.
Beljary, Odessa, see Belyary.
Bellagvezh, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh; also see Bellagwesh.
Bellagvezh, Mariupol’, see Bilovizh; also see Bellagwesh.
Bellagwesh, Mariupol’, see Bellagvezh.
Bellagwesh, Chernihiv, see Bellagvezh.
Bellagwesh, Mariupol’, see Bellagvezh.
Bellon, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon.
Bellon, Agai-, Crimea, see Agai-Bellon; also see Agai-Bellon; Bellon, Agai-.
Bellon, Agay-, Crimea, see Agai-Bellon; also see Agai-Bellon; Bellon, Agai-.
Belo-Beresowa, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Beresovka; Beresovka, Belo-; Beresowka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-.
Belo-Berezovka, (also Belo-Berezovo), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 70 km south of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Founded possibly in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Berezovka; Berezovka; Berezovka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-.
Belo-Berezovo, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Berezovka; Berezovka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-.
Belo-Berezowo, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Berezovka; Berezovka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-; Berezovka, Belo-.
Belokusmin-Chutor, Don, see Belokusmin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belokusmin; Khutor, Belokusmin.
Belokusmin-Khutor, Don, Donet’sk, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 70 approximately in 1905. Also see Belokusmin-Chutor, Chutor, Belokusmin; Khutor, Belokusmin.
Belošchev, Volhynia-Poland, see Beloshev.
Belošerka, (also Belosyorka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. #E 7. Also see Belosjorka; Belosyorka.
Belošerkovka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Beloserkowka.
Belošerkowka, Crimea, see Beloserkowka.
Belošhev, (also Bialashov), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytiv. South of Kovel’. #B 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Beloschew; Bialashov.
Belošjorka, Volga Republic, see Belosyorka; also see Beloserka.
Belosyorka, Volga Republic, see Beloserka; also see Belosjorka.
Beloussowo, Chelyabinsk, see Belousovo.
Belovesh, Mariupol’, see Belovyesh; also see Belowyesch; Bilovizh.
Belovod-Khutor, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Also see Belowod-Chutor; Chutor, Belowod-; Khutor, Belowod-.
Belovyesh, Mariupol’, see Belovyesh; also see Belowyesch; Bilovizh.
Belowesch, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh.
Belowesch, Mariupol’, see Bilovizh.
Belowesh, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Belowesh; also see Bilovizh, Neu-; Neu-Bilovizh.
Belowod-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Belowod-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belowod-; Khutor, Belowod-.
Belowsch, Mariupol’, see Belovyesh.
Beltes-Khutor, Don, see Neu-Ostheim; also see Beltes-Chutor; Chutor, Belzes-; Khutor, Beltes-.
Belweders, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. No other information available.
Belyaevskoe Oseriane, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyaevskoye Oseriane; also see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye.

Belyaevsky, Omsk, see Belyaevsky; also see Beljajewski.

Belyary, Odessa, see Alt-Annental; also see Beljary.

Belyaevskoye Oseriane, Volhynia-Poland, see Oseriane; also see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye.

Belyaevsky, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 110 in 1926. Also see Beljajewskoje.

Belya Weshi, Chernihiv, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.

Belya Weshi, Mariupol', see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Belyya.

Belyy-Kosch, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh; also see Kosch, Belyy-.

Belyya Vezhy, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh; also see Belyja Weshi; Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.

Belyyya Vezhy, Mariupol', see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Belyya.

Belyy-Kosch, (also Marienfeld, also Marievka), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 60 km southeast of Dzhankoy on the east shore. #F 2. Founded in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 105 in 1918; 136 in 1926; 97 in 1941. Also see Belyj-Kosch; Kosch, Belyj-;

Belz, Bessarabia, Belz. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau (also Kishinev.) Romanian village possibly with German residents.

Belzes-Chutor, Don, see Beltzes-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belzsi; Khutor, Beltses-.

Benderhof, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.


Berak, Crimea, see Barak.

Berbera-Chutor, Odessa, see Berbera-Khutor; also see Chutor, Berbera-; Khutor, Berbera-.

Berbera-Khutor, (also Stahndorf), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Also see Berbera-Chutor; Chutor, Berbera-; Khutor, Berbera-; Stahndorf.

Berberovka, Crimea, see Kopany; also see Berberowka.

Berberovka, Crimea, see Berberovka.

Bercholony, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k. #D 5. Also see Bertscholony.

Berdy-Bulat, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyrmeny. Approximately 5 km south of Ishun. #C 1. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 86 in 1926; 143 in 1941. Also see Bulat, Berdy-.

Beregloanyfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Maidchendorf; also see Beregleanyfalva.

Beregleanyfalwa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Beregleanyfalva.

Beregovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg; also see Beregowo.

Beregovec, Crimea, see Beregovoye; also see Beregovoje.

Beregovey, Crimea, see Samruk; also see Beregovoe; Beregowoje.

Beregovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Beregovo.

Beregowoje, Crimea, see Beregovoye; also see Beregovoe.

Bereg, Sächsisch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.

Beresan, Odessa, see Berezan.

Berereska, Tiligulo-, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Beresanka; also see Berezanka, Tiligulo-; Tiligulo-Berezanka.

Beregszasa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Lamprechtshausen.

Beregszasz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.

Beregszentmiklos, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Takhinadoco.

Bereho, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg; also see Berehowo.

Berehowo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Berehowo.


Beresanka, Mykolayiv, see Bereznaka.

Berecsiany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Silno. #G 5. No other information available.

Bereshnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereshnoye; also see Bereshnoje.

Bereshnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereshnoye; also see Bereshnoe.

Bereshnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Lichtenau; also see Bereshnoe; Bereshnoje.

Beresina, Odesa, see Neu-Beresina; also see Bereznaka.

Bereksin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Berezina.

Beresina, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Bereznaka.

Beresine, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Bereznaka.

Beresine, Neu-, Odesa, see Neu-Beresina; also see Bereznaka, Neu-; Neu-Berezina.

Bereske-Elenov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Yelenov; also see Bereske-Jelenow; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenow-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.

Bereske-Jelenow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Yelenov; also see Bereske-Elenov; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenow-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.

Bereske-Yelenov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenov-Bereske; also see Bereske-Elenov; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenow-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.

Beresen, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereznaka.

Beresko, Volhynia-Poland, see Grünwald.

Beresnegowatka, Mykolayiv, see Bereznegovatka.

Beresnegowatoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Beresznegovatoye; also see Bereznegovatoye.
Berestovets', Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovets'; also see Berestowiec; Berestowiec; Berestowiec, Alt-.

Berestovets', N., Volhynia-Poland, see N. Berestovets'; also see Berestovets, Futor; Futor Berestowiec.

Berestowiec, Don, see Eschental; also see Berestowka.

Berestowo, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Berestowo.

Berestowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestowa.

Berestowez, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovets'.

Berestowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovets'.

Berestowiec, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Berestowiec; also see Alt-Berestovets'; Berestovets, Alt-.

Berestowiec, Futor, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor Berestowiec; also see Berestovets, Futor; Futor Berestowiec.

Berestowiec, N., Volhynia-Poland, see N. Berestovets; also see Berestowiec, N.; N. Berestowiec.

Berestowka, Don, see Berestowka.

Berestovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestovo.

Berezan, Odessa, see Rohrbach; also see Berezan.

Berezanka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Berezanka.

Berezanka, Tiligul-, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Berezanka; also see Berezanka, Tiligul-; Tiligulo-Berezanka.

Berezelupy, M.-, Volhynia-Poland, see M.-Berezelupy.

Berezie, (also Beresie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Charukov. #D 4. Also see Berezie.

Berezina, (also Kogelnik), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816 by [188 or] 137 families: 72 from Wuerttemberg, 65 from Prussia and Bessarabia, 29 from Bavaria, 21 from Poland. In 1814 emigration from Poland to where they had immigrated in 1804; they had come to Poland from Wuerttemberg, but also from Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 8,251 dessi. and 175 houses in 1859; or 9,230 ha. Population: 1,350 in 1858, 1,995 in 1904, 2,060 in 1905, 2,653 in 1939. Also see Berezina; Kogelnik.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Berezina.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Berezina.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Berezina.

Berezina, Volhynia-Poland, Neu-Berezina; also see Berezina.

Berezinka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Birkendorf.

Berezne, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezno.

Bereznegovatka, Mykolayiv, Poltava. #H 5. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Until 1923 a Jewish farming colony with German model farmers. Also see Bereznegovatka.

Bereznegovatko, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznegovatko; also see Bereznegovatko; Bereznegowatoje.

Bereznegovatko, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgstal; also see Bereznegovatko; Bereznegowatoje.
Bereznevatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznevatoye; also see Bereznewatoje.

Bereznevatoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgstal; also see Bereznevatoe; Bereznewatoje.

Berezniki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Bereznik.

Bereznik, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Bereznik; also see Bereznik, Neu-; Neu-Bereznik.

Berezno, (also Berezne), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezn. #6. Also see Berezne.

Berezoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Berezowitsche.

Berezovka, Bashkortostan, see Birkenfeld; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Georgstal; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Beresowka.


Berezovka, (also Beryosovka), Omsk, Moskalenky. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 8 in 1926. Also see Beresowka; Beryosovka.

Berezovka, Omsk, Tatark, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #H 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Khlenovka, Krasnopol(y)e, Livano, Ne-Dachno(y)e. Population: including those four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Beresovka; Beresovka.

Berezovka, Slavgorod. Approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. Also see Beresovka.


Berezovka, (also Beryovsky), Tobolsk, Tara. In the southwest ridge of the valley. Founded in 1838. Birthplace of the author Hermann Bachmann (1888-1951.) Acreage: 36 houses by 1848 (1848 Rohrbach Chronicle); 3,925 dessi. and 168 houses in 1859; 4,134 dessi. in 1848; 3,925 dessi. Population: 263 people or 68 families in 1808; 550 in 1825; 1,360 in 1859; 1,225 in 1904; 1,387 in 1905; 1,441 in 1910; 1,540 in 1911; 1,250 or 1,552 in 1914; 1,265 in 1919.

Berg-Chutor, Odessa, see Berg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Berg.-Khutor, Berg.-


Bergdorff, (also Halldorf), Berezan. Khutor near Rohrbach. Opposite the main village of Rohrbach, on the southwest ridge of the valley. Founded in 1838. Birthplace of the author Hermann Bachmann (1888-1951.) Acreage: 36 houses by 1848 (1848 Rohrbach Chronicle); 3,925 dessi. and 168 houses in 1859; 4,134 dessi. in 1848; 3,925 dessi. Population: 263 people or 68 families in 1808; 550 in 1825; 1,360 in 1859; 1,225 in 1904; 1,387 in 1905; 1,441 in 1910; 1,540 in 1911; 1,250 or 1,552 in 1914; 1,265 in 1919.

Bergdorf, Kherson Province, Gluckstal District. Established in 1809, Evangelical; parish: Gluckstal; later in 1864, Bergdorf Parish established with 11 German communities. Initial acreage: 3,925 dessi.; in 1848, 3,925 dessi.; in 1859, 168 houses, 4,134 dessi. Founded by 68 families from Wuerttemberg (35), Pfalz (1), Alsace (21), Baden (4), Prussian-Poland (1), Hungary (1), Hamburg (1), Hesse (1), unknown (3). Population: 263 people or 68 families in 1809; 550 in 1825; 1,360 in 1859; 1,225 in 1904; 1,387 in 1905; 1,441 in 1910; 1,540 in 1911; 1,250 or 1,552 in 1914; 1,265 in 1919.

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Bergdorf, Volga Republic, see Dehler; also see Beresovka.

Bergdorf, Volg Republic, (Bergseite), Balzer. On the railroad line east of Norka. No other information available.

Bergdorf, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf.

Bergdorf, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Bergdorf.
Bergenquell, (also Horner-Khutor, also Isbaskha), Odessa, Bereznjej district. Founded in 1902. Catholic. Also see Horner-Khutor; Isbaskha.

Berg-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Berg-Chutor; Chutor, Berg-Khutor, Berg-

Bergstadt, (also Koyash Kangyl, also Krinichka), Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 25 km west of Simferopol’. #C 5. Population: 61 in 1864; 61 in 1918. Also see Krinichka; Koyash Kangyl.


Bergtal, (also Rotfront), Kyrgyzstan, Chu valley. Twenty-five kilometers from Tokmok, 3 km to neighboring Grüntal and 60 km east of Bishkek. Founded in 1927 or possibly in 1925 by families from Bogoslovskoy(e) and Vodno(y)e. Baptist and Mennonite. In 1931 farmers were forced to join the Thälmann kolkhoz. Model village of efficiency. Even in the 1990s a large number of stout believers did not seek emigration to a Germany that does not believe in God. Population: 800 Mennonites approximately in 1983; 30 percent of 830 people were Germans in 1997. Leninpoltag daughter colony. Also see Rotfront.

Bergtal, (also Mirovka), Luhans’k, Rovenky. Founded in 1885. Evangelical. Population: 300 in 1918; 610 in 1941. Also see Mirovka.

Bergtal, (also No. 1, also Bodny, also Bodnya, also Petro-Pavlovka), Mariupol’, Bergtal. On the Bodny brook. Founded in 1836. Catholic; parish: Bergtal. Parish for Grünfeld, Neu-Yamburg and Catholics from Kalchik and Ferme, a plantation. Count Leo Tolstoy’s (1828-1918) kutor was located here prior to founding the village. One of the first three daughter colonies of Mennonites from the Khoritzitzia district (29 founding families.) In 1875, land was purchased for Catholics from the shepherd ing fund of Planer colonies. Acreage: 2,144 dessi. and 67 houses in 1859, or 2,140 dessi. or 32 farms on 2,080 dessi. and 9 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 32 farmers and 14 day laborer families in 1848; 399 in 1858; 399 or 428 in 1859; 444 in 1860; 375 in 1905; 465 in 1910; 465 in 1911; 465 in 1914; 465 in 1918; 623 in 1919. See No. 1; Bodny; Bodnya; Petro-Pavlovka.

Bergtal, (also Sakhalsky), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Sakhalsky.

Bergtal, (also Dolinovka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samar, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1863/1864 mainly by German Lutheran factory workers from Poland who had fled from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Half of the land had already been sold to Russians around 1905. Population: 127 in 1912; 389 in 1926. Also see Dolinovka.


Bergtal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and about 1875 by Kho ritzitzia and Molochna families. Mennonite.

Bergtal, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Neu-Bergtal.

Berichik, Volga Republic, see Friedenfeld; also see Berichschik.

Berislav, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Novo-Berislav.

Berislav, Nowo-, Mykolayiv, see Nowo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Novo-Berislav.

Berischik, Volga Republic, see Berichschik.

Berjosowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see Beryosovka; also see Berezovka.

Berjosowka, Omsk, Isil Kul’, see Beryosovka; also see Berezovka.

Berjosowka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Beryosovka; also see Berezovka.

Berjosowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beryosovka; also see Berezovka.

Berjosowski, Tobolsk, see Beryosovsky; also see Beresovsky.

Berlin, (also Kocktein, also Koktein), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelechi. #D 2. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 108 in 1905; 89 in 1911; 197 in 1918; 154 in 1919; 300 in 1926. Also see Kocktein; Koktein.

Berlin, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Southwest of Troitsk. Near the Uy River. No other information available.

Berlin, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Berlin.

Bern, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical. Population: 112 in 1769. Ceased to exist between 1769 and 1771, and was moved to better soil.

Bernchik, Volga Republic, see Friedenfeld; also see Bernstschik.

Berntschik, Volga Republic, see Bernchik.

Berojanka, Omsk, see Beryonanka.

Beryonanka, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Berojanka.

Bersuch-Chutor, Don, see Bersukh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bersuch-; Khutor, Bersukh-.

Bersukh-Khutor, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 15 in 1904. Also see Bersuch-Chutor; Chutor, Bersuch-; Khutor, Bersukh-.

Bertscholony, Volhynia-Poland, see Bercholony.

Beryosovka, Kazakhstan, see Beryosovka; also see Berezovka.

Beryosovka, Omsk, see Beresovka; also see Berjosovka.
Beshevely-Ely, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-; Ely, Beshevely-.

Beshevely-Ilyak, Crimea, see Beshevely-Ilyak; also see Beshevly-Ilyak.

Beshtarem, Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. #H 4.

Besdarim, Crimea, see Ivanovka; also see Besharan.

Bescharanskij, Crimea, see Bescharanskij.

Beschelak, Crimea, see Beschelak.

Beschewli-Ilyak, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ilyak; also see Beschewli-; Ilyak, Beshevely-.

Beschuj-Ely, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Ely, Beschewli-; Illyak, Bescheweli-.

Beschuj-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhambak; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax.

Besch-Pilaw, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Ak-Scheich. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya. On the west coast of the Black Sea. #B 2. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 80 in 1918; 57 in 1926. Also see Besch-Pilaw; Pilaw, Besch-; Pilaw, Besch-.

Beschtarem, Crimea, see Beschtarem.

Beschu-Elly, Crimea, see Beshu-Elly; Elly, Beschu-; Elly, Beshui-.

Beschu-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax.

Beschu-Elly, Crimea, see Beshu-Elly; Elly, Beschu-; Elly, Beshui-.

Bescharsch, Crimean, see Beschewli-Ilyak; Beshuyly-Ilyak; Iljak, Bescheweli-.

Beschor, Crimea, see Beschuch.

Bescharan, Crimea, see Besharan.

Bescharanskij, Crimea, see Bescharanskij.

Beschelak, Crimea, see Beschelak.

Beschevly-Ilyak, (also Beshelak), Crimea, Simferopol’, Dzhankoy. Approximately 50 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 15 in 1918; 77 in 1926. Also see Beshelak; Beschewli-Ilyak; Ilak, Beschewli-; Illyak, Bescheweli-.

Beschujly-Ilyak, Crimea, see Beshuyly-Ilyak; also see Iljak, Bescheweli-.

Beschuj, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beshuj.

Beschujly, Crimea, see Beshuyly.

Beschuj-Ely, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Ely, Beschewli-; Illyak, Bescheweli-.

Beschtschuk, Samara, Melekés (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Mennonite. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Beschuchuk.

Besentschuk, Samara, see Beschuchuk.

Bescharan, Crimea, see Besharan.

Bescharanskij, Crimea, see Bescharanskij.

Beshtarem, (also Beshtarem), Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. #H 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Zürichatal. Population: 40 in 1904; 51 in 1926. Also see Beschutarem.

Beshelak, Crimea, see Beschelak.

Beshevely-Ilyak, (also Beshelak), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Population: 77 in 1926. Also see Bescheweli-Ilyak; Beshelak.

Beshevely-Ely, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-; Ely, Beshevely-.

Beshevely-Ilyak, Crimea, see Beshevely-Ilyak; also see Beshevly-Ilyak.

Beshevely-Ely, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-; Ely, Beshevely-.

Beshevely-Ilyak, Crimea, see Beshevely-Ilyak; also see Beshevly-Ilyak.
Beshuy-Kodzhambak, Crimea, see Beshut; also see Beshui-Kodzhambak; Kodzhambak, Beshui-Kodzhambak, Beshuy-Kodzhambaks.

Beshuy-Kodzhambaks, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhambak; also see Beshui-Kodzhambaks; Beshui-Kodzhambak; Kodzhambak, Beshui-Kodzhambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-Kodzhambak; Kodzhambak, Beshui-Kodzhambak, Beshuy-Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-

Bespaltschewo, Kharkiv, see Bespalchevo.

Bespalchevo, (also Beszatlawo, also Bezpal’tsevo), Crimea, see Besh-Pilav; also see Bespilaw.

Bespilaw, Crimea, see Besh-Pilav; also see Bespilaw.

Bessarabka, also Heinrichsdorf, also Krasna Bessarabka), Krasny Okna, Odessa, (Bergdorf.) Evangelical. Also see Heinrichsdorf; Krasna Bessarabka.

Bessarabka, Mykolaiv, see Olgenfeld.


Bessarabka, Odessa, Krasny Okna, see Heinrichsdorf.

Bessarabka, Krasna, Odessa, see Krasna Bessarabka.

Bessarabskij, Kazakhstan, see Bessarabsky.

Bessarabsky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka.

Bessarabka, Krasna, Odessa, (Bergdorf.) Evangelical. Also see No. 4; Konstantinovka.

Bessarabka, Odessa, see Krasna Bessarabka.

Bessarabka, see Beszaljewo; also see Beszalevo.

Beszyrenowka, Don, see Hebron; also see Beszyrenowka.

Bethania, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronsweide.

Bethanien, (also No. 4, also Konstantinovka), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Gorlochevodsk. A few kilometers east of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded in 1852 by Volga Germans. Mennonite; parish: Pyatigorsk, and a minority of Evangelicals; parish: Pyatigorsk. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 990 in 1905; 1,000 in 1918; 1,244 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Konstantinovka.

Bethanien, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronsweide.

Bethel, (also Ivanichkenko), Caucasus, Stavropol’, Vinodelensky, Friedrichsfeld. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. #G 2. Founded in 1875 or 1878 on its own land. Separatist and Evangelical: parish: Stavropol’. Can be traced back to the apocalyptic preacher Samuel Gottfried Christoph Cloeter (1823-1894.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 570 dessi. Population: 142 in 1904; 176 in 1918. Also see Besobrasovsk.

Bethel, (also Ivanichchenko), Caucasus, Stavropol’- Vinodelensky, Friedrichsfeld. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. #G 2. Founded in 1875 or 1878 on its own land. Separatist and Evangelical: parish: Stavropol’. Can be traced back to the apocalyptic preacher Samuel Gottfried Christoph Cloeter (1823-1894.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 570 dessi. Population: 142 in 1904; 176 in 1918. Also see Ivanichchenko.

Betilova-Wikowa, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Bezilowa-Wikowa; Wikowa, Betilova-Wikowa, Betilova-.

Bettinger, (also Baratayevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Bettinger. The Bettinger parish had 19,762 baptized members (as of 1904.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 74 in 1772; 1,446 in 1857; 2,739 in 1897; 4,184 possibly in 1905; 4,452 in 1912; 3,036 in 1926, with Brunnen, Mayanga, and Tränkteich. Mother colony. Also see Baratayevka; Brunnen; Tränkteich.
Betz-Chutor, Odessa, see Betz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Betz-; Khutor, Betz-

Betz-Khutor, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern; also see Betz-Chutor; Chutor, Betz-; Khutor, Betz-

Beutelspacher-Chutor, Odessa, see Beutelspacher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beutelspacher-; Khutor, Beutelspacher-

Beutelspacher-Khutor, (also Podkolina), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Beutelspacher-Chutor; Chutor, Beutelspacher-; Khutor, Beutelspacher-; Podkolina.

Bey, Adi, Crimea, see Adi Bey; also see Ady Bey; Bey, Ady.
Bey, Ady, Crimea, see Ady Bey; also see Adi Bey; Bey, Adi.
Bey, Chadshi-, Crimea, see Chadshi-Bey; also see Bey, Khadzhy-Bey.
Bey, Khadzhy-, Crimea, see Khadzhy-Bey; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Chadshi-Bey.

Beynarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Bejnaronovka.
Beza, Odessa, see Besa-Khutor.
Bezborodkin, Petersburg, see Besborodkin.
Bezilowa-Wikowa, Odessa, see Betsilova-Vikova; also see Vikova, Betsilova-; Wikowa, Bezilowa-

Bezpaltzewo, Kharkiv, see Bezpaltzewo; also see Bezpaltzewo.
Bezpaltzewo, Kharkiv, see Bezpaltsevo.
Bezymjannij, Slavgorod, see Bethzmyannij. [stetseeker]
Bezymjannij, Slavgorod, see Orlov; also see Byzmjanniy.
Bezzabotovka, Don, Donetsk, Barvinkove, Mykhaylivka (also Mikhailovka, also Mikhailovka.) Fifteen kilometers south of Barvinkove. #B 2. Founded between 1888 and 1889 by 22 families who bought 1,500 dessi. from the Russian estate owner Proper. A few years later, 10 families, who later arrived, bought 280 adjacent dessi. Baptist and Mennonite-Brethren. Everyday language: mainly Mennonite-Plattdeutsch as it was spoken in the Elbing-Danzig area. In 1915 deportation of all men between the ages of 15 and 65; as women and children followed, the village became half abandoned. Volhynian Germans moved onto these farms. In 1942 complete destruction in a battle for Kharkiv. Acreage: 1,780 dessi. Also see Bessabotovka.

Bialaschow, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel, see Bialashov.
Bialaschow, Volhynia-Poland, Zaboluniv, see Bialashov.
Bialashov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel, see Beloshev; also see Bialashov.
Bialashov, Volhynia-Poland, Zaboluniv, Khorov; also see Bialashow.
Bialoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bialashow.
Bialoshov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolekhov; also see Bialoshow.
Bialostok, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torhynch. No other information available.
Biberstein, Volga Republic, see Glarus.
Bichky, Petersburg, see Ruchy; also see Bitschki.
Bich-Naiman, (also Biech-Nayman), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,500 dessi. Population: 67 in 1905; 200 in 1918; 92 in 1926. Also see Biech-Nayman; Bitsch-Naiman; Naiman, Bich-; Naiman, Bitsch-.

Biciloeyka, Odessa, see Biciloeyvka; also see Bicilojewka.

Bicilojewka, Odessa, see Biciloeyvka; also see Bicilojewka.

Biciloeyvka, Odessa, see Mühlbach; also see Biciloeyvka; Bicilojewka.

Biech, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Bijetsch; Byech.
Biech-Nayman, Crimea, see Bich-Naiman; also see Bietsch-Najman; Naiman, Bietsch-; Nayman, Biech-

Bielevschizina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov; also see Bielevschitzchina.

Bielevschitzchina, Volhynia-Poland, see Bielevschizina.

Bielin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyti. No other information available.

Bielin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Bielow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Bielow.

Bielow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bielow.

Bieszovka, (also Besovka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1890. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,500 ha. Population: 35 in 1915; 35 in 1926. Daughter colony of Alexandertal or Samara. Also see Besovka; Biessowka.

Biessowka, Samara, see Biessovka.

Bietsch-Najman, Crimea, see Biech-Nayman; also see Najman, Bietsch-; Nayman, Biech-

Bij-Balusch, Crimea, see By-Balusch; also see Balusch, Bijd-Balu, By-

Bijbolusch, Crimea, see Bybolusch.

Bijetsch, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Biech; Byech.

Bijuk-Busau, Crimea, see Byuk-Busau; also see Busau, Bijuk-; Busau, Byuk-

Bijuk-Busav, Crimea, see Byuk-Busav; also see Busav, Byuk-; Busav, Bijuk-

Bijuk-Kabanj, Crimea, see Byuk-Kabany; also see Kabanj, Bijuk-; Kabany, Byuk-

Bijuk-Kardshau, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhau; also see Kardzhau, Bijuk-; Kardzhau, Byuk-

Bijuk, Kardshau-, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhau; also see Kardzhau, Bijuk-; Kardzhau, Byuk-

Bijuk-Onlar, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Onlar, Bijuk-; Onlar, Byuk-

Bijuk-Taganasch, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch; also see Byuk-Taganasch, Kuchuk; Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganasch; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganasch, Kuchuk-Byuk-

Bijuk-Toganash, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganash; also see Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk; Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash; Toganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-

Bilaevka, Mykolayiv, see Bilaievka; also see Bilajewka.

Bilaevka, Odessa, see Bilayevka; also see Bilajewka.

Bilajewka, Mykolayiv, see Bilaievka; also see Bilaevka.

Bilajewka, Odessa, see Bilaievka; also see Bilaevka.
Bilayevka, Mykolayiv, see Friedenheim; also see Bilayewka; Bilajewka.

Bilayevka, Odessa; also see Bilayevka, Bilajewka.

Billersdorf, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Billersdorf.

Billersfeld, (also Alexandrovka, also Billersdorf), Dnipropetrovsk’s, GNR Karl Marx. #E 3. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Everyday language: East Friesian Platdeutsch. Acreage: 1,802 des. Population: 478 in 1887; 263 in 1905; 630 in 1911; 721 in 1914; 721 in 1918; 550 in 1919; 622 in 1926. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Alexandrovka; Billersdorf.

Billing, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka.

Population: 20 in 1926.

Bilovizh, (also Belemösche, also Bellagvezh, also Belyya Vezhi), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(mitrovka). Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families were from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Acreage: 131 farms including 2,000 des. in 1939. Population: 239 people or 35 families in 1807; 926 in 1905; 1,571 in 1926, with Gorodok; 642 people, i.e., 142 males, 211 females, and 289 children, in 1942; 31 of them were deported. Also see Belemösche; Bellagvezh; Belowsch; Belyya Vezhi.

Bilovizh, (also No. 20, also Belemösche, also Bellagvezh, also Belovyesch, also Belyya Vezhi), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded in 1831/1832 by 26 families from the Grunau area. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,800 des. and 38 houses in 1859; or 1,734 des. or 27 farms on 1,620 des. and 6 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 612 in 1858; 612 in 1859; 197 or 413 in 1905; 946 in 1910; 360 in 1914; 360 in 1918; 351 in 1919. Also see No. 20; Belemösche; Bellagvezh; Belowsch; Belyya Vesh.

Bilovizh, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Bilovizh; also see Belowsch, Neu-; Neu-Belowsch.

Birjutschi-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Birjutschi-Khutor; also see Chutor, Birjutschi-; Khutor, Birjutschi-

Birkenfeld, (also Berezinka, also Nyyrhalom), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukachevo, Catholic. In 1732, arrival of more Germans. Thirty-two persons stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 1,800 des. or 114; 289 children, in 1942; 31 of them were deported. Also see Belowsch; Belyya Veshi.

Birkenfeld, (also Berezovka, also Udarak), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite-Brethren. School for underprivileged children; its principal was Jakob J. Martens. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 170 in 1926. Also see Berezovka; Udarak.

Birkenfeld, (also Berestovo), Don, Dones’k, Bachmut, Kamiyshevakha, Artemovsk. #D 2. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parishes: Luhans’k and Rostov. Acreage: 3,500 des. Population: approximately 400 in 1905; 450 in 1911; 390 in 1918. Also see Berestovo.

Birkenfeld, Donets’k, Lissichansk City, see Birkenfeld.

Birkenfeld, (also Bisyuk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Evangelical. Cooperative with Kelka and Dammgraben.

Birkengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Near the village of Deutsche Höfe. #G 1. Evangelical.

Birkenheim, (also Bisyuk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Catholic. Resort town. Also see Bisyuk.

Birkle, Orenburg, see Sivushka.

Birnbaum, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Two hundred fifty meters (m) from Schönbunn. Separatist; parish: Schönbunn. Thomas Birnbaum’s impressive estate had a four-story-high mill; its flour was delivered to Moscow by 15 to 20 employees. In 1922 this mill was dismantled and moved to Dzhankoy.

Birnsula, Odessa, Kotovsk. Suburb south of Kotovsk. Many Evangelical-Lutheran residents.

Birten-Chutor, Don, see Birten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Birten-; Khutor, Birten-

Birten-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #C 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Birten-Chutor; Chutor, Birten-; Khutor, Birten-

Biruchy, Volga Republic, see Biryuchi-Khutor; also see Birutsch. Birschlejewka, Kazakhstan, see Bishle’evka; also see Bischle’evka.

Bischler-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Biruchy. Bischler-Khutor, (also Biruchy), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 200 in 1904; 567 in 1926. Also see Birjutschi-Chutor; Biruchy; Chutor, Birjutschi-; Khutor, Biryuchi-

Bischlerovka, Don, see Bischlerovka.

Bischler-Chutor, Luhans’k, see Bischler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-

Bischler-Khutor, Luhans’k, Lissichansk, see Bischler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-

Bischler-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Bischler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-

Bischler-Khutor, Luhans’k. #B 2. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bischler-Chutor; Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-

Bischler-Khutor, Luhans’k, Lissichansk. Approximately 20 km southwest of Lissichansk. Also see Bischler-Chutor; Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-

Bischler-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyapoly. Between the Grunau colonies and Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1890. Evangelical. Acreage: 300 des.. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bischler-Chutor; Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-

Bischlerowka, Don, see Bischlerovka.

Bischler-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Bischlerowka.

Bischler-Chutor, Crimea, see Saya; also see Lutz, Bischler und; Lutz und Bischler. Bischlsfeld, (also Yeremetovka, also Yeremeyevka), Mykolayiv, see Friedenheim; also see Lutz, Bischler und; Lutz und Bischler.
parish: Bischofsfeld. Approximately in 1910 the parish and its branch Schemiott left the Elsaß parish. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,300 dessi. Population: 400 in 1914; 684 in 1919; 695 in 1926. Also see Yeremetovka; Yeremeyevka.

Bishle’evka, Kazakhstan, see Bishleyevka; also see Bischlejewka.

Bishlerovka, Don, Rostov, Goloda(y)evka, or Luhans’k or Uspenskaya. #C 4. Founded in 1909. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. School with grades one to four, reading cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,375 dessi. Population: 300 in 1918; 257 in 1926. Also see Bischlerowka.

Bishlerovka, Kharkiv. Population: 5 in 1919. Also see Bischlerovka.

Bishleyevka, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk, Altschinka (also Alchinka.) Approximately 100 km south of Kustanay. #B 3. Evangelical. Population: 300 in 1926. Also see Bisle’evka; Bischlejewka.

Bisjuk, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Bisjuk.

Bisjuk, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Bisjuk.

Biskupitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Biskupitsche.

Biskupitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Biskupitsche.

Biskupitsche, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Biskupitsche, Klein-.

Biskupitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Biskupitsche.

Biskupitsche, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Biskupitsche.

Biskupitsche, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Biskupitsche.

Biskupitsche, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Biskupitsche.

Bis-Chutor, Crimea, see Bisu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bisu-; Khutor, Bisu-.

Bis-Chutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Bis-Chutor; Chutor, Bisu-; Khutor, Bisu-.

Bisuk-Onlar, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Onlar, Bisuk-.

Bivaky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Luts’k. #E 4. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Biwaki.

Biwaky, Volhynia-Poland, see Biwaky.

Biwaky, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhurchi. Founded in 1880. Approximately 30 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Bech; Biech; Bijetsch; Byech.

Bizontov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land approximately in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. One of the oldest colonies in the area. Population: 290 in 1904. Also see Bizontow.

Bizontow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bizontov.

Bizilajewka, Odessa, see Bitsilayevka; also see Bitsilaevka.

Bjuten, Crimea, see Byuten.

Blagodatnoe, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.
Blagoslavenny, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderwohlf; also see Blagoslavennoe; Blagoslavennoye.

Blagoslavenny, Zaporizhzhya, see Blagoslavennoye; also see Blagoslavennoe.


Blagoveschenska, Slavgorod, see Blagoveschenska.

Blank-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Khutor; also see Chutor, Blank; Khutor, Blank.

Blank-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Blank-Chutor; Chutor, Blank; Khutor, Blank.

Blaubad, (also Kekesfüred, also Sinak, also Sinyak), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svala. Catholic. In 1833 arrival of more Germans. Twenty people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 52 farms on 5,915 ha. Population: 146 of 162 people were Germans in 1910; 155 of 159 people were Germans in 1920; 245 of 461 people were Germans in 1930. Also see Kekesfüred; Sinak; Sinyak.

Blazenik, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.


Bledau, Kaliningrad district, see Sosnovka.

Bliwenitz-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. # D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bliwenitz-Chutor; Chutor, Bliwenitz; Khutor, Bliwenitz.

Bliwenitz-Chutor, Don, see Bliwenitz-Chutor; also see Chutor, Bliwenitz; Khutor, Bliwenitz.

Block-Chutor, Don, see Block-Khutor; also see Chutor, Block; Khutor, Block.

Block-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Block-Khutor; also see Chutor, Block; Khutor, Block.

Block-Khutor, Don, Donets’k. # C 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Block-Chutor; Chutor, Block; Khutor, Block.

Block-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Block-Khutor; also see Chutor, Block; Khutor, Block.

Błonski-Chutor, Odessa, see Błonski-Khutor; also see Chutor, Błonski; Khutor, Błonski.

Błonsko, Odessa, see Błonsko-Khutor; also see Błonsko.

Błonsko-Khutor, (also Błonsko, also Niederdorf), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Błonski-Chutor; Błonsko-Khutor; Chutor, Błonski; Khutor, Błonski; Niederdorf.


Bludow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bludow.

Blumenfeld, (also Annovka), Mykolayiv, Tiliguloberezan. # E 6. Founded in 1880. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Small market town. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,442 dessi. Population: 180 in 1918; 171 in 1926; 192 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Annovka.


Blumendorf, Mykolayiv, see Blumenort.

Blumenfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. No other information available.

Blumenfeld, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, see Yakobly.

Blumenfeld, Caucasus, Georgia


Blumenfeld, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Blogodatno(y)e, possibly Vinodelensky, Friedrichsfeld. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. # G 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 444 in 1926.

Blumenfeld, Crimea. No other information available.

Blumenfeld, (also No. 1, also Kisly-Chunatuke, also Kislicevatevo, also Rotendorf), Donipetrovsk‘y, Nikopol’ (Neplu(y)evo), Chertomlik. # C 7. Founded in 1870 by families from the Khortitsa area. Mennonite, Catholic and Evangelical. Everyday language: West Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,500 or 2,000 dessi. Population: 220 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 300 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 227 approximately in 1940; 35 families of 238 without a head of a family in 1942. Also see No. 1; Kisly-Chunatuke; Kislicevatevo; Rotendorf.


Blumenfeld, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites lived here possibly as model farmers.

Blumenfeld, (also Zagornoye), Mykolayiv, Tiliguloberezan. Catholic. Population: 337 in 1911; 395 in 1919. Also see Zagornoye.

Blumenfeld, Mykolayiv, Tiliguloberezan, Anatol(y)e. Founded in 1862/1863 by families from the Liebental and Kuchurgan districts (Elsaß, Franzfeld, Kandel, Selz, Straßburg). Catholic; parishes: Blumenfeld, Sulz (?-1890), and Selz (1890-1904.) Parish for Krasna, Sebastiansfeld, and surrounding khutors. Cooperative
and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,731 dessi. Population: possibly 300 people or 55 families living in 35 houses in 1863; 712 in 1912; 538 in 1914; 538 in 1918; 538 in 1919; 905 in 1926; 1,037 between 1941 and 1943.

**Blumenfeld, Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino.** #H 2. Butter artel, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 320 in 1926.

**Blumenfeld, (Zvetnopolye), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.)** Approximately 70 km southwest of Omsk. #D 2. Mennonite. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 606 in 1926. Also see Zvetnopolye.

**Blumenfeld, (also No. 4, also Svetopolye, also Zvetoploye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla.** Approximately 40 km northwest of Slavgorod. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 388 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Svetopolye; Zvetoploye.

**Blumenfeld, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kraft.**

**Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka.** Evangelical.

**Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental.** Evangelical.

**Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt.** This village was thought to be located near the site of a muddy pit or a mud slide wehre people dumped their garbage. #G 1. Evangelical.

**Blumenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.** Southwest of Gmelinka. #E 7. Founded in 1860 by families mainly from Kraft, some from Cherbakovka, Dreispitz, Warenburg, and one from Kukkus. Evangelical; parish: Gnadentau. Birthplace of Georg Dinges (13 December 1891- July 1932), department chair of German philology, Saratov University, and researcher of Volga German dialect. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans. School with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, library (as of 1926.) Population: 1,859 in 1897; 2,348 in 1904; 2,616 possibility in 1905; 2,893 in 1912; 2,044 in 1926.


**Blumenfeld, (also Groß-Blumenfeld, also Rodsanka, also Rodzyanka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Orekhov.)** North of the Grunau colonies. Founded in 1870 by Grunau colonists. Catholic; parish: Pology. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 211 in 1918; 174 in 1919; 201 in 1926. Also see Groß-Blumenfeld; Rodsanka; Rodzyanka.

**Blumenfeld, (also Zogranyoke), Zaporizhzhya,Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Krasnop. Founded in 1846. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 5,100 dessi. Population: 100 in 1914; 395 in 1918. Also see Zagranyoke.**

**Blumenfeld, Alt-, Mariupol’, see Alt-Blumenfeld.**

**Blumenfeld, Groß-, Zaporizhzhya, see Groß-Blumenfeld; also see Gross-Blumenfeld; Blumenfeld, Gross-.**

**Blumenfeld, Gross-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gross-Blumenfeld; also see Blumenfeld, Groß-; Groß-Blumenfeld.**

**Blumenfeld, Klein-, Zaporizhzhya, see Klein-Blumenfeld.**

**Blumenfeld, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Blumenfeld.**

**Blumenfeld, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Blumenfeld.**

**Blumengart, (also Blumgart, also Kapustyanka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. In a steppe in the lower Khortitza valley. Founded in 1790 or 1824 by 14 families from the mother colonies. They were originally all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitz. Everyday languages: High German and Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 914 dessi. with 40 houses in 1859, or 911 dessi.; 16 farms of 32.5 to 65 dessi. in 1918. Population: 157 in 1856; 193 in 1858; 240 in 1905; 240 in 1911; 189 in 1914; 189 in 1918; 146 in 1919; 187 or 192 in 1926, Kapustyanka or Blumgart: 273 approximately in 1940; 21 of 256 families without head of household in 1942. Also see Blumgart; Kapustyanka.

**Blumenheim, (also Bock, also Fink, also Kunz), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt, Unterwalden. South of Nikolsko-Kasakovo. #G 2. It consisted of the small villages Bock, Fink, and Kunz and was located just outside the Volga Republic on the border to Canton Marxstadt. Evangelical. Also see Bock; Fink; Kunz.**

**Blumenheim, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld.)** Founded approximately between 1875 and 1879 by Molochna families. Mennonite.

**Blumenheim, (also Verbovskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Krasnopol. East of the Gulyay Pole train station between the Grunau colonies and Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1869. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: between 2,150 and 3,360 dessi. were owned. Population: 80 in 1911; 40 in 1914; 40 in 1918; 135 in 1919. Also see Verbovskoye.

**Blumenhof, (also Beckers-Khutor), Caucusus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Beckers-Khutor.**

**Blumenhof, (also Alexandrovka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Borsenko, Novosotievka, Friesendorf. Near Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 7. Founded in 1866. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Acreage: 745 dessi. Population: 64 in 1911; 64 in 1914; 106 in 1918; 106 in 1919. Also see Alexandrovka.**

Blumenort, (also No. 7, also Blumendorf, also Svetlovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #J 4. Founded in 1873. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, no persons were murdered by Makho’s gang. Died of starvation: 5 people in 1921/1922 and 10 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 19 of the 21 people were men. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,277 dessi. or 1,236 ha in the work and production cooperative with the same ideological ideas and common goals; 49 farms. Population: 157 in 1905; 256 in 1911; 220 or 224 in 1914; 224 in 1918; 263 in 1919; 266 or 326 in 1926; 308 in 1941; 276 or 39 families or 63 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 7; Blumendorf; Svetlovka.

Blumenort, (also Podsneshnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld. Country school, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 252 in 1926; 229 and 37 farms possibly in 1928. Ceesed to exist. Also see Podsneshnoye.

Blumenort, (also Pritchnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805/1806 by 20 families from Elbing, Marienburg, and Marienwerder. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,451 dessi. and 43 houses in 1859 or 1,616 dessi. or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 95 in 1805; 280 people or 48 families on 20 farms in 1855; 280 in 1856; 277 in 1858; 277 in 1859; 288 in 1860; 310 in 1864; 474 in 1905; 566 in 1911; 627 in 1914; 568 in 1915; 239 in 1919; 326 or 482 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Pritchnoye.

Blumenstein, (also No. 7, also Blumstein, also Tatyantino), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 or possibly 1884 by 21 families from: Marienburg 8, Elbing 7, and Tiegendorf district 6. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) On 4 September 1817, two thirds of the village burnt to the ground. Acreage: 1,555 dessi. and 70 houses in 1859, or 2,026 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 15 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 504 people or 71 families on 21 farms in 1855; 504 in 1856; 501 in 1858; 501 in 1859; 513 in 1860; 518 in 1864; 510 in 1905; 606 in 1911; 488 in 1914; 609 in 1915; 625 in 1919; 482 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 7; Blumstein; Tatyantino.


Blumenthal, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, see Yakobli.

Blumenthal, Caucasus, Georgia, possibly T’bilisi. Near Zalka, Ormshin. No other information available.


Blumenthal, (also Rozovka), Don, Rostov. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 141 in 1918. Also see Rozovka.

Blumenthal, Don, Rostov. #D 5. Evangelical.


Blumenthal, (also Novo-Rossiysk, also Romanovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubtsovsk, Lokoty. Approximately 80 km north of Semipalatinsk. #N 5. Founded by Volga Germans in 1907 or between 1890 and 1900. Evangelical. Illustrations and other decorations on houses. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, library, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 396 in 1926. Also see Novo-Rossiysk; Romanovka.


Blumenthal, (also Neu-Sawitzki, also Neu-Saritzki, also Saritzki), Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Saritzki; Neu-Sawitzki; Saritzki.

Blumenthal, (also Kilchen or Kiltschen, also Krasnodarsk), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Alexanderfeld. #F 6. Founded in 1883. Catholic. Population: 175 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kilchen; Kiltschen; Krasnodarsk.


Blumenthal, Orenburg, Uran (Dy)e(y)evka.) Mennonite.

Blumenthal, (also Malenky), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #I 3. Founded by Volga Germans. Kolkhoz by the name of Moscow. Population: 186 in 1926; 238 and 41 farm holdings possibly in 1928. Also see Malenky.


Blumenthal, Volga Republic, see Brumenthal.

Blumenthal, (also Lubrovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Lubrovka.


Blumental, (also Kopany, also Lugavoye), Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental. Founded in 1822 or 1828 by 40 families who were descendants of Heidelberg, Kostheim, Leitershausen, and Waldorf colonists. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg. In 1919 a major skirmish between the German Selbstschutz and Makhno’s gangs took place here.

Blumental, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochta. Mennonite.

Blumental, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Blumental.

Blumental, Neu-, Volga Republic, Krasny-Kut, see Neu-Blumental.

Blumental, Neu-, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Neu-Blumental.

Blumgart, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumengart.

Blumstein, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein.

Boaro, (also Boisreux, also Boisroux, also Bordovskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Four parishes with 10,799 baptized members belonged to the Boaro parish founded in 1905 (as of 1904; in part Reformed.) Prior to 1905, it belonged to another parish. Dialect: Saxon. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, two artels, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 281 in 1926. Also see Boaro.

Boaro, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein.

Blumstein, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein.


Bochaly-Khutor, Sultan-, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochaly-Khutor; also see Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochaly-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.

Bochkovsky, Dvor, Volhynia-Poland, see Dvor Bochkovsky; also see Botschakovskiy Dvor; Dvor, Botschakovskiy.

Bock, Volga Republic, see Blumenheim.

Bock, Volga Republic, see Fink.
Bogdanovka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite.

Bogdanovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Straßburg, and Severinovka in 1914. Also see Bogdanovka.

Bogdanovka-Chutor, Omsk, see Bock-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bock-; Khutor, Bock.

Bock, Fink und, Volga Republic, see Fink und Bock; also see Bock und Fink.

Bock-Khutor, (also Bok), Omsk, Moskaleny. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Bock-Chutor; Bok; Chutor, Bock-; Khutor, Bock.

Bock und Fink, Volga Republic, see Fink und Bock; also see Bock, Fink und.

Bodamer-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Bodamer-Khutor; also see Bodamer, Bodmer, Khutor, Bodmer.

Bodanowka, Amur, see Bodanovka; also see Bodanowka.

Bodanovka, Amur, see Bodanowka.

Bodnjak, Volhynia-Poland, see Bodyachov.

Bodny, Mariupol’, see Bodnya.

Bodnja, Mariupol’, see Bodnya.

Bodnja, Mariupol’, see Bergtal; also see Bodnja.

Bodnya, Mariupol’, see Bergtal; also see Bodnja.

Bodyachov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. Possibly southeast of Rivne. Ev. 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at most. Also see Bodjatschow.

Boddy, Don, see Kurianovka; also Boddy.

Bogalak, Apas-, Crimea, see Apas-Bogalak.

Bogalak, Appaz-, Crimea, see Appaz-Bogalak.

Bogatovka, Don, see Reichenfeld; also see Bogatowka.

Bogatowka, Mariupol’, see Reichenberg; also see Bogatowka.

Bogatowska, Don, see Bogatowka.

Bogatowska, Mariupol’, see Bogatowka.

Bogdanowka, (also Bodganovka), Odessa, Berezn district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Bagdanowka; Bogdanowka-Chutor; Chutor, Bogdanowka-; Khutor, Bagdanowka-.

Bogdanowska, Amur, see Bogdanowska.

Bogdanowka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Bogdanowska.

Bogdanowka, Luhans’k, see Bogdanowska.

Bogdanowka, Mariupol’, see Bogdanowska.

Bogdanowska, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Bogdanowska.

Bogdanowska, Zaporizhhzhyia, see Gnadenfeld; also see Bogdanowska.
Bogoslovskoye, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Alexandrovka.) School with grades one to four. Also see Bogoslovskoe; Bogoslovskoe.

Bogoslovskoye, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Alexandrovka), see Bogoslovskoye; also see Bogoslovskoe.

Boguchar, Voronezh, see Pissarevka; also see Bogutschar.

Bogumilow, (also Bugumilow, also Okorsk-Bogumilow), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Population: 240 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bogumilow; Okorsk-Bogumilow.

Bogumilow, Okorsk-, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilow; also see Bogumilow, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilow.

Bogumilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bogumilow.

Bogumilow, Okorsk-, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilow; also see Bogumilow, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilow.


Bogunovka, Omsk, see Bogunovka.

Bogunskoe, Odessa, see Bogunskoye; also see Bogunskoe.

Bogunskoe, Odessa, see Bogunskoye; also see Bogunskoe.

Bogunskoe, Odessa, see Neu-Kandel; also see Bogunskoe.

Boguschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek, see Boguschowka.

Boguschowka, Marian-, Volhynia-Poland, see Marian-Boguschowka; also see Boguschowka, Marian-; Marian-Boguschowka.

Boguschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Boguschowka.

Boguschowka, Marian-, Volhynia-Poland, see Marian-Boguschowka; also see Boguschowka, Marian-; Marian-Boguschowka.

Boguslavka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #G 5. Also see Boguslawka.

Boguslavka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Boguslawka.

Boguslavka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #C 5. Also see Boguslawka.

Boguslavka-Zamosty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Boguslawka; also see Boguslawka-Samosty; Samosty-Boguslawka; Zamosty-Boguslawka.

Boguslawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslavka.

Boguslawka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Boguslawka.

Boguslawka-Samosty, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawka-Za-
Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-, Crimea, see Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sajt-Bolat-Chutor.

Bolatschi, Crimea, see Bolachy.

Boldyn, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. No other information available.

Bolechow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolekhov.

Bolekhov, (also Bialoshov), Volhynia-Poland; also see Bialoshov; Bolechow.

Boleslavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Boleslawovka.

Boleslawice, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Boleslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boleslawovka.

Boleslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boleslawowka.

Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.

Bojarka Radetskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolyarka; also see Radetzkaja, Boljarka; Radetskaja, Bolyarka.

Bolnisi, Caucasus, see Katharinenfeld.

Bolnossi, Caucasus, see Luxemburg.

Bolocha, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolokha.

Boloka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. Northeast of Luts’k. #E 5. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Bolocha.

Bolschaja Akarscha, Odessa, see Bolshaya Akarsha; also see Akarscha, Bolschaja; Akarscha, Bolshaya.

Bolschije Sadki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshye Sadki; also see Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.

Bolschoje Poretschje, Odessa, see Bolshoye Porechye; also see Poreche, Bolshoe; Poreche, Bolshoye; Poretschje, Bolschoje.

Bolschoj-Jegeropol, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bolshoye Yegeropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Egeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol; Jegeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol; Yegeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol.

Bolshaja Akarscha, Odessa, see Grossliebental; also see Akarscha, Bolschaja; Akarscha, Bolshaja; Bolschaja Akarscha.

Bolshe Sadki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshe Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.

Bolshoe Poreche, Odessa, see Bolshoye Porechye; also see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poreche, Bolshoe; Poreche, Bolshoye; Poretschje, Bolschoje.

Bolshoy-Egoropol, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bolshoye Yegeropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Egeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol; Jegeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol; Yegeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol.

Bolshoy-Egoropol, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Groß-Gerhardstal; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Bolshoy-Egeropol; Egeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol; Jegeropol, Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Yegeropol, Bolshoye Yegeropol.

Bolshye Sadki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.

Bolyarka, Radetchkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radetskaja; also see Boljarka, Radetzkaja; Radetzkaja, Boljarka.

Bonaschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bonashovka.

Bonashovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bonasovka; also see Bonaschowka.

Bonaschowka, (also Bonashovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Population: 220 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bonasovka; Bonashovka.

Bonasovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bonasovka.

Bondearewka, Odessa, Berezen (Lakhova.) Between Dzhankoy and Simferopol’. Founded in 1900. Catholic and Evangelical. Also see Bondarewka.

Bondearewka, Odessa, see Bondarewka.

Boragan, (also Aragan, also Baragon), Crimea, Simferopol’. Suya (Tabuldy.) #D 3. Founded approximately in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz, also Mennonite. Mennonites sold the village to Lutherans at the turn of the century. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1916; 75 in 1918; 142 in 1926. Also see Baragan; Baragon.

Borangan, (also Bororang, also Tashly-Konrat), Crimea, Simferopol’. Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 60 km north of Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz, also Mennonite. Former Tartar village bought by Bilovizh colonists. Perhaps two separate villages: the Mennonite village of Bororang approximately 5 km south of the Evangelical village of Tashly-Konrat; both located on the railroad. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 59 in 1904; 25 or including Bororang and Tashly-Konrat, 59 in 1918; 154 in 1926. Also see Bororang; Tashly-Konrat.

Boratin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other information available.


Boratin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torczyn. #D 5.

Boratin-Julianow, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Yulianov; also see Julianow-Boratin; Yulianov-Boratin.
Boratin, Miechislav-, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Mietschislaw-Boratin; Boratin, Mietschislaw-.

Boratin, Mietschislaw-, Volhynia-Poland, see Mietschislaw-Boratin; also see Boratin, Miechislav-; Mietschislaw-Boratin.

Boratin-Sapust, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Boratin; also see Boratin-Zapust; Sapust, Boratin-.

Boratin-Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianov-Boratin; also see Boratin-Julianow; Julianow-Boratin-.


Bordovskoe, Volga Republic, see Bordovskoye; also see Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoe; also see Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoe; also see Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Volga Republic, see Borek; also see Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoe; also see Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Volga Republic, see Boaro; also see Bordowskoje; Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoe; also see Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Volga Republic, see Borek; also see Bordowskoje; Bordowskoje.

Bordovskoe, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoe; also see Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Borek, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. No other information available.

Borek-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Borek; also see Antonovka-Borek; Borek-Antonovka.

Borek-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Borek-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Borek; Antonovka-Borek.

Borek-Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Berezno. Northeast of Kuty. #J 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kuty, Borek-.

Boremel, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Boremel. No other information available.

Borgard, Volga Republic, see Beauregard.

Bor, Goly, Volhynia-Poland, see Goly Bor.

Borosglebovka, Volga Republic; also see Borosglebovka.

Borosglebovka, Volga Republic, see Borosglebovka.

Borospol’, (also No. 2, also Krestanskye, also Krestyansky), Saratov, Balashovo (Arka
dak.) On the left bank of the Arkadak River. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitsa land commission. Population: 146 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Krestanskye; Krestyansky.
Boronovka, Don, see Baronovka; also see Boronovka.
Boronovka, Don, see Boronovka.
Boronsk, Slavgorod, see Baronsk.
Borotyn, Julianov-, Volhynia, see Julianov-Borotyn; also see Borotyn, Yulianov-; Yulianov-Borotyn.
Borotyn, Yulianov-, Volhynia, see Yulianov-Borotyn; also see Borotyn, Julianov-; Julianov-Borotyn.
Borova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’n; also see Borowa.
Boroviche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Borowitsche.
Borovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne, see Borovka.
Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Borovka.
Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’n; also see Borova.
Borowa, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. Evangelical; parish: Borowka.
Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, Derazhne, see Borowka.
Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Borovka.
Borowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Borowiche.
Borowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne, see Borowka.
Boscharowo, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 4. Also see Borukhov-Roshanez, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi.
Bos-Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Bos-Dzhaichi; also see Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Bos-Dzhaichi, Crimea, see Boz-Dzhaychi; also see Bos-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Bosens Damm, Volga Republic, see Bosshedamm; also see Damm, Bosens.
Boshevole, Volhynia-Poland, see Boshvevole; also see Boshchewole.
Boshov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozov; also see Boshchow.
Boshvevole, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozavola; also see Boshchewole; Boshevole.
Boslavino, Slavgorod, see Friedental; also see Boslawino.
Boslawino, Slavgorod, see Boslavino.
Bos-Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Bos-Dzhaychi; also see Bos-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Botschkowskiego Dwor, Volhynia-Poland, see Bohoschowiskiego Dwor; Dwor, Bochkovskiego; Dwor, Botschkowskiego.
Bouchwöden, Petersburg, see Salominka.
Boyarka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Bojarka.
Bozavola, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozavola.
Boz-Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Boz-Dzhaychi; also see Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Boz-Dzhaichi, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 86 in 1919; 101 in 1926. Also see Bos-Dzhaichi; Boz-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Bozek, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Borek.
Boz-Dzhaichi, (also Bos-Dzhaichi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 86 in 1919; 101 in 1926. Also see Bos-Dzhaichi; Boz-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Bozov, (also Boshov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; Also see Boshov; Bozow.
Bozow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozov.

Bozydarowka, (also Rozydarowka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. #D 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bozydarowka; Rozydarowka.

Bozydarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozydarowka.

Brabander, (also Audincourt, also Brabenberg, also Kasitzkaya, also Kazyskaya, also Stepnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #C 4. Founded on 26 June 1767 mainly by Hessians as a private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Saratov. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Birthplace of the writer Klara Obert (1896-1971.) Volga reservoir for a hydroelectric dam near Stalingrad. The village flooded since 1953. Population: 366 in 1767; 366 in 1772; 1,496 in 1859; 1,448 in 1857; 2,369 in 1897; 3,683 possibly in 1905; 3,885 in 1912; 2,434 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Audincourt; Brabenberg; Kasitzkaya; Kazyskaya; Stepnoye.

Brabant, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Brabant.

Brabenberg, Volga Republic, see Brabander.

Brachky-Tomara, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neudorf-Tomar; also see Bratschki-Tomara; Tomara, Brachky-; Tomara, Bratschki-.

Brandt-Chutor, Don, see Brandt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Brandt-; Khutor, Brandt-.

Brandt-Khutor, Don, Taganrog. #D 8. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 118 in 1904. Also see Brandt-Chutor; Chutor, Brandt-; Khutor, Brandt-.

Brany, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany. No other information available.

Bratschki-Tomara, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Brachky-Tomara; also see Tomara, Brachky-; Tomara, Bratschki-.


Braun, (also Togaily, also Tohaily), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 25 km north or 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #B 3 or #C 3. Founded in 1880. Village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Evangelical; parishes: Dzhelal and Neusatz. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 106 in 1905; 90 in 1918; possibly 73 in 1919; 106 in 1926. Also see Togaily; Tohaily.

Braun, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.

Braun-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Braun-Khutor; also see Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.

Braun-Chutor, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Braun-Khutor; also see Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.

Braun-Chutor, Odessa, Shira(y)ev, see Braun-Khutor; also see Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.

Braun-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasikovo. Founded by Molochana families in 1905/1906. Evangelical. Acreage: 200 dessi. Also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.

Braun-Khutor, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic. Also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.

Braun-Khutor, Odessa, Shira(y)ev (Hoffnungstal.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.

Braunschweig, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. Evangelical.

Brauntal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Rayon Sherebez.) Population: 180 in 1919; 45 in 1926.

Braun-Weber, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. Also see Weber, Braun-.

Brehning-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor; also see Chutor, Brehning-; Khutor, Brehning-.

Brehning-Khutor, (also Kutter, also Neumann, also Paffen-Khutor, also Popovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 4. Founded in 1767. Evangelical; parish: Messer. Around 1900, this khutor was considered the heart of Sabbatarians (Seventh Day Adventists.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 353 in 1772; 2,191 in 1857; 2,124 in 1897; 4,108 approximately in 1905; 4,031 possibly in 1905; 4,260 in 1912; 2,065 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Brehning-Chutor; Chutor, Brehning-; Khutor, Brehning-; Kutter, Neumann; Paffen-Khutor; Popovka.

Breitgraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Bresalup, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. No other information available.

Bresalup-Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislavovka-Bresalup; also see Bresalup-Stanislavovka; Stanislavovka-Bresalup.

Bresalup-Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bresalup-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka-Bresalup; Stanislavovka-Bresalup.

Brienne, (also No. 15, also Peterwunsch), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816 by 84 families: 56 from Prussia and Bessarabia, and 28 from Poland. They arrived in Bessarabia from the Bromberg district, Prussia, as early as 1814. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 5,046 dessi. in 1859; 137 houses or 5,560 ha. Population: 1,151 in 1858; 1,325 in 1904; 1,537 in 1905; 1,820 in 1939. Also see No. 15; Peterwunsch. Brienne, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Brienne.

Brilovka, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brilowka.

Brilowka, Odessa, see Brilovka.

Briniwka, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brinivka.

Brinivka, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brinnovka.

Brinnovka, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brinnovka.

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**Brinsa-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Brinsa-; Khutor, Brinsa-.

**Brinsa-Khutor**, (also Burga-Khutor, also Burka-Khutor), Odessa, see Hirschberg; also see Brinsa-Chutor; Chutor, Brinsa-; Khutor, Brinsa-.


More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Brischtche II; Bryschke I.

**Brishche II**, (also Bryshche II), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniazhinek. Southwest of Rozhyshchye. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshchye. Parish church.


More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Brischtche II; Bryschke I.

**Brischtche I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brishche I. **Brischtche II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Brishche II.

**Brockhausen**, (also Brokhausen, also Hummel), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 14 July 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Näb. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 109 people or 32 families in 1769; 86 people or 22 families in 1772; 645 in 1857; 1,044 in 1897; 1,438 souls in 1905; 1,462 possibly in 1905; 1,650 in 1912; including Kohlenteich: 737 in 1926 . Mother colony. Also see Brokhausen; Hummel.

**Brod, Peschany**, Odessa, see Peschany Brod; also see Brod, Pestschany; Pestschany Brod. **Brod, Pestschany**, Odessa, see Peschany Brod; also see Brod, Pechany; Pechany Brod. **Check**

**Brokhausen**, Volga Republic, see Brockhausen.

**Bronislav**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southwest of Torchyn. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927. Also see Bronislaw.

**Bronislavka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Bronislavka.

**Bronislovakva I**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Bronislovakva I and II appear to be one village. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bronislawowka I.

**Bronislovakva II**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Bronislovakva I and II appear to be one village. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bronislawowka I.

**Bronislaw**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislav.

**Bronislawka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislavka.

**Bronislawowka I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislovakva I. **Bronislawowka II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Bronislovakva II.

**Broschkwka**, Odessa, see Broshkovka. **Broschkovka**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Also see Broschkwka.
Brunnental, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Brunnental.
Brusilovo, Mykolayiv, see Ebenfeld; also see Brusilovo.
Brusilovka, Mykolayiv, see Brusilovo.
Brusilovka, Caucasus, see Liebental; also see Brusilowka.
Brusilowka, Caucasus, see Liebental; also see Brusilowka.
Brusilowka, Mykolayiv, see Brusilowka.
Brusilowka, Mykolayiv, see Brusilowka.
Brusilowka, Mykolayiv, see Brusilowka.

Bubno, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal.
Bubny, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal.
Bubtschik, Crimea, see Bubchik.
Buburka, Zaporizhzhya, see Burwalde.
Buchin Vies, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlishche. Also see Butschin, Wies; Vies, Buchin; Wies, Butschin.
Buda, Bobritzkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzkaja Buda; also see Bobritzkaja Buda; Buda, Bobritzkaja.
Buda, Bobritzkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzkaja Buda; also see Bobritzkaja Buda; Buda, Bobritzkaja.
Budaki, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1900. Near the famous Russian resort town by the same name, Budaki. The German settlement was directly on Liman Street. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 60 ha. Population: 43 in 1939. Also see Budaki.
Buda, Staraja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja Buda; also see Buda, Staraya; Staraja Buda.
Buda, Staraya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Buda; also see Buda, Staraja; Staraja Buda.
Budenov, Odessa, see Budenov; also see Budjonow.
Budenovka, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18; also see Budenovka.
Budonovka, Don, see Budenovka.
Budenyy, Odessa, see Budeny; also see Budjenyj.
Budishtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Budishtsche.
Budishtsche, Russakowskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakowskaja Budishtsche; also see Budishtsche, Russakowskaja Budishtsche; Budishtsche.
Budishtsche, (also Russakowskaja Budishtsche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl’. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Budishtsche; Russakowskaja Budishtsche.
Budishtsche, Russakowskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakowskaja Budishtsche; also see Budishtsche, Russakowskaja Budishtsche; Russakowskaja Budishtsche.
Budjenyj, Odessa, see Budeny; also see Budjenyj.
Budjonow, Odessa, see Budenov; also see Budenov.
Budki, Usikie, Volhynia-Poland, see Usikie Budki.
Budury, Bessarabia, see Kamchatka.
Budy, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.
Budy, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.
Budy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. No other information available.
Budy, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi. No other information available.
Budenyj, Odessa, see Seeberg; also see Budeny; Budjenyj.
Budjonow, Odessa, see Neufeld; also see Budenov; Budjonow.
Budy Ossovskie, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Budy Ossovskie; Ossovskie, Budy; Ossovskie, Budy.
Budy Ossovskie, Volhynia-Poland, see Budy Ossovskie; also see Ossovskie, Budy.
Buerak, Volga Republic, see Buyerak; also see Bujerak.
Buerak, Buydakov- , Volga Republic, see Buydakov- Buerak; also see Bujerak, Bujdakov-; Bujdakov- Buerak; Buydakov-Buyerak; Buyerak, Buydakov-.  
Buerak, Karaulny- , Volga Republic, see Karaulny- Buerak; also see Bujerak, Karaulnyj-; Buyerak, Karaulny-; Karaulnyj-Buyerak; Karaulny-Buyerak.  
Buerak, Krestovoy- , Volga Republic, see Krestovoy- Buerak; also see Bujerak, Krestovoi-; Buyerak, Krestovoy-; Krestovoy-Buyerak; Krestovoi-Buyerak.  
Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Buyerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditsky; Krestovoi Buyerak, Medveditsky; Krestowoi-Buyerak.  
Buerak, Vodyanoy- , Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy- Buerak; also see Bujerak, Vodyanoy-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buyerak.  
Bugaevka, Odessa, see Bugayevka; also see Bugajewka.  
Bugaevka, Odessa, see Ulrichstal; also see Bugaevka; Bugajewka.  
Bug, Pervomaisk- , see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.  
Bug, Pervomaisk-, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.  
Bug, Pervomaisk-, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.  
Bug, Pervomaisk-, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.  
Bug, Pervomaisk-, also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.  
Bugrin, (also Buhrinsky Maydan), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #I 4. Evangelical. Population: 111 near each other. School with grades one to four (as of 1904; 68 in 1918. Also see Bukre'ev; Bukrejew.  
Bugrin, Karchemka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Karchemka-Bugrin; also see Bugrin-Karchemka; Karchemka-Bugrin.  
Bujerak, Medveditski-Krestovoy, Volga Republic, see Medveditski-Krestovoy Bujerak; also see Buherak, Medveditski-Krestovoy; Buyerak, Medveditski-Krestovoy; Krestovoy Bujerak, Medveditski; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditski; Krestowoi-Buyerak.  
Bujerak, Vodyanoy-, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Bujerak; also see Buherak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buyerak.  
Buimer-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Buimer-Khutor; also see Buimer-Khutor; Bujerak, Buimer-; Khutor, Buimer-.  
Buimer-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Buimer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Buimer-; Khutor, Buimer-.  
Buimer-Khutor, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Also see Buimer-Chutor; Chutor, Buimer-; Khutor, Buimer-.  
Bujany, Volhynia-Poland, see Bujany.  
Bujerak, Volga Republic, see Bujerak; also see Buherak.  
Bujdakov-Bujerak, Volga Republic, see Bujdakov-Buyerak; also see Buherak, Bujdakov-; Bujdakov-Buyerak.  
Bujdakov, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Buherak, Bujdakov-; Buherak, Bujdakov-; Bujdakov-Buyerak; Bujerak, Bujdakov-.  
Bujerak, Karchemka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Karaulnyj-Bujerak; also see Bujerak, Karaulnyj-; Buyerak, Karaulnyj-; Karaulny-Buyerak.  
Bujerak, Krestovoi-, Volga Republic, see Krestovoi-Buyerak; also see Buherak, Krestovoi--; Krestovoy-Buyerak Krestovoy-Buyerak.  
Bujerak, Medveditski-Krestovoi, Volga Republic, see Medveditski-Krestovoi Bujerak; also see Buherak, Medveditski-Krestovoi; Buyerak, Medveditski-Krestovoi; Krestovoy Bujerak, Medveditski; Krestovoy Buyerak, Medveditski; Krestowoi-Buyerak.  
Bujerak, Wodjanoi-, Volga Republic, see Wodjanoi-Bujerak; also see Buherak, Wodjanoi-; Buyerak, Wodjanoi-; Vodjanoi-Buyerak; Vodjanoi-Buyerak.  
Bukov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Buherak, Medweditski; Medveditski-Krestovoy Buyerak.  
Bukov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bukow.  
Bukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bukow.  
Bukre’ev, Caucasus, see Bukrejew; also see Bukrejew.  
Bukrejew, Caucasian, see Bukrejew; also see Bukre’ev.  
Bulachi, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Estonian village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 49 in 1905. Also see Bulatschki.  
Bulachi, also possibly Neu-Friedental), Crimea, Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1879 by 6 families: Eisenbraun, three Frasch, Haar, and Weiß. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Bulakhi and Neu-Friedental are perhaps two villages located very near each other. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,771 or 1,773 dessi. Population: 111 in 1904; 97 in 1914; 84 in 1918; 494 in 1919; 131 in 1926. Also see Bulatschi; Neu-Friedental?.
**Bulachi, Bek-**, Crimea, see Bek-Bulachi; also see Bek-Bulatschi; Bulatschi, Bek-.

**Bulaev-Khutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Chutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev**, Omsk, see Bulaev; also see Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulaev-Khutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Chutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulaev; Khutor, Bulaev.
Burshi, Crimea, see Burchi.

Bursi, Volga Republic, see Bursy.

Bursy, (also Bursi), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Soviet seat, two schools with grades one to four, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 2,553 in 1926. Also see Bursi.

Burtsche, Crimea, see Burchi.

Buruncha, Chabanika, Crimea, see Chabanika Buruncha; also see Buruntscha Tschabanika; Tschabanika, Buruntscha.

Buruntscha, Tschabanika, Crimea, see Chabanika Buruncha; also see Buruntscha Tschabanika; Tschabanika, Buruntscha.

Burwalde, (also Babukhka, also Barburka, also Buburka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Mountain site at the mouth of the Khortitza valley. Founded in 1803 by 27 families, all Danzigers from mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch with Russian loan words. Language in schools: German until 1917. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stump’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,947 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 2,049 dessi. Population: 518 in 1858; 530 in 1859; 456 in 1905; 424 in 1911; 400 in 1913; 433 in 1914; 433 in 1918; 379 in 1919; 492 in 1926; 320 approximately in 1940; 269 in 1942, of those 34 families without head of household. See Babukhka; Barburka; Buburka.


Busau, Achtatschi-, Crimea, see Achtatschi-Busau; also see Akhtachi-Busau; Busau, Akhtachi-.

Busau, Akhtachi-, Crimea, see Akhtachi-Busau; also see Achtatschi-Busau; Busau, Achtatschi-.

Busau, Bijuk-, Crimea, see Bijuk-Busau; also see Busau, Byuk-; Byuk-Busau.

Busau, Byuk-, Crimea, see Byuk-Busau; also see Bijuk-Busau; Busau, Bijuk-.

Busau, Ak-Tachy-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Busau; also see Ak-Tatschi-Busau; Busau, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-, Busav-Ak-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-.

Busau-Aktachy, Crimea, see Aktachy-Busau; also see Ak-Tatschi-Busau; Busau, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-, Busav-Ak-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-.

Busau-Aktaschi, also see Busau-Aktschti.

Busau-Aktaschi, Crimea, see Busav-Aktashy; also see Aktschi, Busaw-; Aktashy, Busav-.

Busau-Bijuk-, Crimea, see Bijuk-Busau; also see Busav, Byuk-; Byuk-Busau.

Busau-Montenai, Crimea, see Busav-Montenay; also see Montenai, Busaw-; Montenay, Busav-.

Busch-Chutor, Don, see Busch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Busch-; Khutor, Busch-.

Busch-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Yanisol. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 8. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Busch-Chutor; Chutor, Busch-; Khutor, Busch-.

Busch-Khovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Buskhovische.

Bushkoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. #B 4. Also see Buskhovitsche.

Bushtine, (also Busto, also Bystyaha), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Orthodox. In 1908 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 601 farms on 2,071 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 2,056 residents in 1910; 45 Germans of 2,205 residents in 1920; 40 Germans of 2,793 residents in 1930. Also see Busto; Bystyaha.

Businova, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1857 on its own land. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental, also Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Grobbliebental daughter colony, especially from Alexanderhilf and Neuburg. Also see Businowa.

Businova, Odessa, see Businova.

Buschta, Crimea, see Busturcha; also see Bustartscha.

Bustartscha, Crimea, see Buschta, also see Bustartscha.

Buschta, Crimea, see Buschta. Also see Bustartscha.

Buschtsche, Crimea, see Bustarcha.

Busch-Khutor, Don, see Busch-Chutor; also see Chutor, Busch-; Khutor, Busch-.

Busch-Khovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Buschkovische.

Buschkoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. #B 4. Also see Buschkovische.

Bushtine, (also Busto, also Bystyaha), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Orthodox. In 1908 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 601 farms on 2,071 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 2,056 residents in 1910; 45 Germans of 2,205 residents in 1920; 40 Germans of 2,793 residents in 1930. Also see Busto; Bystyaha.

Businova, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1857 on its own land. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental, also Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Grobbliebental daughter colony, especially from Alexanderhilf and Neuburg. Also see Businowa.

Businova, Odessa, see Businova.

Bustarcha, Crimea, see Busturcha; also see Bustartscha.

Bustartscha, Crimea, see Bustarcha.

Bushtine, (also Busto, also Bystyaha), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Orthodox. In 1908 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 601 farms on 2,071 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 2,056 residents in 1910; 45 Germans of 2,205 residents in 1920; 40 Germans of 2,793 residents in 1930. Also see Busto; Bystyaha.

Businova, Odessa, see Businova.

Bustarcha, Crimea, see Busturcha; also see Bustartscha.

Bustartscha, Crimea, see Buschta, also see Bustartscha.

Busch-Khutor, Don, see Busch-Chutor; also see Chutor, Busch-; Khutor, Busch-.

Busch-Khovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Buschkovische.

Buschkoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. #B 4. Also see Buschkovische.

Bushtine, (also Busto, also Bystyaha), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Orthodox. In 1908 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 601 farms on 2,071 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 2,056 residents in 1910; 45 Germans of 2,205 residents in 1920; 40 Germans of 2,793 residents in 1930. Also see Busto; Bystyaha.

Businova, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1857 on its own land. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental, also Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Grobbliebental daughter colony, especially from Alexanderhilf and Neuburg. Also see Businowa.

Businova, Odessa, see Businova.

Bustarcha, Crimea, see Busturcha; also see Bustartscha.

Bustartscha, Crimea, see Bustarcha.

Bushtine, (also Busto, also Bystyaha), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Orthodox. In 1908 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 601 farms on 2,071 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 2,056 residents in 1910; 45 Germans of 2,205 residents in 1920; 40 Germans of 2,793 residents in 1930. Also see Busto; Bystyaha.

Businova, Odessa, see Businova.

Bustarcha, Crimea, see Busturcha; also see Bustartscha.

Bustartscha, Crimea, see Bustarcha.
Cäcilievka, Novaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Cäcilievka; also see Cäciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Cäcilievka.

Caecilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Caecilievka.

Cäciliewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Cäcilievka.

Cäciliewka, Novaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-Cäciliewka; also see Cäcilievka, Novaya-; Novaya-Cäcilievka.

Cäcilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see Cäciliewka.

Cahul, Bessarabia, Cahul. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Romanian village with German population. Also see Kahul.

Calmatzuie, Bessarabia, Chisinau (Kishinev, also Kischinew.) Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German population.

Campul Drept, Bessarabia, see Ebenfeld; also see Drept, Campul.

Caneau, Volga Republic, see Kano.

Canemir I, Bessarabia, see Korntal I.

Canemir II, Bessarabia, see Korntal II.

Cannstadt, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Cannstadt.

Carpenko, Bessarabia, see Sofiental.

Cäsarsfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard; Cesar was one of his appointees. Evangelical. In 1774 or possibly in the 1780s, the village was pillaged by marauding Kirghizes. Population: 44 in 1767; 44 in 1772. Mother colony.

Cassel, Odessa, see Kassel.

Cat. Neagra, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Neagra, Cat.

Catun, Simche, Bessarabia, see Simche Catun; also see Catun, Simkhe; Simkhe Catun.

Catun, Simkhe, Bessarabia, see Simkhe Catun; also see Catun, Simche; Simche Catun.

Cecilievka, Novaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Cecilievka; also see Ceciliewka, Novaja-; Nowaja-Cecilievka.

Ceciliewka, Novaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja-Cecilievka; also see Cecilievka, Novaya-; Novaya-Cecilievka.

Cecylovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Cecylovka.

Cecylovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cecylovka.

Cegielnia, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.

Cegielnia, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. No other information available.

Cegielnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Cegielnia, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne. No other information available.

Cegielnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Cemcel I, Bessarabia, see Chemchelly.

Ceparov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. Southwest of Luts’k. #D 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent German. Also see Ceparov.

Ceparov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Ceparov.

Ceparov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Ceparov.

Ceparov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Ceparov.

Cepewitische, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Cepewitsche.

Cerkvischche-Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamovka-Cerkvischche; also see Adamowka-Cerkwischtche; Cerkwischtche-Adamowka.

Cerkviska, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Cerkwiska.

Cerkwischtche-Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cerkvischche-Adamovka; also see Adamowka-Cerkwischtche; Adamowka-Cerkwischtche.

Cerkwiska, Volhynia-Poland, see Cerkwiska.


Chabag, Bessarabia, see Khabag.

Chabajewo-Chutor, Caucasus, see Khabayev-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khabaev-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaev-; Khutor, Khabayev-.

Chabanika Buruncha, Crimea, see Rosental; also see Buruncha, Chabanika; Buruntscha, Tschabanika; Tschabanika Buruntscha.

Chabanka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (possibly rayon Friedrich Engels.) Catholic; parish: Langenberg. Also see Tschabanka.

Chabanovka, Bessarabia, see Hirtenheim; also see Tschabanowka.

Chabanovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Darmstadt; also see Tschabanowka.

Chabnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khabnoye; also see Khabnoe.

Chabog, Possad, Bessarabia, see Possad Chabog; also see Khabog, Possad; Possad Khabog.

Chabolat, Bessarabia, see Khabolat.

Chachowskoje-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-.

Chadshi-Bey, Crimea, see Khadzhy-Bey; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Bey, Khadzhy-.

Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; also see Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Demir-Khadzhi-Khutor; Khadzhi-Khutor, Demir-; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhi-.

Chaga, Bessarabia, see Klöstitz; also see Tschaga.
Chaginsk, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Chaginsk; also see Deutsch-Khaginsk; Khaginsk, Deutsch-.
Chaginsk, Esto-, Caucasus, see Esto-Chaginsk; also see Esto-Khaginsk; Khaginsk, Esto-.
Also see Tschaily.
Chaisol, Volga Republic, see Khaisol.
Chakr'evka, Omsk, see Chakreyevka; also see Tschakrejewka.
Chakreyevka, Omsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. Possibly founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite. Also see Chakre’veka; Tschakrejewka.
Chaldejewka, Omsk, see Khaldeyevka; also see Chakreyevka; Tschakrejewka.
Champsch, Caucasus, see Kharch.
Chartorysk.
Charschewo, Don, see Kharshevo.
V olhynia-Poland, see Khaty?.
Charolau, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne; also see Tschajkino.
Chatte, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Tschatte.
Chayachy, Slavgorod, see Tschajatschi.
Chayakhy, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Tschayachy.
Chaykino, Zaporizhzhya, see Hoffental; also see Tschajkino.
Chdvuy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Tschduvy.
Chebanka, Odessa, see Rosental; also see Tschebanka.
Chebendowsk, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evka, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 418 in 1926. Also see Tschebendowsk.
Cheberrtesh, Crimea, see Kitay, also see Tscheberrtesch.
Chebotaevka, Kherson or Kyyiv, see Chebotayevka; also see Tschebotajewka.
Chebotayevka, Kherson or Kiev Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: with surrounding area: 150 in 1904. Also see Chebotayevka; Tschebotajewka.
Chebudak, Asch-, Orenburg, see Ash-Chebudak; also see Asch-Tschebendowsk; Tschebendowsk.
Chebundy, Kazakhstan, see Avvakumovka; also see Tschebundy.
Chegol’taj, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 118 in 1926. Also see Tschegol’taj.
Chekhen, (also Chekhograd), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna, Eugenfeld.)Founded in 1869. Catholic; parish: Kostheim, and also Evangelical. Acreage: 3,376 dessi. Population: 249 possibly in 1859; 615 in 1910; 552 in 1914. Also see Chekhograd; Tschechen.
Chekhink, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Tschechink.
Chekhograd, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekhen; also see Tschechograd.
Chekhovschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Tschechowschitschizna.
Cheleby-Ely, Crimea, see Rosalienfeld; also see Eli, Tschelebi-; Ely, Cheleby-; Tschelebi-Eli.
Cheleby-Ely, Crimea, see Neu-Zürrichtal; also see Eli, Tschelebi-; Ely, Cheleby-; Tschelebi-Eli.
Cheli, Crimea, see Chelle; also see Tscheli.
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Chelle, (also Cheli, also Chile), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 23 in 1904; 36 in 1926. Also see Cheli; Chile; Tschelle.


Chemerle'evka, Mykolayiv, see Chemerleyevka; also see Tscheremlejewka.

Chemerleyevka, Mykolayiv. #F 6. Catholic. Also see Chemerle'evka; Tscheremlejewka.

Chemuorevka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Friesendorf; also see Tschermonowka.

Chernoborka, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Tschernoborka.

Chernoglaevka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Elisabethtal II; also see Tscherenogloschewka.


Chernogorka, Odessa, Helenental; also see Tschernogorka.

Chernomore, Soviet Union, see Chernomorye; also see Tschernomorje.

Chernomorka, Odessa, see Khernomorka.

Chernomorye, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Chernomore; Tschernomorje.

Cherno-Osernoye, Slavgorod, see Cherno-Osernoe; also see Tscherno-Osernoje.

Cherno-Osernoe, (also Khernozernoye), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)evka.) Founded in 1894/1895 by people from Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Chernomore; Tschernomorje.

Chernyevka; also see Tschernjewka.

Chernyavsky, Volyhnia-Poland, Slavgorod, Burla. #I 3. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Cherno-Osernoe; Khernozernoye; Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoe, Cherno-; Tscherno-Osernoe.

Chernousobov, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Tschermonsobow.

Chernov, Slavgorod, see Chernovka; also see Tschernow.

Chernovka, (also Chernoyarskoye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pestshanaya. #H 4. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 618 and some Germans among them in 1926. Also see Chernoyarskoye; Tschernowka.

Chervenka, (also No. 2, also Chernyavsky, also Severnoye), Slavgorod, Birla. #I 3. Founded in 1912. Mennonite. House for adult literacy, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 315 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Chernyavsky; Severnoye; Tschernowka.

Chernoyarskoe, Kazakhstan, see Chernoyarskoye, also see Tschernojarskoje.
Chernoyarskoye, Kazakhstan, see Chernovka; also see Chernoyarskoe; Tschenozarskoe.
Chernozernoje, Orenburg, see Khorenznernoye; also see Chernozernoe.
Chernyaevka, Slavgorod see Chernyayevka; also see Tschenzajewka.
Chernyakhiv, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neuborn; also see Tschernjachow.
Chernyavsky, Slavgorod, see Chernovka; also see Tschernjaski.
Chernyaevka, Slavgorod see Chernyevka; also see Tschernjewka.
Chernyevka, (also Chernyaevka), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the north shore of Lake Kulunda. Founded in 1910 or 1911 or 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named of Lenin. Agricultural artel, machinery kolchoz, house for adult literacy, reading room, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: see Grünfeld to which it belonged until 1912. Population: 134 in 1926; including Grünfeld: 186 in 1927; 143 people and 21 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Chernyevka; Tschernjaevka; Chernyayevka; Chernovka; Tschernjewka; Uchastok No. 4.
Chernyless, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernyfle; also see Tschernyless.
Chernyovka, (also Chernov, also Chertyotsky, also Chernyov, also Chertyotskij, also Chernevka; Chernevo, Chernevo, Cherneyo, Cherneyo, see Chernyaevka; Chernyayevka; Chernovka; Tschernjewka; Uchastok No. 4), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded by Khortitza residents in 1908 or 1914. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named of Lenin. Agricultural artel, machinery kolchoz, house for adult literacy, reading room, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: see Chernyevka; Chernov; Tschertotsky; Tschernjowka; Uchastok No. 4.
Chernyz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Tschernyz.
Chersonovka, Kazakhstan, see Khersonovka.
Chertesh, Slavgorod, see Grünfeld; also see Tschertesh.
Chertetsky, Slavgorod, see Chertyotsky; also see Tschertotskij.
Chertyotsky, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Tschertotsky; Tschertotskij.
Chervona-Sirka, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Sirka, Chernova-; Sirka, Tschernowa-; Tschernowa-Sirka-.
Chervonoarmiys’k, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrova; also see Tschervonarmiysk.
Cheshin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Cieshin; also see Tscheshin.
Cheslavín, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tscheslavín.
Cheterekhrjadnyy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadendorf; also see Numer, Cheterekhrjadnyy; Numer, Tschetererechrjadnyj; Tscheterechrjadnjy Numer.
Chetros Neamti, Bessarabia, see Khetros Neamty; also see Neamti, Chetros; Neamty, Khetros.
Chibeny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #E 6. Also see Tschibeny.
Chibovka, Odessa, see Tiefenbach; also see Tschibowka.
Chi-Kamak, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Kamak, Chi-; Kamak, Tschi-; Tschi-Kamak.
Chile, Crimea, see Chelle; also see Tschile.
Chiligider, (also Gighir), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1884. Evangelical; parish: Klöstiz. Acreage: 2,064 ha. Population: 224 in 1939. Also see Gighir; Tschiligider.
Chilik, Duduk-, Omsk, see Kuduk-Chilik; also see Kuduk-Tschilik; Tschilik, Duduk-.
Chilniki, Volhynia-Poland, see Khilniki.
Chimishhla, Bessarabia, Cahul. Evangelical; parish: Leipzig. Acreage: 45 ha. Also see Tschimischhla.
Chinarly, Caucasus, see Georgsfeld; also see Tschinarli.
Chinke, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschinke.
Chinky, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschink.
Chinnye, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoe; also see Chinnye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnye; Novo-Tschinnoe; Tschinnoe, Novo-.
Chinnye, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoe; also see Chinnye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnye; Novo-Tschinnoe; Tschinnoe, Novo-.
Chirik, Crimea, see Falz-Fein; also see Tschirik.
Chishevo, Odessa, see Jakobsdorf; also see Tschischewo.
Chistoe, Slavgorod, see Chistoye; also see Tschistoje.
Chistopol, Zaporizhzhya, see Reinfeld; also see Tschistopol.
Chistopol, Kaliningrad district, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopol, Kazakhstan, see Chistopolye; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopol, Omsk, see Chistopolye; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopolye, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly-Novoslatopol, see Chistopolye; also see Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Chistopolye; also see Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, Bashkortostan, see Reinfeld; also see Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, (also Eydkuhnen), Kaliningrad district, also see Chistopolye; Eydkuhnen; Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, Kazakhstan, see Chistopolye; also see Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, Omsk, see Chistopolye; also see Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly-Novoslatopol, see Reinfeld; also see Chistopolye; Tschistopolye.
Chistopolye, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Lichtfelde; also see Chistopolye; Tschistopolye.

Chistoye, Slavgorod, see Reinfeld; also see Chistoe; Tschistoye.

Chiwinskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Khivinskoye; also see Khivinskoje.


Chlebnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Khlebnoye; also see Chlebnoe.

Chlenowka, Omsk, see Khlenovka.

Chojed zarówno, Mariupol’, see Khlebodowarowka; also see Khlebodowarowka.

Chlnenowo, Omsk, see Khlyenovo; also see Khlenowo.

Chmew-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmely-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Khmeele; Dombrowo-Chmelew.

Chmerin, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Chmerin; also see Khmerin, Neu-; Neu-Khimerin.

Chmielnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmilnik.

Chmielow, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmielow.

Chmielowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmielowka.

Chmisopol, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmisopol.

Chobda, Groß-, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Chobda; also see Chobda, Gross-; Gross-Chobda; Groß-Khobda; Gross-Khobda; Khobda, Groß-; Khobda, Gross-.

Chobda, Gross-, Kazakhstan, see Gross-Chobda; also see Chobda, Groß-; Groß-Chobda; Groß-Khobda; Gross-Khobda; Khobda, Groß-; Khobda, Gross-.

Chobet, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopich.

Chobutyw, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopich-Dombrowo.

Chocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kocin.

Chodowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopy.

Choise le Roy, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Roy, Choise le; Le Roy, Choise.

Chokmak, Crimea, see Hochfeld; see Tschokmak.

Chokmak, (also Pasha-Chokmak), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 65 km north of Simferopol’. Mennonite. Secondary school for girls. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 194 in 1926. Also see Pasha-Chokmak; Tschokmak.

Chokmak, Pasha-, Crimea, see Pasha-Chokmak; also see Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Pascha-.

Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-, Crimea, see Sary-Pasha-Chokmak; also see Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-; Pascha-Tschokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-.

Chokrak, Crimea, see Friedrichsfield; also see Tschokrak.

Chokrak, Zaporiżzhya, see Gnadenheim; also see Tschokrak.

Chorna, Ust-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ust’-Chorna; also see Tschorna, Ust-; Ust-Tschorna.


Chornaya Losa Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Northeast of Tesluhov. #E 2. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaya Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaya; Tschornaya Losa Kolonie.

Chornaya Padina, Volga Republic, see Beideck; also see Padina, Chornaya; also see Padina, Tschornaya; Tschornaya Padina.

Chornyy-Kosh, Crimea, see Johannesruh; also see Kosh, Chornyy-; Kosch, Tschornyy-; Tschornyy-Kosch.

Chorochoryn, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorkhoryn.

Chorodischtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khorodishche.

Chorolek, (also Churulek), Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. #H 3. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 20 in 1918; 112 in 1926. Also see Churulek; Tschorolek.

Choroschij, Slavgorod, see Khoroshy.

Choroschoje, Slavgorod, see Khoroshoye; also see Khoroshoe.

Chorostow, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorostov.

Chorow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Khorov.

Choritzza, Omsk, see Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Orenburg, see Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Slavgorod, see Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Zaporojzhzhy, see Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Insels, Zaporojzhzhy, see Insel Choritzza; also see Insel Khoritzza; Khoritzza, Insel.

Choritzza, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Choritzza; also see Khoritzza, Neu-; Neu-Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Neu-, Zaporojzhzhy, see Neu-Choritzza; also see Khoritzza, Neu-; Neu-Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Nieder-, Zaporojzhzhy, see Nieder-Choritzza; also see Khoritzza, Nieder-; Nieder-Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Nizhnaja-, Zaporojzhzhy, see Nizhnaja-Choritzza; also see Khoritzza, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Khoritzza.

Choritzza, Ostrowo-, Zaporojzhzhy, see Ostrowo-Choritzza; also see Khoritzza, Ostrowo-; Ostrowo-Khoritzza.

Chorupan, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorupan.

Chotenj-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Khoteny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chotenj-; Khutor, Khoteny-.

Chotinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Khotinka.

Chotitza, Volhynia-Poland, see Khoritza.

Chotitzza, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Khotitzza-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chotitzza-; Khutor, Khotitzza-.

Chromskij, Kazakhstan, see Khramsky.

Chrathschat, Novo-, Don, see Nowo-Chrathschat; also see Khrachat, Novo-; Novo-Khrachat.

Chrennowoje, Voronezh, see Khrennowoje; also see Khrennowoe.

Chreschatta, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Chreschatta; also see Khreschatta, Neu-; Neu-Khreschatta.

Chreschtschatik, Don, see Khreschtschatik.

Chrestina, Mykolayiv, see Christina, Khrestina.

Christenheim, Donets’k; also see Christenheim.

Christianfeld, Dnipropetrovs’k. Population: 10 in 1919. Also see Christianfeld.

Christianow, Zaporojzhzhy, see Christianov.

Christianowka, Don, see Christianovka.

Christianowka, Mykolayiv, see Christianovka.

Christiansfeld, Crimea, see Christiansfeld.

Christina, Mykolayiv, see Christina.

Christina, Odessa, Berezen, see Christina.

Christina, Odessa, Novo Odessa, see Christina.

Christinafeld, (also Christiansfeld, also Mursular-Kemelchi), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Totonay. Approximately 25 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 3. Founded in 1871. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 906 dessi. Population: 76 in 1905; 103 in 1911; 64 in 1914; 64 in 1918; 74 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Christiansfeld; Mursular-Kemelchi.

Christoforovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Khristrofovovka.

Christoforovka-Chutor, Odessa, see Khristrofovovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Christoforovka-; Khutor, Khristrofovovka-.

Christofovk, Odessa, see Khristrofovovka.

Christopol, Slavgorod, see Khristopol.

Chromoly, Orel, see Khromoly.

Chryaniki, Volhynia-Poland, see Khryniy.

Chubovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Schöneweide; also see Tschubowka.

Chubaovka, Odessa, Petroverovsk, see Freiland; also see Tschubowka.

Chuburak, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Tschuburak.

Chucha, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Tschutschka.

Chucha, Elgery, Crimea, see Elgery Chucha; also see Elgery Tschutschka; Tschutschka, Elgery.
Chucha, Kuchuk, Crimea, see Kuchuk Chucha; also see Kutschuk Tschutscha; Tschutscha, Kutschuk.

Chuchino, (also Tuchkino), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 279 in 1926. Also see Tuchino; Tschutschino.

ChudoVo, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei ChudoVo; also see ChudoVo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near ChudoVo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

ChudoVo, Kolonie near, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei ChudoVo; also see ChudoVo, Kolonie bei; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near ChudoVo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Chudovskoe, Omsk, see Chudovskoe; also see Chudovo, Kolonie near, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near Chudovo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Chudovo, Kolonie near, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 124 in 1926. Also see Chukre'evka; Tschukrejewka.

Chukreyevka, (also Chugreyevka), Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Population: 69 in 1926. Also see Chukreyevka; Tschukrejewka.

Chukre'evka, Omsk, see Chukre'evka; also see Tschukrejewka.

Chukarcha, Crimea, see Neusatz; also see Tschukartscha.

Chukre'evka, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chukre'evka; also see Tschukrejewka.

Chukrejewka, Omsk, see Chukrejewka; also see Tschukrejewka.

Chukreyevka, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chun(y)evo. Founded by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evo. In 1907 the Chun(y)evo/Chuna(y)evo. Mennonite Brethren parish possibly arose here as center for surrounding Brethren parishes. The first board member was Jakob Wiens (1857-1930.) Branches in Appolonovka, Friesenshof, Korne(y)evo, Kremlevo, Margenau, Maslyanovka, Smolyanovka, and Solntsevka. In 1908 Ewert and Fröse built a large mill here. Land was bought from the Kirghiz Bey Chun(y)evo for four rbls. per dessi. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewa.

Chunayevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Population: 166 in 1926. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewa.

Chunayevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 41 in 1926. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewa.

Chunayevko, Omsk, see Orlov; also see Chunayevo; Tschunajewa.

Churilek-Güter, Crimea, see Khurilek-Güter; also see Güter, Churilek-; Güter, Khurilek-.


Churmusey, (also Churumsay), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Sotsialisticheskaya. Approximately 50 km north of Atbasar. #D 2. Population: 133 in 1926. Also see Churmuses; Tschurmusey.

Churilek, Crimea, see Chorolek; also see Tschurilek.

Churumsay, Kazakhstan, see Churmusey; also see Tschurmuses.

Chushovo, Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 45 in 1919; 71 in 1926. Also see Tschuschowo.

Chust, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.

Chutor, Slavgorod, see Khutor.

Chutor, Abas-Tuman, Caucasus, see Abas-Tuman-Chutor; also see Abas-Tuman-Khutor; Khutor, Tuman-Chutor, Abas-; Tuman-Khutor, Abas-.

Chutor, Ackermann-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ackermann-Chutor; also see Ackermann-Khutor; Khutor, Ackermann-.

Chutor, Adam-, Zaporizhzhya, see Adam-Chutor; also see Adam-Khutor; Khutor, Adam-.

Chutor, Adamowka-, Zaporizhzhya, see Adamowka-Chutor; also see Adamowka-Khutor; Khutor, Adamowka-.

Chutor, A. J. Keller-, Odessa, see A. J. Keller-Chutor; also see A. J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Keller-Khutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.

Chutor, Ak-Sakal-, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Chutor; also see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; Khutor, Ak-Sakal; Sakal-Chutor, Ak-; Sakal-Khutor, Ak-.

Chutor, Alber-, Odessa, see Alber-Chutor; also see Alber-Khutor; Khutor, Alber-.
Chutor, Beckers-, Caucasus, see Beckers-Chutor; also see Beckers-Khutor; Khutor, Beckers-.
Chutor, Bedriks-, Caucasus, see Bedriks-Chutor; also see Bedriks-Khutor; Khutor, Bedriks-.
Chutor, Bek-, Don, see Bek-Chutor; also see Bek-Khutor; Khutor, Bek-.
Chutor, Belcew, Don, see Belcew-Chutor; also see Belcew-Khutor; Khutor, Belcew-.
Chutor, Belokusmin, Don, see Belokusmin-Chutor; also see Belokuzmin-Khutor; Khutor, Belokusmin-.
Chutor, Belowod-, Kharkiv, see Belowod-Chutor; also see Belovod-Khutor; Khutor, Belovod-.
Chutor, Belzes-, Don, see Belzes-Chutor; also see Beltses-Khutor; Khutor, Beltses-.
Chutor, Berbera-, Odessa, see Berbera-Chutor; also see Berbera-Khutor; Khutor, Berbera-.
Chutor, Beresowska-, Odessa, see Beresowska-Chutor; also see Berezovka-Khutor; Khutor, Berezovka-.
Chutor, Berg-, Odessa, see Berg-Chutor; also see Berg-Khutor; Khutor, Berg-.
Chutor, Bersuch-, Don, see Bersuch-Chutor; also see Bersukh-Khutor; Khutor, Bersukh-.
Chutor, Besa-, Odessa, see Besa-Chutor; also see Besa-Khutor; Khutor, Besa-.
Chutor, Betz-, Odessa, see Betz-Chutor; also see Betz-Khutor; Khutor, Betz-.
Chutor, Beutelspacher-, Odessa, see Beutelspacher-Chutor; also see Beutelspacher-Khutor; Khutor, Beutelspacher-.
Chutor, Birjutschi-, Volga Republic, see Birjutschi-Chutor; also see Biryuchi-Khutor; Khutor, Biryuchi-.
Chutor, Birten-, Don, see Birten-Chutor; also see Birten-Khutor; Khutor, Birten-.
Chutor, Bischler-, Luhansk, Lissichansk, see Bischler-Chutor; also see Bischler-Khutor; Khutor, Bischler-.
Chutor, Bischler-, Zaporizhzhya, see Bischler-Chutor; also see Bischler-Khutor; Khutor, Bischler-.
Chutor, Bisu-, Crimea, see Bisu-Chutor; also see Bisu-Khutor; Khutor, Bisu-.
Chutor, Biswanje-, Odessa, see Biswanje-Chutor; also see Bivane-Khutor; Bisvanye-Khutor; Khutor, Bivane-; Bisvanye-Khutor; Khutor, Bisvanye-.
Chutor, Blank-, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Chutor; also see Blank-Khutor; Khutor, Blank-.
Chutor, Blivenitz-, Don, see Blivenitz-Chutor; also see Blivenitz-Khutor; Khutor, Blivenitz-.
Chutor, Block-, Don, see Block-Chutor; also see Block-Khutor; Khutor, Block-.
Chutor, Block-, Volga Republic, see Block-Chutor; also see Block-Khutor; Khutor, Block-.
Chutor, Blosnski-, Odessa, see Blosnski-Chutor; also see Blosnsky-Khutor; Khutor, Blosnsky-.
Chutor, Bock-, Omsk, see Bock-Chutor; also see Bock-Khutor; Khutor, Bock-.
Chutor, Bodamer, Bessarabia, see Bodamer-Chutor; also see Bodamer-Khutor; Khutor, Bodamer-.
Chutor, Bogdanowka-, Odessa, see Bogdanowka-Chutor; also see Bogdanovka-Khutor; Khutor, Bogdanovka-.
Chutor, Böhme-, Mykolayiv, see Böhme-Chutor; also see Böhme-Khutor; Khutor, Böhme-.
Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-, Bashkortostan, see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; also see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; Yukalka-Chutor, Bolisch-; Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.
Chutor, Brandt, Don, see Brandt-Chutor; also see Brandt-Khutor; Khutor, Brandt-.
Chutor, Braun-, Bashkortostan, see Braun-Chutor; also see Braun-Khutor; Khutor, Braun-.
Chutor, Braun-, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Braun-Chutor; also see Braun-Khutor; Khutor, Braun-.
Chutor, Braun-, Odessa, Shira(y)evo, see Braun-Chutor; also see Braun-Khutor; Khutor, Braun-.
Chutor, Brehning-, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Chutor; also see Brehning-Khutor; Khutor, Brehning-.
Chutor, Brinsa-, Odessa, see Brinsa-Chutor; also see Brinsa-Khutor; Khutor, Brinsa-.
Chutor, Brjanzewka-, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Brjanzewka-Chutor; also see Bryantsevka-Khutor; Khutor, Bryantsevka-.
Chutor, Buhr-, Don, see Buhr-Chutor; also see Buhr-Khutor; Khutor, Buhr-.
Chutor, Buimer-, Kharkiv, see Buimer-Chutor; also see Buimer-Khutor; Khutor, Buimer-.
Chutor, Bulajew-, Don, see Bulajew-Chutor; also see Bulaev-Khutor; Bulayev-Khutor; Khutor, Bulaev-; Khutor, Bulayev-.
Chutor, Burdowyj, Mykolayiv, see Burdowyj-Chutor; also see Burdovyy-Khutor; Khutor, Burdovyy-.
Chutor, Burga-, Odessa, see Burga-Chutor; also see Burga-Khutor; Khutor, Burga-.
Chutor, Burk-, Odessa, see Burk-Chutor; also see Burk-Khutor; Khutor, Burk-.
Chutor, Burkunowka-, Odessa, see Burkunowka-Chutor; also see Burkunova-Khutor; Khutor, Burkunova.
Chutor, Burlatski-, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatski-Chutor; also see Burlatsky-Khutor; Khutor, Burlatsky.
Chutor, Burr-, Mariupol’, see Burr-Chutor; also see Burr-Khutor; Khutor, Burr-.
Chutor, Busch-, Don, see Busch-Chutor; also see Busch-Khutor; Khutor, Busch-.
Chutor, Chabajewo-, Caucasus, see Chabajewo-Chutor; also see Khabaev-Khutor; Khabayev-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaev-; Khutor, Khabayev.
Chutor, Chachowskoje-, Kazakhstan, see Chachowskoje-Chutor; also see Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khakhovskoye-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-.
Chutor, Charitonow-, Don, see Charitonow-Chutor; also see Kharitonov-Khutor; Khutor, Kharitonov-.
Chutor, Chotenj-, Kharkiv, see Chotenj-Chutor; also see Khoteny-Khutor; Khutor, Khoteny-.
Chutor, Chotzky-, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Chotzky-Chutor; also see Khotzky-Khutor; Khutor, Khotzky-.
Chutor, Jahn-, Don, see Jahn-Chutor; also see Jahn-Khutor; Khutor, Jahn-.

Chutor, Jana-, Mariupol', see Jana-Chutor; also see Khutor, Yano-; Yano-Khutor.

Chutorjanka, Mykolayiv, see Khutoryanka.

Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-, Mykolayiv, see Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor; also see Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-; Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-.

Chutor, Jekaterinowka, Kazakhstan, see Jekaterinowka Chutor; also see Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka Khutor.

Chutor, Jekaterinowka, Mykolayiv, see Jekaterinowka Chutor; also see Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka Khutor.

Chutor, Jekaterinowka, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Jekaterinowka Chutor; also see Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka Khutor.

Chutor, Jekaterinowka, Mykolayiv, Odessa, see Jesser-Chutor; also see Jesser-Khutor; Khutor, Jesser-.

Chutor, J. Keller-, Odessa, see J. Keller-Chutor; also see J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.

Chutor, Jockers-und Hess-, Don, see Jockers-und Hess-Chutor; also see Chutor, Hess und Jockers-; Hess-und Jockers-Chutor; Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; Jockers-und Hess-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Khutor; Jockers-Chutor, Hess- und; Jockers-Khutor, Hess- und; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.

Chutor, Josten-, Don, see Josten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Yosten-; Yosten-Khutor.

Chutor, Jurmakej-, Bashkortostan, see Jurmakej-Chutor; also see Chutor, Yurmakey-; Yurmakey-Khutor.

Chutor, J. Wiebe-, Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Chutor; also see J. Wiebe-Khutor; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Chutor, J.; Wiebe-Khutor, J. .

Chutor, Kabanj-, Crimea, see Kabanj-Chutor; also see Kabany-Khutor; Khutor, Kabany-.

Chutor, Kabinon-, Don, see Kabinonow-Chutor; also see Kabinonov-Khutor; also see Khutor, Kabinonov-.

Chutor, Kagarlyk-, Odessa, see Kagarlyk-Chutor; also see Kagarlyk-Khutor; Khutor, Kagarlyk-.

Chutor, Kalita-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kalita-Chutor; also see Kalita-Khutor; Khutor, Kalita-.

Chutor, Kamenka-, Slavgorod, see Kamenka-Chutor; also see Kamenka-Khutor; Khutor, Kamenka-.

Chutor, Kampenhausen-, Zaporizhzhya, see Kampenhausen-Chutor; also see Kampenhausen-Khutor; Khutor, Kampenhausen-.

Chutor, Kapitanovka-, Odessa, see Kapitanowka-Chutor; also see Kapitanovka-Khutor; Khutor, Kapitanovka-.

Chutor, Karakutsch-, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Chutor; also see Karakuch-Khutor; Khutor, Karakuch-.

Chutor, Karch-, Kazakhstan, see Karch-Chutor; also see Karkh-Khutor; Khutor, Karkh-.

Chutor, Kärcher-, Bashkortostan, see Kärcher-Chutor; also see Kärcher-Khutor; Khutor, Kärcher-.

Chutor, Karlewnka-, Odessa, see Karlewnka-Chutor; also see Karlewnka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlewnka-.

Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Don, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlowka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Kharkiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Kharkiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlowka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Don, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlowka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Kharkiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlowka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Don, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Karlowka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Kharkiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Mykolayiv, see Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karlowka-, Karlowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Karlowka-.

Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.
Chutor, Klass-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klass-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klaž; Klaž-Chutor; Khutor, Klaž; Khutor, Klaž-Chutor; Klass-Chutor.

Chutor?, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Chutor?; also see Klassen-Khutor?; Khutor?, Klassen-.

Chutor, Klassinowka-, Zaporizhzhya, see Klassinowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klassinovka-; Klassinovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Klatt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Klatt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klatt-; Klatt-Khutor.

Chutor, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klassen-Chutor; Klassen-Khutor.

Chutor, Klein-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klein-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klein; Klein-Khutor.

Chutor, Klein-, Orenburg, see Klein-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klein; Klein-Khutor.

Chutor, Klemesch-, Don, see Klemesch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klemesch-; Klemesch-Khutor.

Chutor, Klemusch-, Don, see Klemusch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klemusch-; Klemusch-Khutor.

Chutor, Klinken-, Don, see Klinken-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klinken; Klinken-Khutor.

Chutor, Klöpfer-, Don, see Klöpfer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klöpfer-; Klöpfer-Khutor.

Chutor, Klutschnik-, Mariupol’, see Klutschnik-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kluchnik-; Kluchnik-Khutor.

Chutor, Klundowo-, Odessa, see Klundowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klundovo-; Klundovo-Khutor.

Chutor, Klundt-, Caucasus, see Klundt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klundt-; Klundt-Khutor.

Chutor, Knauters-, Don, see Knauters-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knauters-; Knauters-Khutor.

Chutor, Knie-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Knie-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knie-; Knie-Khutor.

Chutor, Kniess-, Odessa, see Kniess-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kniess-; Kniess-Khutor.

Chutor, Knippels-, Caucasus, see Knippels-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knippels-; Knippels-Khutor.

Chutor, Knittel-, Don, see Knittel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knittel; Knittel-Khutor.

Chutor, Knittels-, Mariupol’, see Knittels-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knittels-; Knittels-Khutor.

Chutor, Knyrow-, Volga Republic, see Knyrow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Knyrow-; Knyrow-Khutor.

Chutor, Koch-, Bashkortostan, see Koch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Khutor.

Chutor, Koch-, Don, see Koch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Khutor.

Chutor, Kogendshelga-, Crimea, see Kogendshelga-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kogendshelga-; Kogendshelga-Khutor.

Chutor, Köhler-, Odessa, see Köhler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Köhler-; Köhler-Khutor.

Chutor?, Kokej-, Crimea, see Kokej-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Kokej-; Kokej-Khutor?.

Chutor, Komargorod-, Podils’ka, see Komargorod-Chutor; also see Khutor, Komargorod-; Komargorod-Khutor.

Chutor, Königs-, Don, see Königs-Chutor; also see Khutor, Königs-; Königs-Khutor.

Chutor, Konurtschi-, Crimea, see Konurtschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Konurtschi-; Konurtschi-Khutor.

Chutor, Kopp-, Kazakhstan, see Kopp-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kopp-; Kopp-Khutor.

Chutor, Kornwies-, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornwies-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kornwies-; Kornwies-Khutor.

Chutor, Korotschinow-, Don, see Korotschinow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Korochantsivo-; Khutor, Korochantsiv; Korochantsiv-Khutor; Korochantsiv-Khutor.

Chutor, Koschkin-, Don, see Koschkin-Chutor; also see Khutor, Koschin-; Koschin-Khutor.

Chutor, Krabba-, Odessa, see Krabba-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krabba-; Krabba-Khutor.

Chutor, Kraje-, Don, see Kraje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kraje-; Kraje-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasna-, Caucasus, see Krasna-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasna-; Krasna-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasnagorowka-, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasnagorovka; Krasnagorovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasny-, Bashkortostan, see Krasny-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasny-, Odessa, see Krasny-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Khutor.

Chutor, Krasnya Gorki-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorki-Chutor; also see Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya; Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya; Krasnya Gorky-; Krasnya Gorky-Khutor.

Chutor, Kratowka-, Odessa, see Kratowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kratowka-; Kratowka-Khutor.

Chutor, Krause-, Odessa, see Krause-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krause-; Krause-Khutor.

Chutor, Krauter-, Crimea, see Krauter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krauter-; Krauter-Khutor.

Chutor, Krebs-, Zaporizhzhya, see Krebs-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krebs-; Krebs-Khutor.

Chutor, Krimer-, Caucasus, see Krimer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krimer-; Krimer-Khutor.

Chutor, Kriwenko-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kriwenko-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kriwenko-; Kriwenko-Khutor.

Chutor, Kroll-, Bessarabia, see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Kroll-, Mariupol’, see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Kroll-, Don, Donets’k, see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Krollen-, Don, Donets’k, see Krollen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Khutor.

Chutor, Kronstal-, Odessa, see Kronstal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Khutor.

Chutor, Krutsch-, Omsk, see Krutsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kruch-; Kruch-Khutor.
Chutor, Kuborsk-, Mykolayiv, see Kuborsk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kuborsk-; Kuborsk-Khutor.

Chutor, Kulikovo-, Bashkortostan, see Kulikovo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kulikovo-; Kulikovo-Khutor.

Chutor, Kupper-, Odessa, see Kupper-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kupper-; Kupper-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurdjumowka-, Don, see Kurdjumowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurdjumowka-; Kurdyumovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurris-, Odessa, see Kurris-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurschinowitschi-, Chernihiv, see Kurschinowitschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurschiniwichy-Khutor.

Chutor, Kurz-, Bessarabia, see Kurz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurz-; Kurz-Khutor.

Chutor, Küst-, Caucasus, see Küst-Chutor; also see Khutor, Küst-; Küst-Khutor.

Chutor, Lerisk-, Odessa, see Lerisk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Lerisk-; Lerisk-Khutor.

Chutor, Liebigs-, Volga Republic, see Liebigs-Chutor; also see Khutor, Liebigs-; Liebigs-Khutor.

Chutor, Liedtke-, Don, see Liedtke-Chutor; also see Khutor, Liedtke-; Liedtke-Khutor.

Chutor?, Littke-, Don, see Littke-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Littke-; Littke-Khutor?.

Chutor, Logen-, Don, see Logen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Logen-; Logen-Khutor.

Chutor, Looke-, Don, see Looke-Chutor; also see Khutor, Looke-; Looke-Khutor.

Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor.

Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor.

Chutor, Lubomirskij-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirskij-Chutor; also see Khutor, Lubomirskij-; Lubomirskij-Khutor.

Chutor, Luisental-, Mariupol’, see Luisental-Chutor; also see Khutor, Luisental-; Luisental-Khutor.

Chutor, Lustig-, Crimea, see Lustig-Chutor; also see Khutor, Lustig-; Lustig-Khutor.

Chutor, Maiers-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Maiers-Chutor; also see Khutor, Maiers-; Maiers-Khutor.

Chutor, Makut-, Crimea, see Makut-Chutor; also see Khutor, Makut-; Makut-Khutor.

Chutor, Malinowski-, Don, see Malinowski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Malinowsky-; Malinowsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Malinski-, Mykolayiv, see Malinski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Malinsky-; Malinsky-Khutor.

Chutor, Maltscha-, Bessarabia, see Maltscha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Malcha-; Malcha-Khutor.

Chutor, Manne-, Odessa, see Manne-Chutor; also see Khutor, Manne-; Manne-Khutor.

Chutor, Manow-, Odessa, see Manow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Manov-; Manov-Khutor.

Chutor, Mardarowka-, Odessa, see Mardarowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mardarowka-; Mardarowka-Khutor.

Chutor, Marienfeld-, Slavgorod, see Marienfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Marienfeld-; Marienfeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Mariental-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mariental-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mariental-; Mariental-Khutor.

Chutor, Marine-, Odessa, see Marine-Chutor; also see Khutor, Marine-; Marine-Khutor.

Chutor, Marquart-, Bashkortostan, see Marquart-Chutor; also see Khutor, Marquart-; Marquart-Khutor.

Chutor, Martl-, Siberia or Central Asia, see Martl-Chutor; also see Khutor, Martl-; Martl-Khutor.

Chutor, Marzianowka-, Odessa, see Marzianowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Martisanowka-; Martsianowka-Khutor.

Chutor, Masärnä-, Volhynia-Poland, see Masärnä-Chutor; also see Khutor, Masärnä-; Masärnä-Khutor.

Chutor, Maserne-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maserne-Chutor; also see Khutor, Maserne-; Maserne-Khutor.

Chutor, Maskalows-, Odessa, see Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Khutor, Maskalows-; Maskalows-Khutor.

Chutor, Matschulin-, Don, see Matschulin-Chutor; also see Khutor, Machulin-; Machulin-Khutor.

Chutor, Matthies-, Caucasus, see Matthies-Chutor; also see Khutor, Matthies-; Matthies-Khutor.

Chutor, Mayer, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mayer-Chutor; also see Khutor Mayer-; Mayer Khutor.

Chutor, Meyers-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Meyers-Chutor; also see Khutor, Meyers-; Meyers-Khutor.

Chutor, Melhaf-, Odessa, see Melhaf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Melhaf-; Melhaf-Khutor.

Chutor, Melhaff-, Odessa, see Melhaff-Chutor; also see Khutor, Melhaff-; Melhaff-Khutor.

Chutor, Menler-, Crimea, see Menler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Menler-; Menler-Khutor.

Chutor, Mesena-, Odessa, see Mesena-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mesena-; Mesena-Khutor.

Chutor, Messerina-, Volhynia-Poland, see Messerina-Chutor; also see Khutor, Messerina-; Messerina-Khutor.

Chutor, Metzker-, Odessa, see Metzker-Chutor; also see Khutor, Metzker-; Metzker-Khutor.

Chutor, Meuchel-, Odessa, see Meuchel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Meuchel-; Meuchel-Khutor.

Chutor, Michailows-, Zaporizhzhya, see Michailowsk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Michailovsk-; Michailovsk-Khutor.

Chutor, Michels-, Zaporizhzhya, see Michels-Chutor; also see Khutor, Michels-; Michels-Khutor.
Chutor, Milowoi-, Volga Republic, see Milowoi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Milovoi-; Milovoy-Khutor.

Chutor, Minz-, Zaporizhzhya, see Minz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Minz-; Minz-Khutor.

Chutor, Mius-, Volga Republic, see Miuss-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mius-; Miuss-Khutor.

Chutor, Mohren-, Donets'k, see Mohren-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mohren-; Mohren-Khutor.

Chutor, Mook-, Don, see Mook-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Khutor.

Chutor, Mook-, Mariupol’, see see Mook-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Khutor.

Chutor, Moshari, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moshari Chutor; also see Khutor, Moschary; Moshary Khutor.

Chutor, Mückel-, Odessa, see Mückel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mückel-; Mückel-Khutor.

Chutor, Müller-, Odessa, see Müller-Chutor; also see Khutor, Müller-; Müller-Khutor.

Chutor, Müller-, Zaporizhzhya, see Müller-Chutor; also see Khutor, Müller-; Müller-Khutor.

Chutor, Müller J., Dnipropetrovs’k, see Müller J.-Chutor; also see Khutor, Müller J.; Müller J.-Khutor.

Chutor, Mumber-, Bashkortostan, see Mumber-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mumber-; Mumber-Khutor.

Chutor, Nadeshda-, Crimea, see Nadeshda-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Khutor.

Chutor, Nadeshda-, Slavgorod, see Nadeshda-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Khutor.

Chutor na Toku, Samara, see Khutor na Toku.

Chutor, Natschel-, Odessa, see Natschel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nachel-; Nachel-Khutor.

Chutor, Neld-, Kazakhstan, see Neld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nelde-; Nelde-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-, Orenburg, see Neu-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-, Orenburg, Orenburg, see Neu-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Khutor.

Chutor, Neudorf-, Mykolayiv, see Neudorf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neudorf-; Neudorf-Khutor.

Chutor, Neudorf-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neudorf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neudorf-; Neudorf-Khutor.

Chutor, Neufeld-, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neufeld-; Neufeld-Khutor.

Chutor, Neugebauer-, Don, see Neugebauer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neugebauer-; Neugebauer-Khutor.

Chutor, Neuhof-, Odessa, see Neuhof-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neuhof-; Neuhof-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-Kronau-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Khutor.

Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu.

Chutor, Neusatz-, Mykolayiv, see Neusatz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neusatz-Chutor; Neu-; Neusatz-Khutor; Neusatz-Khutor.
Chutor, Panfilowo-, Volga Republic, see Panfilowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Panfilovo-; Panfilovo-Khutor.
Chutor, Pankowska, Kharkiv, see Pankowska-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pankovka-; Pankovka-Khutor.
Chutor, Penner-, Don, see Penner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Penner-; Penner-Khutor.
Chutor, Peters-, Bashkortostan, see Peters-Chutor; also see Khutor, Peters-; Peters-Khutor.
Chutor, Petrowska-, Odessa, see Petrowska-Chutor; also see Khutor, Petrovka-; Petrovka-Khutor.
Chutor, Petrowski-, Don, see Petrowski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Petrovsky-; Petrovsky-Khutor.
Chutor, Petschanka-, Chernihiv, see Petschanka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pechanka-; Pechanka-Khutor.
Chutor, Pewitschewo, Kharkiv, see Pewitschewo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pevichevo-; Pevichevo-Khutor.
Chutor, Pfaffen-, Volga Republic, see Pfaffen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pfaffen-; Pfaffen-Khutor.
Chutor, Pfeffer-, Bashkortostan, see Pfeffer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pfeffer-; Pfeffer-Khutor.
Chutor, Pfeifer-, Orenburg, see Pfeifer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pfeifer-; Pfeifer-Khutor.
Chutor, Pflaumer-, Kazakhstan, see Pflaumer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pflaumer-; Pflaumer-Khutor.
Chutor, Pinkowski-, Zaporizhzhya, see Pinkowski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pinkovsky-; Pinkovsky-Khutor.
Chutor, Pismetschowa, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Pismetschowa-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pismechowa-; Pismechowa-Khutor.
Chutor, Planer-, Orenburg, see Planer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Planer-; Planer-Khutor.
Chutor, Pokoj-, Slavgorod, see Pokoj-Chutor; also see Khutor, Pokoy-; Pokoy-Khutor.
Chutor, Polesnaja, Mykolayiv, see Polesnaja-Chutor; also see Khutor, Polesnaya-; Polesnaya-Khutor.
Chutor, Popow-, Caucasus, see Popow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Popov-; Popov-Khutor.
Chutor, Popow-, Don, see Popow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Popov-; Popov-Khutor.
Chutor, Poppe-, Omsk, see Poppe-Chutor; also see Khutor, Poppe-; Poppe-Khutor.
Chutor, Poppen-, Odessa, see Poppen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Poppen-; Poppen-Khutor.
Chutor, Preussen-, Don, see Preussen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Preussen-; Preussen-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Omsk, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Priess-, Don, see Priess-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priess-; Priess-Khutor.
Chutor, Priess-, Don, see Priess-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priess-; Priess-Khutor.
Chutor, Priest-, Don, see Priess-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priess-; Priess-Khutor.
Chutor, Priet-, Don, see Priet-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priet-; Priet-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Prieb-, Omsk, see Prieb-Chutor; also see Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Khutor.
Chutor, Priess-, Don, see Priess-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priess-; Priess-Khutor.
Chutor, Priess-, Don, see Priess-Chutor; also see Khutor, Priess-; Priess-Khutor.
Chutor, Roemmich-, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Kotovsk, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Roemmich-Chutor; also see Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Khutor.

Chutor, Schachowez-, Mariupol’, see Schachowez-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shakhovets-; Shakhovets-Khutor.

Chutor, Schachowskoje-, Kazakhstan, see Schachowskoje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shakhovskoe-Khutor, Shakhovskoe-Khutor.

Chutor, Schäfer-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schäfer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schäfer-; Schäfer-Khutor.

Chutor, Schärdt-, Mykolyaviv, see Schärdt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schärdt-; Schärdt-Khutor.

Chutor, Schauer-, Caucasus, see Schauer-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schauer-; Schauer-Khutor.

Chutor, Schedewry-, Odessa, see Schedewry-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schedewry-; Schedewry-Khutor.

Chutor, Scheffler-, Don, see Scheffler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Scheffler-; Scheffler-Khutor.

Chutor I, Schegolow-, Don, see Schegolow-Chutor I; also see Khutor I, Schegolov-; Schegolov-Khutor I.

Chutor II, Schegolow-, Don, see Schegolow-Chutor II; also see Khutor II, Schegolov-; Schegolov-Khutor II.

Chutor, Schelochowka-, Odessa, see Schelochowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shelokhovka-; Shelokhovka-Khutor.

Chutor, Schelogino-, Kazakhstan, see Schelogino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schelogino-; Schelogino-Khutor.

Chutor, Schenkel-, Kazakhstan, see Schenkel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Khutor.

Chutor, Scheppa-, Odessa, see Scheppa-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sheppa-; Sheppa-Khutor.

Chutor?, Schieß-, Caucasus, see Schieß-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schiess-Khutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.

Chutor?, Schier-, Caucasus, see Schier-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Schier-; Khutor-, Schier-Khutor?; Schier-Khutor?.

Chutor, Schirak-, Don, see Schirak-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shiraik-; Shirak-Khutor.

Chutor?, Schirokij-, Odessa, see Schirokij-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Shirokij-; Shirokij-Khutor?.

Chutor, Schlenker-, Bessarabia, see Schlenker-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schlenker-; Schlenker-Khutor.
Chutor, Schlosser-, Odessa, see Schlosser-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schlosser-; Schlosser-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmalt-, Orenburg, see Schmal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmal-; Schmal-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmalz-, Odessa, see Schmalz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmalz-; Schmalz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidgal, Luhans’k, see Schmidgal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidgal; Schmidgal-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Don, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Luhans’k, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Mariupol’, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Mykolaiv, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Odessa, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schmidt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Schmidt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Khutor.
Chutor, Schontal-, Kharkiv, see Schontal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schontal-; Schontal-Khutor.
Chutor, Schott-, Don, see Schott-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schott-; Schott-Khutor.
Chutor, Schott-, Mariupol’, see Schott-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schott-; Schott-Khutor.
Chutor, Schröder-, Don, see Schröder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Khutor.
Chutor, Schröder-, Omsk, see Schröder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Khutor.
Chutor, Schulten-, Don, see Schulten-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schulten-; Schulten-Khutor.
Chutor, Schultino-, Don, see Schultino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Shultino-; Shultino-Khutor.
Chutor?, Schultz-, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Chutor?; also see Khutor?, Schultz-; Schultz-Khutor?.
Chutor, Schütz-, Bessarabia, see Schütz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schütz-; Schütz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schütz-, Caucasus, see Schütz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schütz-; Schütz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schütz-, Don, see Schütz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schütz-; Schütz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schütz-, Odessa, see Schütz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schütz-; Schütz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schütz-, Volga Republic, see Schütz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schütz-; Schütz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schwartz-, Don, see Schwartz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwartz-; Schwartz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schwartz-, Omsk, see Schwartz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwartz-; Schwartz-Khutor.
Chutor, Schwedler-, Volga Republic, see Schwedler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schwedler-; Schwedler-Khutor.
Chutor, Schweiger-, Zaporizhzhya, see Schweiger-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schweiger-; Schweiger-Khutor.
Chutor, Schweikert-, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Chutor; also see Khutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Khutor.
Chutor, Seel-, Don, see Seel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seel-; Seel-Khutor.
Chutor, Seel-, Omsk, see Seel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seel-; Seel-Khutor.
Chutor, Seel-, Volga Republic, see Seel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seel-; Seel-Khutor.
Chutor, Seit-Bulat-, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Chutor; also see Khutor, Seit-Bulat-; Seit-Bulat-Khutor.
Chutor, Vogt-, Odessa, see Vogt-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vogt-; Vogt-Khutor.
Chutor, Volz-, Kazakhstan, see Volz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Volz-; Volz-Khutor.
Chutor, Wächter-, Zaporizhzhya, see Wächter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Khutor.
Chutor, Wagner-, Bashkortostan, see Wagner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Khutor.
Chutor, Wagner-, Bessarabia, see Wagner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Khutor.
Chutor, Wagner-, Luhans’k, see Wagner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Khutor.
Chutor, Wahl-, Bashkortostan, see Wahl-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wahl-; Wahl-Khutor.
Chutor, Wakarski-, Odessa, see Wakarski-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wakarski-; Wakarski-Khutor.
Chutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Abru(y)evo, see Wall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Khutor.
Chutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Wall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Khutor.
Chutor, Wall-, Omsk, see Wall-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Khutor.
Chutor, Wallmann-, Zaporizhzhya, see Wallmann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wallmann-; Wallmann-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Caucasus, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Wanner-, Odessa, see Wanner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wanner-; Wanner-Khutor.
Chutor, Wardane-, Caucasus, see Wardane-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wardane-; Wardane-Khutor.
Chutor, Warenburg, Volga Republic, see Warenburg-Chutor; also see Khutor, Warenburg-; Warenburg-Khutor.
Chutor, Weidenbach-, Orenburg, see Weidenbach-Chutor; also see Khutor, Weidenbach-; Weidenbach-Khutor.
Chutor, Weidenbaum-, Volga Republic, see Weidenbaum-Chutor; also see Khutor, Weidenbaum-; Weidenbaum-Khutor.
Chutor, Weigel-, Bessarabia, see Weigel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Weigel-; Weigel-Khutor.
Chutor, Weinhänder-, Kazakhstan, see Weinhänder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Weinhänder-; Weinhänder-Khutor.
Chutor, Welter-, Odessa, see Welter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Welter-; Welter-Khutor.
Chutor, Werner-, Don, see Werner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Werner-; Werner-Khutor.
Chutor, Weseloje-, Mykolayiv, see Weseloje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Weseloje-; Khutor, Weseloje-; Weseloje-Khutor; Weseloje-Khutor.
Chutor, Wessel-, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wessel-; Wessel-Khutor.
Chutor, Wessjoloje-, Odessa, see Wessjoloje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vessjoloje-; Khutor, Vessjoloje-; Vessjoloje-Khutor; Vessjoloje-Khutor.
Chutor, Vessyoloe-, Odessa, see Vessyoloe-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Vessyoloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Khutor.
Chutor, Wilms-, Zaporizhzhya, see Wilms-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wilms-; Wilms-Khutor.
Chutor, Wodino-, Mykolayiv, see Wodino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wodino-; Wodino-Khutor.
Chutor, Woge-, Odessa, see Woge-Chutor; also see Khutor, Woge-; Woge-Khutor.
Chutor, Wolf-, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Khutor.
Chutor, Wolf-, Omsk, see Wolf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Khutor.
Chutor, Wolko-, Odessa, see Wolko-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolko-; Wolko-Khutor.
Chutor, Wolkow-, Odessa, see Wolkow-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolkovo-; Wolkovo-Khutor.
Chutor, Wurster-, Odessa, see Wurster-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wurster-; Wurster-Khutor.
Chutor, Wüst-, Caucasus, see Wüst-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wüst-; Wüst-Khutor.
Chutor, Zariiewka-, Mykolayiv, see Zariiewka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zariiewka-; Khutor, Zariiewka-; Zariiewka-Khutor; Zariiewka-Khutor.
Chutor, Zeller-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zeller-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zeller-; Zeller-Khutor.
Chutor, Zengler-, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zengler-; Zengler-Khutor.
Chutor, Zentner-, Odessa, see Zentner-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zentner-; Zentner-Khutor.
Chutor, Zeprink-, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zeprink-; Zeprink-Khutor.
Chutor, Ziebart-, Warenburg, see Ziebart-Chutor; also see Khutor, Ziebart-; Ziebart-Khutor.
Chutor, Zeeprink-, Caucasus, see Zeeprink-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zeeprink-; Zeeprink-Khutor.
Chutor, Zieprink-, Caucasus, see Zieprink-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zieprink-; Zieprink-Khutor.
Chutor, Zieprink-, Caucasus, see Zieprink-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zieprink-; Zieprink-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Chutor, Zimmermann-, Orenburg, see Zimmermann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Khutor.
Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Classen-; Classen-Chutor; Khutor, Classen-; Klassen-Khutor; Chervona-Sirka.

**Cminy**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medwieze. No other information available.

**Cneazeve I**, [Romanian name] Bessarabia, see Fürstenfeld I.

**Cneazeve II**, Bessarabia, see Fürstenfeld II.

**Colaceni**, Bessarabia, see Kolachovka.

**Colonia, Rascani**, Bessarabia, see Rascani Colonia.

**Conteniusfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Konteniusfeld.

**Cornies**, (possibly also Yushanlee, also Kornies), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1832. Mennonite. Acreage: 500 dessi. Also see Kornies; Yushanlee?.

**Cneazevca II**, Bessarabia, see Fürstenfeld II.

**Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Valdimir, see Dombrovo; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Southeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrova**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrova, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-.

**Dabrova, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-.

**Dabrova-Kholopeche**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 4. Also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Dabrowa-Cholopetsche; Kholopeche, Dabrova-.

**Dabrova-Lesna**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinikutych; also see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrova-; Lesna, Dabrova-.

**Dabrova, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrova; also see Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.

**Dabrova, Usicka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicka Dabrova; also see Dabrowa, Usicka; Usicka Dabrova.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.


**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. West of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. Southwest of Polonka. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Skobelka; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Northwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Keased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. South of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Valdimir, see Dombrovo; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Southeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrowa**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrowa, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-.

**Dabrowa, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrova; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-.

**Dabrowa-Kholopeche**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 4. Also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Dabrowa-Cholopetsche; Kholopeche, Dabrova-.

**Dabrovka-Lesna**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinikutych; also see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrova-; Lesna, Dabrova-.

**Dabrovka, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrova; also see Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka, Usicka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicka Dabrova; also see Dabrowa, Usicka; Usicka Dabrova.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.


**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. West of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. Southwest of Polonka. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Northwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

**Dabrovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. South of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivitysi, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knyaishinek, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mirkuliche, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, also see Alt-Dabrowa; also see Alt-Dabrova; Dabrova, Alt-.
Dabrowa, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Alt-Dabrowa; also see Alt-Dabrova; Dabrova, Alt-.
Dabrowa-Cholopetsche, Volhynia-Poland, Kolopeche; also see Cholopetsche, Dabrova-; Kolopeche, Dabrova-.
Dabrowa-Lesna, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Lesna; also see Lesna, Dabrova-; Lesna, Dabrova-.
Dabrowa, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrowa; also see Dabrova, Neu-; Neu-Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Usicka, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicka Dabrowa; also see Dabrova, Usicka; Usicka Dabrova.
Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Dabrowka.
Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Dabrowka.
Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Dabrowka.
Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Dabrowka.
Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka, see Dabrowka.
Dabrowy Kolodeskie, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovy Kolodeskie; also see Kolodeskie, Dabrov; Kolodeskie Dabrowy.
Dachnoe, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoe; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe; Neu-Datschnoje.
Dachnoye, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe; Neu-Datschnoje.
Daejwschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Dajewschtschizna.
Dafineh, possibly Mykolayiv. Founded in 1828. Evangelical; parish: possibly Alt-Schwedendorf. Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Anhalt-Kothen leased land here from Czar Nicholas I for raising sheep. In 1856, Dafineh was, however, sold to the Taurian large estate owner Fein because it was no longer profitable. Acreage: 6,503 ha.
Dagalewo, Slavgorod, see Nikolaiderf; also see Dagalewo.
Dagalewo, Slavgorod, see Dagelewo.
Dagmarovka, Crimea, Grigor’yevka. Catholic; parish: Grigor’yevka. Also see Dagmarovka.
Dagmarovka, Crimea, see Dagmarovka.
Daheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.
Dajewschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Daejwschtschizna.
Dalne Oserne-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernye-Chutor; also see Chutor, Dalnie Osermije; Dalnie Osermije-Chutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-. Dalnije Osermije-Chutor, Dalnie Osermije-Chutor, Dalne; Osermije-Chutor, Dalnie; Oserye-Khutor, Dalnie. Dammgrabern, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Cooperative with Kelka and Birkengrabern. Damm, Großer, Volga Republic, see Großer Damm; also see Damm, Grosser; Grosser Damm.
Damm, Grosser, Volga Republic, see Grosser Damm; also see Damm, Großer; Großer Damm.
Dammgruppe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.
Damm, Kleiner, Volga Republic, see Kleiner Damm.
Damm, Neuer, Volga Republic, Mariental, Unterwalden.
Danahasovka, Kutaihul-, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahasovka; also see Danahasovka, Kutaihul-; Kutaihul-Danahasovka.
Danahasovka, Kutaihul-, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahasovka; also see Danahasovka, Kutaihul-; Kutaihul-Danahasovka.
Danichov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Danischow.
Danielsfeld-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Danielsfeld-; Khutor, Danielsfeld.
Danielsfeld-Khutor, (also Andreyevka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Magdalinousk. Approximately 50 km north of Dnipropetrovs’k. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal.
Population: 70 in 1905; 107 in 1918; 107 in 1919; 124 in 1926. Also see Andreyevka; Chutor, Danielsfeld-; Danielsfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Danielsfeld.

Danilovka, (also Danilovskaya), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhankoy on the railroad. #D 3. Mennonite. Founded on Anton Lustig’s land, which was leased. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 130 in 1918; 98 in 1919; 146 in 1926. Also see Danilovskaya; Danilowka.

Danilovka, (also Heikovka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. #F 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Peter Dauenhauer.

Darmstadt, (also Chabanovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschannyy. Founded in 1838 or 1840 by 46 families from the Prischib colonies. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Acreage: 3,100 dessi. and 53 houses in 1859, or 3,074 dessi.. Population: 636 in 1858; 636 in 1859; 622 in 1864; 508 or 524 in 1905; 456 in 1911; 526 in 1914; 530 in 1915; 526 in 1918; 385 in 1926. Also see Chabanovka.

Darmstadt, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Darmstadt.

Darmstadt, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Darmstadt.

Darovka, Soviet Union. Estate purchased from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Darovka.

Darowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadental; also see Darowka.

Darowka, Soviet Union, see Darowka.

Darowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Darowka.

Dar-Prirody, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels.) Population: 8 in 1926. Also see Prirody, Dar-.

Daryevka, Odessa, see Prokhorovo; also see Darevka; Darjewka.

Das alte Dorf, Caucasus, see Alte Dorf, das; Dorf, das alte.

Datschnoje, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Datschnoje; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe; Neu-Dachnoye.


Dauenhauer, M., Dnipropetrovs’k, Shchorsk. Approximately 80 km west of Dnipropetrovs’k. #C 5. Catholic. Acreage: 2,500 dessi.. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see M. Dauenhauer.

Dauenhauer, Peter, Dnipropetrovs’k, Shehorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnipropetrovs’k. #C 4. Founded in 1885. Catholic. Acreage: 1,200 dessi.. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Peter Dauenhauer.


Dausendorf, Volhynia-Ukraine. Evangelical.

Dautrich-Chutor, Don, see Dautrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dautrich-; Khutor, Dautrich-.

Dautrich-Khutor, Don, see Dautrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dautrich-; Khutor, Dautrich-.

Darjewka, Odessa, see Darjewka; also see Darevka.

Darmstadt, (also No. 25, also Novgorod), Mariupol’, Ludwigstal. Founded between 1842 and 1843 by 31 families: 26 from Hesse-Darmstadt in 1842 and 5 from the Koblenz area in 1843. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,860 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 2,034 dessi. or 31 farms on 1,860 dessi. and 3 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 278 in 1858; 278 or 282 in 1859; 365 or 420 in 1905; 420 in 1910; 376 in 1911; 376 in 1914; 376 in 1918; 397 in 1919; 399 in 1922. Also see No. 25; Novgorod.

Darmstadt, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
Davidowka, Luhans’k, see Davidovka.

Davlêkanowo, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Possibly a Russian village. Center of the GNR Davlêkanowo founded between World War I and World War II. Seed cooperative named Vorwârts [Onward], schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 617 in 1926. Also see Davlêkanowo.

Davydowka, Davydovka, Luhans’k, see Davidovka; also see Davydowka.

Davydowka, Davyddowka, Luhans’k, see Davidovka; also see Davydowka.

Davyshchyna, (also Orlovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Dayevshchyna, (also Orlovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Davydowka.

Debrizya, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts’k. No other information available.

Debowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Debowa-Gora; also see Debowa.

Debowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Debowa-Gora; also see Debowa; Gora, Debowska; Gora, Debowa.

Debowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Debova-Gora; also see Debowa; Gora, Debowa.

Debowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Debowa; Gora, Debowa.

Debrizya, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts’k. No other information available.

Dedowichi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubovaya; also see Dedowichi.

Dedowichi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dedowichi.

Deîvka, Orenburg, see Deîevka; also see Dejewka.

Degott, (also Deygott, also Kamenyy Ovrag), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 5. Founded in 1766/1767 as private colony of director d’Boffe. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 34 in 1766; 36 in 1772; 1,421 possibly in 1905; 658 in 1912; 490 in 1926. Mother colony. See Deygott; Kamenyy Ovrag.

Degtjarka, Slavgorod, see Degtjarka.

Degtjarka, Slavgorod, see Schönwiese; also see Degtjarka.

Dehler, (also Berezovka, also Dell, also Teller), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. On the brook Berezovy. #C 4. Founded on 1 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet by 55 families, who were, among other places, from Hesse and East-Central Germany, and by these Huguenots: Chevalier, possibly Hagin, Martell, Masson, and others. Catholic. Deanery: Saratov. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Three hundred thirty buildings, which were constructed along four streets and nine side streets. After a flood, Oberdorf residents bathed in the Schleiteich and Unterdorf residents in the Selzteich. Between 1912 and 1914, emigration wave of about 100 people to North and South America. In 1926, 150 families from Dehler founded Maienheim. Acreage: 3,219 dessi. in 1767. Population: 86 females and 85 males numbering 171 in 1767; 171 in 1772; 1,332 in 1869; 1,311 in 1857; 1,811 in 1897; 2,830 possibly in 1905; 3,062 in 1912; 2,077 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Berezovka; Deller; Teller.

Deinig, Caucasus, see Deinig.

Deinig, (also Deinig), Caucasus, Krasnodar. North of Krasnodar. #D 2. Evangelical. Also see Deinig.

Dejewka, Orenburg, see Deyevka; also see De’evka.

Dejgott, Volga Republic, see Deygott.

De Jos, Albota, Bessarabia, see Albota de Jos; also see Albota de Yos; De Yos, Albota; Jos, Albota de; Yos, Albota de.

Dekanowka, (also Dyekanovka), Slavgorod; also see Dekanowka; Dyekanovka.

Dekanowka, Slavgorod, see Dekanovka.

Dekhtyarka, Slavgorod, see Schönwiese; also see Dechtjarka.

Dekonskaja, Don, see Dekonskaja.

Dekonskaja, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Artemovsk. #D 3. Founded in 1889. Catholic. Also see Dekonskaja.

Deler, Volga Republic, see Dehler.

Demandy, Slavgorod, see Dyemandy; also see Djemandy.

Dembovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubovaya; also see Dembowo.
Dembowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dembovo.

Demidov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Datin; also see Demidow.

Demidovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniabiin. South of Kniabiin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Demidowka.

Demidow, Volhynia-Poland, see Demidov.

Demidowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Demidowka.

Demir-Chadshi-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khadzhi-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-; Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Khadzhi-Khutor, Demir-; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhi-.


Denissovka, Kazakhstan, see Dönhof.

Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-, Crimea, see Ackodsha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha.

Deutsch, Aitugan-, Crimea, see Aitugan-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Ajbur-, Crimea, see Ajbur-Deutsch; also see Deutsch-Ajbur.

Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodsha.

Deutsch, Adargin-, Crimea, see Adargin-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Alebsch-, Crimea, see Abelsch-Deutsch; also see Abelsch-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Abelsch-, Crimea, see Abelsch-Deutsch; also see Abelsch-Deutsch.
Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Deutsch, Ak-Scheich-, Crimea, see Ak-Scheich-Deutsch; also see Scheich-Deutsch, Ak-.

Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-, Crimea, see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; also see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Deutsch, Alt-Shirin-, Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Deutsch-Ataj, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ataj; also see Ataj, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Atay, Crimea, see Deutsch-Atay; also see Atay, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Aybur-, Crimea, see Aybur-Deutsch; also see Ajbur-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ajbur-.

Deutsch, Baschbek-, Crimea, see Baschbek-Deutsch; also see Bashbek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashbek.

Deutsch, Bashpek-, Crimea, see Bashpek-Deutsch; also see Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashpek.

Deutsch, Baschpek-, Crimea, see Baschpek-Deutsch; also see Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashpek.

Deutsch, Bashbek-, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Bashbek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashbek.

Deutsch, Bashpek-, Crimea, see Bashpek-Deutsch; also see Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashpek.

Deutsch-Chaginsk, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Deutsch-; Khaginsk, Deutsch-

Deutsch-Chutor, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Deutsch-; Khutor, Deutsch-. 

Deutsch-Danilovka, (possibly also Neu-Müller), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 227 in 1926. Also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Danilowka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilowka; Neu-Müller?.

Deutsch-Danilowka, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Danilovka; also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Danilowka, Deutsch-

Deutsch-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Dshankoj-, Crimea, see Dshankoj-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Dzhankoj-; Dzhankoy-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Dzhankoj-, Crimea, see Dzhankoj-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Dshankoj-; Dzhankoy-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Egorovka, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Jegorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-

Deutsche Höfe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Near Birkengräben (possibly estates.) #G 1. Also see Höfe, Deutsche.

Deutsche Kolonie 18, (possibly also No. 18, also Budenovka), Don, Donets’k. A few kilometers east of Donets’k. #D 6. Founded in 1900. Evangelical. Population: 89 in 1941. Also see No. 18; Budenovka; Kolonie 18, Deutsche; 18, Deutsche Kolonie; Deutschendorf, (also Tecso, also Teutschau, also Tyachevo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Possibly founded approximately in 1300. Orthodox. One of the first German villages in the Carpathian Mountains founded as Teutschau. Acreage: 1,627 farms on 8,963 ha. Population: 5,910 in 1910; 20 of 5,399 residents were Germans in 1920; 36 of 7,417 residents were Germans in 1930. Also see Tecso; Teutschau; Tyachevo.

Deutschendorf, (also Ivanovka, also Karl Liebknecht), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #J 4. Founded in 1928 or possibly in 1942. Catholic; parish: Kronau, also Mennonite and possibly also Jewish. Everyday languages: Plattdeutsch, Swabian, Ukrainian. In 1919: 2 people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: seven people in 1921/1922 and thirteen in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 26 (25 men.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. In 1942 Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. Acreage: 2,192 ha in a work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology. One hundred sixty-seven farms. Population: 537 between 1941 and 1943; 84 families, or 56 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see Ivanovka; Karl Liebknecht.

Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Khutor No. 1; also see Chutor No. 1, Deutscher; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; No. 1, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor.

Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2, Kazakhstan, see Deutscher Khutor No. 2; also see Chutor No. 2, Deutscher; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No. 2, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 2, Deutscher Chutor.

Deutscher Khutor No. 1, Kazakhstan, see Kolonie No. 1; also see Chutor No. 1, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor Nr. 1; Khutor No. 1, Deutscher; No. 1, Deutscher Khutor; Nr. 1, Deutscher Chutor.

Deutscher Khutor No. 2, Kazakhstan, see Kolonie No. 2; also see Chutor No. 2, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor Nr. 2; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No. 2, Deutscher Chutor; No. 2, Deutscher Khutor.

Deutsch-Ischun, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ishun; also see Ishun, Deutsch-; Ishun, Deutsch-

Deutsch-Ishun, (also Nemetsky Ishun), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 30 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1880. Acreage: 537 in 1911; 51 in 1912; 51 in 1918; 29 in 1919; 162 in 1926. Also see Deutsch-Ishun; Ishun, Deutsch-; Ishun, Deutsch-; Nemetsky Ishun.

Deutsch-Jegorowka, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Khaginsk, (also Kronental), Caucasus, Kalmykiya (Groß-Derbet.) #G 1. Founded in 1878 by Bilovizh residents on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Acreage: 4,288 dessi.; later expanded by additional land purchase. Population: about 900 in 1878; 1,497 in 1904; 2,280 in 1918. Also see Chaginsk, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chaginsk; Khaginsk, Deutsch-; Kronental.

Deutsch-Khutor, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. Possibly #C 1. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Kirsanova, Don, Rostov. #C 5. Also see Deutsch-Kirsanowa; Kirsanova, Deutsch-; Kirsanowa, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Kirsanowa, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Kirsonava, Deutsch-; Kirsanowa, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-, Crimea, see Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-, Crimea, see Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongely-Kijat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kongely-Kijat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Deutsch, Kopkary-, Crimea, see Kopkary-Deutsch.

Deutsch Kuchova, (also Nemecka Kucova), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukachevo. Catholic. In 1763, arrival of more Germans. Seventy-nine people or families stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 172 farms on 11,323 ha. Population: 654 Germans of 730 residents in 1910; 526 Germans of 584 residents in 1920; 807 Germans of 1,027 residents in 1930. Also see Mokra, Deutsch; Nemecka Mokra.

Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-, Crimea, see Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Deutsch, Ogus-Oglu-, Crimea, see Ogus-Oglu-Deutsch; also see Oglu-Deutsch, Ogus-.

Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Petropavlovsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Petropawlsk-, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropawlsk; Petropawlsk, Deutsch-; Petropawlsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Potapowsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Potapovsk; Petropawlsk, Deutsch-; Petropawlsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Popasdru, Bessarabia, see Popasdru Deutsch.

Deutsch-Potapovsk, (also Deutsch-Petropavlovsk), Don, Rostov, Solotarevskaya, Kalnycky. Approximately 150 km east of Rostov. #J 5. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Acreage: 7,343 dessi. Population: 680 in 1918; 824 in 1926; 1,200 in 1941. Also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Deutsch-Petropawlsk; Potapovsk, Deutsch-; Potapowsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Potapowsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Potapovsk, Deutsch-; Potapowsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Saurchi-, Crimea, see Saurchi-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Saurtschi-; Saurtschi-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Saurtschi-, Crimea, see Saurtschi-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Saurchi-; Saurtschi-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shtscherbakowna; also see Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-; Schcherbakowka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Schuwalowo, Petersburg, see Deutsch-Shuvalovo; also see Schuwalowo, Deutsch-; Shuvalovo, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Shuvalovo, (also Cherbakova, also Mühlb erg, also Sticker, also Stricker), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. Founded on 15 June 1765. Crown colony. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deutsch Shcherbakovka at times had up to 34 watermills along the Volga. Population: 229 in 1765; 229 in 1772; 2,486 in 1857; 1,584 in 1897; 3,927 approximately in 1905; 3,788 possibly in 1905; 4,448 in 1912; 1,903 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Cherbakova; Deutsch-Schtcherbakowka; Mühlberg; Schtcherbakowka, Deutsch-; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-; Sticker; Stricker.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-

Deutsch-Yegorovka, (also Cherbakova, also Mühlberg, also Sticker, also Stricker), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. Founded on 15 June 1765. Crown colony. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deutsch Shcherbakovka at times had up to 34 watermills along the Volga. Population: 229 in 1765; 229 in 1772; 2,486 in 1857; 1,584 in 1897; 3,927 approximately in 1905; 3,788 possibly in 1905; 4,448 in 1912; 1,903 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Cherbakova; Deutsch-Schtcherbakowka; Mühlberg; Schtcherbakowka, Deutsch-; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-; Sticker; Stricker.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye; Deutsch-

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Yegorovka, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Shuvalovo, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Deutsch-Schuwalowo; Schuwalowo, Deutsch-; Shuvalovo, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stavrovskoe, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Deutsch-Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stavrovskoe, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Deutsch-Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-; Stavrowskoje, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Taimas-, Crimea, see Taimas-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Tjumen-, Crimea, see Tjumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tyumen-; Tyumen-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Tjumen-, Crimea, see Tjumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tyumen-; Tyumen-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Usbek-, Crimea, see Usbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Uzbek-; Uzbek-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Uzbek-, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Uzbek-; Uzbek-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Vygod-, Odessa, see Vygod-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygod-; Vygod-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Wolhynische Siedlung, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Siedlung, Deutsch-Wolhynische.

Deutsch, Vygod-, Odessa, see Vygod-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygod-; Vygod-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Yegorovka, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Shuvalovo, (also Cherbakova, also Mühlberg, also Sticker, also Stricker), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. Founded on 15 June 1765. Crown colony. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deutsch Shcherbakovka at times had up to 34 watermills along the Volga. Population: 229 in 1765; 229 in 1772; 2,486 in 1857; 1,584 in 1897; 3,927 approximately in 1905; 3,788 possibly in 1905; 4,448 in 1912; 1,903 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Cherbakova; Deutsch-Schtcherbakowka; Mühlberg; Schtcherbakowka, Deutsch-; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-; Sticker; Stricker.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye; Deutsch-

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Voronoy, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Vygod-, Odessa, see Vygod-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygod-; Vygod-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Wolhynische Siedlung, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Siedlung, Deutsch-Wolhynische.

Deutsch, Vygod-, Odessa, see Vygod-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygod-; Vygod-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Yegorovka, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
Dick-Khutor, Caucasus, Terek. #M 4. Founded after 1920. Mennonite. Population: 100 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-. Dick-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s Pavlograd. #F 5. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-. Dick-Khutor, (also Dick), Omsk, Lubinsk. Mennonite. Population: 39 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-. Dick-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Eugenfeld.) Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor; Khutor, Dick-. Didlacken, Kaliningrad district, see Telmanovo. Didoviche, (also Dedovikhy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Dedovikhy; Didoviche. Didowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Didoviche. Dieck-Chutor, Caucasus, see Dieck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Khutor, Dieck-. Dieck-Khutor, Caucasus, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Dieck-Chutor; Khutor, Dieck-. Dienerheim, (also Dienersheim), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. #F 7. Population: 30 in 1926; with Trippelsdorf: 357. Also see Dienersheim. Diesendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. No other information available. Dietel, (also Aleshniky, also Dittel, also Oleshna), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Pallasovka. Frank. #B 5. Founded on 1 July or 20 August 1767 as private colony of director de Boffe. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolchoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage, library (as of 1926.) Population: 68 founding families consisting of 158 males and 126 females in 1769; 351 in 1772; 502 in 1798; 939 in 1816; 1,739 in 1834; 2,561 in 1850; 3,167 in 1857; 3,181 in 1860; 3,510 in 1886; 3,172 in 1897; 5,565 in 1904; 6,011 possibly in 1905; 6,569 in 1912; 3,016 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Aleshniky; Dittel; Oleshna. Dietrich-Chutor, Odessa, see Dietrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Khutor, Dietrich-. Dietrich-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1895. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Dietrich-Chutor; Khutor, Dietrich-. Dik, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor. Dikova, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Ponyatovka. Founded in 1889. Catholic. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 45 in 1914; 5 possibly in 1919. Also see Dikova. Dikovo, Besilovka-, Odessa, see Besilovka-Dikovo; also see Besilovka-Dikovo; Dikovo, Besilovka-. Dikova, Odessa, see Dikova. Dikowo, Besilovka, Odessa, see Besilovka-Dikowo; also see Besilovka-Dikovo; Dikovo, Besilovka-. Diminski, Odessa, see Diminsky; also see Dminki; Dminsky. Diminsky, Odessa, see Neuheim; also see Diminski; Dminsky; Dminsky. Dimitrev, Luhan’s’, see Reinfeld; also see Dimitrev; Dmitrev; Dmitrev. Dimitrev, Luhan’s’, see Dimitrev; also see Dmitrev; Dmitrev. Dimitrievka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luhan’s’. Population: 120 in 1905. Also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitrievka. Dimitrievka, Odessa, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka. Dimitrievka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka; Nowo-Dmitriewka. Dimitriewsk, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)e)wka.) Mennonite. Also see Dimitriewsk; Dmitrievsk; Dmitrievsk. Dimitriewka, Noovo-, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Novo-Dmitriewka. Dimitriewsk, Odessa, see Dimitriewka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitrievka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka. Dimitriewsk, Odessa, see Dmitriewka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka. Dimitrova, Dnipropetrovsk’s. Population: 290 in 1919. Also see Dimitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova. Dimitrova, (also No. 3, also Krasnoye), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Bought by the Khortitza land commission. Population: 179 in 1926. Also see No. 3; Dimitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova. Dimitrova, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kiseiien; also see Dimitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova. Dimitrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Marianovka: 87 families with 80 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Dimitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova. Dimitrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Dimitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova. Dimitrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. No school (as of 1938.) Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 30 families with 35 students in 1938. Twenty to fifty percent Germans in this village. Also see Dimitrova; Dmitrova; Dmitrova.

Dimitrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dimitrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Dimitrovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Dnipropetrovsʹk, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dimitrovka, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kieselin, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Lutsʼk, Rozhyshche see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dimitrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Dimitrovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

Dinkel, (also Dünkel, also Oberholstein, also Tarlykovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Warenburg. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 179 in 1772; 1,043 in 1857; 1,703 in 1897; 2,889 in 1904; 3,050 possibly in 1905; 3,586 in 1912; 1,711 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Dinkel; Oberholstein; Tarlykovka.

Dinkels-Chutor?, Kharkiv, see Dinkels-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Dinkels-; Khutor?, Dinkels-.

Dinkels-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Dinkels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dinkels-; Khutor, Dinkels-.

Dinkels-Khutor, Kharkiv, see Dinkels-Chutor; also see Chutor, Dinkels-; Khutor, Dinkels-.

Dinkels-Khutor?, Kharkiv, see Deresovo; also see Chutor?, Dinkels-; Dinkels-Chutor?; Khutor?, Dinkels-.

Dinkels-Khutor, Kharkiv, see Neu-Johannestal; also see Chutor, Dinkels-; Dinkels-Chutor; Khutor, Dinkels-.

Dinzer, Crimea, see Besharan.

Dirkedzhell, Crimea, see Ellkedzhy-Elly; also see Dirkedshell.

Ditrich, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic.

Dittel, Volga Republic, see Dietel.

Divisia, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Romanian village with German residents.

Diwlin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ivanovka; also see Diwlin.

Diwlin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Divlin.

Djagiljewka, Slavgorod, see Dyagilevka; also see Dyagilevka.

Djakтовка, Kharkiv, see Dyatkovka.

Djewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dyevyatiwirovo; also see Devyatyiwirovo.

Djurin, Podolia, see Dyurin.

Djuwanovka, Odessa, see Dyuvanovka.

Dlugoshjje, Volhynia-Poland, see Dlugoshye; also see Dugloshe.

Dlugoshye, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Dlugoschje; Dugloshe.

Dluzek, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.

Dmsinski, Odessa, see Dminsky; also see Diminski; Diminsky.

Dmsinsky, Odessa, see Diminsky; also see Diminski; Dminki.

Dmitrev, Luhansʼk, see Dmitrev; also see Dmitrev; Dmitrew.

Dmitrew, Luhansʼk, see Dmitrev; also see Dmitrev; Dmitrew.

Dmitriewka, Don, see Dimitrievka; also see Dmitrievka; Dmitriewka.

Dmitrievka, Odessa, see Dimitrievka; also see Dmitrievka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitriyevka.

Dmitrievka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka.

Dmitriewka, Odessa, see Dmitriewka; also see Dmitrievka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitriyevka.

Dmitrievka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Novo-Dmitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka.

Dmitriewka, Odessa, see Dmitriewka; also see Dmitrievka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitriyevka.

Dmitrievka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka; Nowo-Dmitrievka.

Dmitriewka, Odessa, see Dmitriewka; also see Dmitrievka; Dmitriyevka; Dmitriyevka.

Dmitrovka, Dnipropetrovsʹk, see Dmitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dmitrovka, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kieselin, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Lutsʼk, Rozhyshche, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrowka.
Dobratynsky, Noviny, Volhynia-Poland, see Noviny Dobratynsky; also see Dobratynski, Noviny; Noviny Dobratynski.

Dobraya-Kernitsa, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye; also see Dobraja-Kerniza; Kernitsa, Dobraya-; Kerniza, Dobraja-.

 Dobri-Kunt, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kunt; also see Kunt, Dobri-; Kunt, Dobry-.

Dobrin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobryn.

 Dobrinka, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye.

 Dobrinka, (also Deutsch-Dobrinka, also Nizhnaya-Dobrinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 29 June or possibly in July 1764. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, library, community center (as of 1926). The oldest Volga colony. In 1860 the Tanzbrüder sect evolved here. In 1918 the settlement was burned down in skirmishes with the Red Army. Population: 353 in 1764; 353 in 1772; 2,779 in 1857; 2,737 in 1897; 4,800 possibly in 1905; 5,400 in 1912; 3,209 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Deutsch-Dobrinka; Nizhnaya-Dobrinka

 Dobrinka, Deutsch-, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Dobrinka.

 Dobrinkaja, Mykolayiv, see Dobrinkaya.

 Dobrinka, Nishnaja-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Dobrinka.

 Dobrinka, Nishnaja, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya; Nizhnaya Dobrinka.

 Dobrinka, Nizhnaja, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaja Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya; Nizhnaya Dobrinka.

 Dobrinka, Verkhnaja-, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Dobrinka.

 Dobrinka, Werchnaja-, Volga Republic, see Werchnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Verkhnaja-; Verkhnaja-Dobrinka.

 Dobrinkaya, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrinets. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Jewish farming colony with some German model farm holders. Acreage: 156 houses in 1859. Population: 1,435 in 1859. Also see Dobrinkaya.

 Dobrinker-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Dobrinker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dobrinker-; Khutor, Dobrinker-.

 Dobrinker-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Dobrinker-; Dobrinker-Chutor; Khutor, Dobrinker-.

 Dobrischano, Odessa, see Dobrishano.

 Dobrishano, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Dobrischano.

 Dobro-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Alexanderovka, Dobro-; Alexanderovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.

 Dobro-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Alexanderovka, Dobro-; Alexanderovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.

 Dobro-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Alexanderovka, Dobro-; Alexanderovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.
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<tr>
<th>Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Dobro-Aleksandrowka.</th>
<th>Dobry-Kutz, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kutz; also see Dobri-Kutz; Kutz, Dobri-; Kutz, Dobry-.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Dobro-Aleksandrowka.</td>
<td>Dobryn, (also Dobrin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Politi(y) evka. North of Zhytomyr. # E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Marilchin: 350 in 1905. Also see Dobryn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Dobro-Aleksandrowka.</td>
<td>Dobry-Luk, Odessa, see Schöne Wiese; also see Dobry-Luk; Luk, Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Dobro-Aleksandrowka.</td>
<td>Doks, Bessarabia, see Dox.</td>
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<td>Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Dobro-Aleksandrowka.</td>
<td>Doksaba, Crimea, see Toksaba.</td>
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<td>Dobro, Mykolajiv, see Dobroye; also see Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dolganec, (also Dolganiec, also Dolhaniec), Volhynia-Poland, Kozakov-Dolina II, Kozakov-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. No other information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobro Pole, Omsk, see Pole Dobro; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dolganecz, (also Dolganiec, also Dolhaniec), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Kostopol’. East of Kostopol’. # J 5. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 311 in 1904. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Dolganiec; Dolhaniec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobroje Pole, Omsk, see Dobroje Pole; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dolganka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Hoffnungsort.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobropole, Luhans’k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dologenskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dologenskojowe; also see Dologenskoje.</td>
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<td>Dobropolye, Luhans’k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dolganskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dologenskojowe; also see Dologenskojowe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobropole, Luhans’k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobropolye.</td>
<td>Dolgoj, Slavgorod, see Dolgy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobropolye, Luhans’k, see Schöpfel; also see Dobropole; Dobropolje.</td>
<td>Dolgoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dolgoje.</td>
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<td>Dobrovka, Orenburg, Uran (Dty)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 286 in 1926. Also see Dobrowka.</td>
<td>Dolgoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dolgoje; also see Dolgoje.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobrovoļskij, Caucasian, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin, (Ust-Labinskala.) Near Kuban-Ustlabinsk. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 506 in 1926. Also see Dobrovoljskij.</td>
<td>Dolgoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Josefstad; also see Dolgoje; Dolgoje.</td>
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<td>Dobrowka, Orenburg, see Dobroka.</td>
<td>Dolgy, Slavgorod, see Berezovka; also see Dolgij.</td>
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<td>Dobrowoljskij, Caucasian, see Dobrovoljskij.</td>
<td>Dolhaniec, Volhynia-Poland, see Dolhaniec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobrye, (also Dobraya-Kernitsa, also Dobrinya), Mykolajiv, Poltavka. # G 4. Jewish and Catholic; parish: Mykolajiv, and Evangelical; parish: Mykolajiv. Until 1923, Jewish farming colony with German model farm holders. Population: with Novaya-Poltavka and Effenhvor: 75 Lutherans in 1904; 346 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Dobraya-Kernitsa; Dobro; Dobroje; Dobrinka.</td>
<td>Dolina, Volga Republic, see Schönthal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobroje Pole, Omsk, Moskalenkiy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 99 in 1926. Also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dolina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.</td>
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<td>Dobryj-Luk, Odessa, see Dobryy-Luk; also see Luk, Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.</td>
<td>Dolina, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. No other information available.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobry-Kut, (also Dobry-Kutz), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. # D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Makharovka and Volvakhyvka: 370 in 1905. Also see Dobry-Kutz; Kut, Dobry-.</td>
<td>Dolina I, Kozakov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina I; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina I.</td>
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<td>Dobrinya, Odessa, see Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Dobro-Aleksandrowka.</td>
<td>Dolina II, Kozakov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina II; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina II.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobroje Pole, Omsk, see Dobroje Pole; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroje.</td>
<td>Dolina I, Kozakov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina I; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobry-Luk, Odessa, see Dobryy-Luk; also see Luk, Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.</td>
<td>Dolina II, Kozakov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina II; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Kozakov-Dolina II.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobry-Kut, (also Dobry-Kutz), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. # D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: including Makharovka and Volvakhyvka: 370 in 1905. Also see Dobry-Kutz; Kut, Dobry-.</td>
<td>Dolina, Krasnaja, Slavgorod, see Krasnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Krasnaja Dolina.</td>
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<td>Dolina, Mirnaja, Omsk, see Mirnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Mirnaja Dolina.</td>
<td>Dolina, Krasnaja, Slavgorod, see Krasnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Krasnaja Dolina.</td>
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<td>Dolina, Mirnaja, Omsk, see Mirnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Mirnaja Dolina.</td>
<td>Dolina, Rodnaja, Slavgorod, see Rodnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Rodnaja Dolina.</td>
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<td>Dolina, Rodnaja, Slavgorod, see Rodnaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Rodnaja Dolina.</td>
<td>Dolina, Rosa-, Omsk, see Roa-Dolina.</td>
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Dolina, Selenaja, Slavgorod, see Selenaja Dolina; also see
Dolina, Selenaya; Selenaya Dolina.
Dolina, Selenaya, Slavgorod, see Selenaya Dolina; also
see Dolina, Selenaja; Selenaja Dolina.
Dolina, Seljonaja, Slavgorod, see Seljonaja Dolina;
also see Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selenaya; Dolina,
Selyonaya; Selenaja Dolina; Selenaya Dolina;
Selyonaya Dolina.
Dolina, Selyonaya, Slavgorod, see Selyonaya Dolina;
also see Dolina Selenaja; Dolina Selenaya; Dolina,
Seljonaja; Selenaja Dolina; Dolina Selenaya; Seljonaja
Dolina.
Dolina, Utrennjaja, Caucasus, see Utrennjaja Dolina; also
see Dolina, Utrennyaya; Utrennyaya Dolina.
Dolina, Utrennyaya, Caucasus, see Utrennyaya Dolina;
also see Dolina, Utrennjaja; Utrennjaja Dolina.
Dolina, Veselaya, Bessarabia, see Veselaya Dolina; also
see Dolina, Weselaja; Weselaja Dolina.
Dolina, Weselaja, Bessarabia, see Weselaja Dolina; also
see Dolina, Veselaya; Veselaya Dolina.
Dolina, Zabrokrzyki, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabrokrzyki
Dolina; also see Dolina, Zabrokrzyky; Zabrokyzky
Dolina.
Dolina, Zabrokrzyky, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabrokyzky
Dolina; also see Dolina, Zabrokrzyki; Zabrokrzyki
Dolina.
Dolinka, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenau.
Dolinovka, Caucasus, see Gnadau; also see Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, Don, Donets’k. #B 5. Founded in 1930.
Mennonite. Also see Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik.) Founded
approximately in 1885 by Molochna residents.
Mennonite. Also see Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, Mykolayiv, see Münsterberg; also see
Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, (also No. 9), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.)
Founded in 1900 by Molochna residents. Mennonite.
School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of
1926.) Population: 304 in 1926. Also see No. 9;
Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, Samara, see Bergtal; also see Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, (also No. 1), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka.
Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the north
shore of Lake Kulunda. #M 4. Founded in 1912 by
Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Svistunovo.
Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, agricultural
artel (as of 1926.) Population: 249 in 1926. Also see
No. 1; Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla, Lenky.
Approximately 40 km northwest of Slavgorod.
#M 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909 or
1913. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.)
Population: 156 in 1926. Also see Dolinowka.
Dolinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Adelsheim; also see
Dolinowka.
Dolinovskoy, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin.
Near Kuban-Medvedovsky. School with grades one

to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 573 in
1926. Also see Dolinowskoj.
Dolinowka, Caucasus, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Don, Donets’k, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Mykolayiv, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Orenburg, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Samara, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Slavgorod, Burla, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Dolinovka.
Dolinowskoj, Caucasus, see Dolinovskoy.
Dolinsk, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronstal.
Dolinsk, Samara, see Dolinskaya.
Dolinskaja, Mariupol’, see Dolinskaya.
Dolinskaja, Samara, see Dolinskaya.
Dolinskaya, Mariupol’, see Friedrichstal; also see
Dolinskaja.
Dolinskaya, (also Dolinsk), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg
(Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara). Founded in 1890 by
residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite.
Acreage: possibly 1,360 or 1,800 dessi. Population:
298 people or 65 families in 1922; 260 in 1926. Also
see Dolinsk.
Dolinskoe, Kazakhstan, see Dolinskoye; also see
Dolinskoje.
Dolinskoe, Malo-, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoe; also
see Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; MaloDolinskoje; Malo-Dolinskoye.
Dolinskoje, Kazakhstan, see Dolinskoye; also see
Dolinskoe.
Dolinskoye, Kazakhstan, see Gnadenfeld; also see
Dolinskoe; Dolinskoje.
Dolinskoje, Malo-, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoje; also
see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoye, Malo-; MaloDolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoye.
Dolinskoye, Malo-, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also
see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; MaloDolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoje.
Dolinskoe, Veliko-, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoe; also
see Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; VelikoDolinskoje; Veliko-Dolinskoye.
Dolinskoje, Veliko-, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoje; also
see Dolinskoe, Veliko; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; VelikoDolinskoe; Veliko-Dolinskoye.
Dolinskoye, Veliko-, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also
see Dolinskoe, Veliko; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; VelikoDolinskoe; Veliko-Dolinskoje.
Doliva, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Romansdorf; also see
Doliwa.
Doliwa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Doliva.
Dol, Krasny, Slavgorod, see Krasny Dol.
Dolschik-Chutor, Don, see Dolshik-Khutor; also see
Chutor, Dolschik-; Khutor, Dolshik-.
Dolshik-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #E 4. Ceased to
exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dolschik-; DolschikChutor; Khutor, Dolshik-.

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Dolsk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.

Domanevka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Domanevka-; Domanevka-Chutor, Khutor, Domanevka.

Domanevka-Chutor, Odessa, see Domanevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Domanevka-; Khutor, Domanevka.

Domashov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Domaschow.

Domaschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Domashov.


Dombrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovka; also see Dombrowka.

Dombrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dabrovka; also see Dombrovka.

Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 9 families in 1938. Also see Dombrovo.

Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 200 in 1904. Also see Dombrovo.

Dombrovo, (also Dabrova), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. Northeast of Horokhiv. Evangelical. Parish church. No school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Pustomyt: 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Also see Dabrova; Dombrovo.

Dombrovo-Friedental, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedental; also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrovo-; Friedental, Dombrowo-.

Dombrovo-Goloby, (also Goloby-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Dombrovo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrovo; Goloby-Dombrowo.


Dombrovo-Kholopech, (also Kholopech-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school with two classes (as of 1935.) Population: 141 in 1904; 80 families with 135 students in 1938. Also see Kholopech, Dombrovo; Dombrovo-Kholopetsch; Kholopech, Dombrowo-; Kholopich, Dombrovka.

Dombrovo, Kholopich-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopich-Dombrovo; also see Cholopitsch-Dombrowo; Dombrowo, Cholopitsch-.

Dombrovo-Michin, (also Michin-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Dombrovo-Mitschin; Michin-Dombrovo; Mitschin-Dombrovo.

Dombrovo, Mirnaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo, Mirnaya-; Mirnaya-Dombrovo.

Dombrovo-Pasheka, (also Pasheka-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 156 in 1904. Also see Dombrovo-Pascheka; Pascheka-Dombrovka; Pasheka-Dombrovo.

Dombrovo-Salase, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salasye; also see Dombrovo-Salasie; Salase-Dombrovka; Salases-Dombrowo; Salasye-Dombrovo.

Dombrovo-Salasye, (also Salasye-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrovo-Salasie; Salase-Dombrovka; Salases-Dombrowo; Salasye-Dombrovo.

Dombrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovka; also see Dombrovka.

Dombrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dabrovka; also see Dombrovka.

Dombrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovka; also see Dombrovka.

Dombrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovka; also see Dombrovka.

Dominskoe, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoye; also see Dominskoe.
Dominskoye, (also Domninskoye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #G 2. Founded by of Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 259 in 1926. Also see Dominskoe; Domninskoje; Domninskoye.

Dominskoje, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoye; also see Domninskoe.

Domninskoye, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoje; also see Domninskoe.

Domninskoe, Kazakhstan, see Domninskoye; also see Domninskoe.

Domninskoye, Kazakhstan, see Domninskoe; also see Domninskoe.

Domninskoje, Kazakhstan, see Domninskoye; also see Domninskoe.

Dönhof, (also Dohnhof, also Samara, also Samarka, also Thälmann), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubzovsk, Lokoty. Approximately 80 km north of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1899. Evangelical. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, library, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 926 and 134 farms in 1926. Also see Samara; Samarka; Thälmann.

Dönhof, (also Alt-Gololobovka, also Dönhof, also Gololobovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 4. Founded in 1766. Evangelical; parish: Grimm. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 470 in 1772; 4,465 in 1857; 4,831 in 1897; 7,516 approximately in 1905; 7,833 possibly in 1905; 8,330 in 1912; 5,039 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Alt-Gololobovka; Dönhof; Gololobovka.

Dönhof, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Dönhof.

Dönhof, Volga Republic, see Dönhof.

Donskoe, Samara, see Donskoye; also see Donskoje.

Donskoï-Chutor, Odessa, see Donskoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Donskoi-; Khutor, Donskoy-.

Donskoïe, Samara, see Donskoe; also see Donskoe.

Donskoye, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 284 people or 58 families in 1922; 228 in 1926. Also see Donskoe; Donskoje.

Donskoy-Khutor, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Donskoi-; Donskoï-Chutor; Khutor, Donskoy-.

Dorenburg, Dnipropetrovski. No other information available.

Dorf, das alte, Caucasus, see Alte Dorf, das; also see Das alte Dorf.

Dorf der Rothaarigen, Kazakhstan, see Karamysheva; also see Rothaarigen, Dorf der.


Dorndorf, (also Draviny; also Uytevisfalva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. In 1827, arrival of more Germans. Ninety-four people or families stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 73 farms on 1,3579 ha. Population: of 298 people 197 were Germans in 1910; of 312 people, 191 were Germans in 1920; of 369 people, 204 were Germans in 1930. Also see Draviny; Uytevisfalva.

Dorochow, Omsk, see Dorokhov.

Dorofe'vka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofeyevka; also see Dorofejevka.

Dorofejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofeyevka; also see Dorofe'vka.

Dorofeyevka, (also Dorofeyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun'. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 162 in 1904. Also see Dorofeyevka; Dorofe’vka; Dorofejewka.

Dorogenichtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorohichnische; also see Dorogenitsche.

Dorogenitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogenische.

Dorogostaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogostay.

Dorogostay, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostay; also see Dorogostaj.

Dorohiniche, (also Dorogeniche), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Dorohinische.

Dorohinische, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorohinische.

Dorohostaje, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-.

Dorohostaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-.
Dorohostaye, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaye; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaj; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaj; Gross-Dorohostaje.

Dorohostaje, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostae, Groß-; Dorohostae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaj; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostae; Gross-Dorohostaj; Gross-Dorohostaje.

Dorokhov, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Population: 12 in 1926. Also see Dorochow.

Doroshin, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosin.

Dorosin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosine.

Dorosin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosin.

Dorscht-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Dorscht-Khutor; Khutor, Dorscht-.

Dorscht-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Krivoj Rog). #B 6. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dorscht-; Dorscht-Khutor; Khutor, Dorscht-.

Dortkul, Crimea, see Franzfeld.


Dosovka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Dosovka.

Dosowka, see Dosovka.

Dostdorf, (also Zabara), Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Yaron'. Possibly southwest of Zwiāhel. Possibly #B 5. Founded in 1837 by Waldheim residents and 12 Swiss Mennonites. Mennonite. In 1861, some founded Neumannovka-Kutosovka, while others emigrated to South Dakota in 1874. Also see Zabara.

Dowsunskoe, Caucasus, see Dowsunskoye; also see Dowsunskoe.

Dowsunskoye, Caucasus, see Dowsunskoye; also see Dowsunskoe.

Drews-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Drevs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Drevs-; Chutor, Drews-; Drews-Khutor; Khutor, Drews-.

Drews-Khutor, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Mennonite and Evangelical. Mennonite founding families from Lviv I and II. Small community on leased land (Fries, Hahnemann, Knodel, Reich, and Kraus). Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Drews-; Drews-Chutor; Khutor, Drews-.

Drews-Khutor, Caucasus, see Drews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Drews-; Khutor, Drews-.

Drozdnie, Volhynia-Poland, see Drozdnie.

Drozdnie, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Lyubytiv; also see Drozdnie.

Drovitz, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorovez.

Drusack, (also Drussak), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Drussak.

Drushkowka, Don, see Druzhkovka.

Drushkowka, Kazakhstan, see Druzhkovka.

Drussak, Caucasus, see Drussak.

Dshurtschi, Oj-, Crimea, see Oj-Dshurtschi; also see Dzhurtschyi, Oy-; Oy-Dzhurtschyi.

Dhurt, Telentschi-, Crimea, see Telentschi-Dhurt; also see Dzhur, Telenchy-; Telenchy-Dzhurt.

Dub, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Duby.

Dub, Redke, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Dubi; also see Duby, Redke; Redke Duby.

Dubischtsche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischtsche; also see Alt-Dubishche; Dubischche, Alt-.

Dubischtsche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubischtsche; also see Dubischche, Neu-; Neu-Dubischche.

Dubischche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischtsche; also see Alt-Dubishche; Dubischtsche, Alt-.

Dubischtsche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubischtsche; also see Dubischche, Neu-; Neu-Dubischche.


Dubeniky, Volhynia-Poland, see Dubeniky. #F 2. No other information available.

Dubeniky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Dubno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. #F 2. No other information available.

Dubokrai-Chutor, Nizhnii Novgorod, see Dubokray-Chutor; also see Chutor, Dubokraii-; Chutor, Dubokray-.

Dubokray-Chutor, Nizhnii Novgorod, Knyaginino. Evangelical; parish: Nizhnii Novgorod. Population: 7 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Dubokraii-; Dubokrai-Chutor; Chutor, Dubokray-.

Dubov, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dubi; also see Dubow.

Dubovaya, (also Dubovka, also Dombovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Dublyanovka: 440 in 1905. Also see Dembovo; Dubovka; Dubowaja.

Dubove, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Domb; also see Dubowe.


Dudnikowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dudnikowo.

Dudnikowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eichenfeld; also see Dubowka.

Dubovo, Kharkiv, see Marienpol; also see Dubowo.

Dubovoy, Volga Republic, see Mariental; also see Dubowoi.


Dubow, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dubov.

Dubowaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubovaya.

Dubowe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dubove.

Dubowez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubovets.

Dubovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dubovka.

Dubowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Dubovka.

Dubowo, Kharkiv, see Dubovo.

Dubowoi, Volga Republic, Krasny-Kut, see Dubovoy.

Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?elenaja; also see Dubrava.


Dubrava, Redkaja, Slavgorod, see Redkaja Dubrava; also see Dubrava, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrava.

Dubrova, Waldkolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrova; also see Dubrowa, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrowa.

Dubrovka, (also Dombrovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 409 in 1904. Also see Dombrovka; Dubrowka.


Dubrowa, Waldkolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrowa; also see Dubrowa, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrowa.

Dubrovka, (also Dombriva), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 409 in 1904. Also see Dombrovka; Dubrowka.


Dubrava, Redkaja, Slavgorod, see Redkaja Dubrava; also see Dubrava, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrava.

Dubrovka, Waldkolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrovka; also see Dubrowa, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrowa.

Duby, (also Dubov), Carpatho-Ukraine, Irshava. Catholic. Fifty-three people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 34 farms on 81 ha. Population: 138 of 148 were Germans in 1910; 128 of 151 were Germans in 1920; 171 of 203 were Germans in 1930. Also see Dubi; Dubow.

Duby, Kharkiv, see Dubeno.

Duby, Krasno, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasno Duby.

Duby, Redke, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Duby; also see Dubi Redke; Redke Dubi.

Dudnikovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgsburg; also see Dudnikovo.

Dudnikovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Dudnikovo.
Dugloshe, Volhynia-Poland, see Dlugoschje; also see Dlugoschie.


Dulibiska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dulibiska; also see Dulibiska, Groß-; Groß-Dulibiska.

Dulibiska, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dulibiska; also see Dulibiska, Groß-; Groß-Dulibiska.

Dummer, Borodatij, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodatij Dummer; also see Borodaty Dummer; Dummer; Borodaty.

Dummer, Borodaty, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodatij Dummer; also see Borodaty Dummer; Dummer, Borodatij.

Dummler, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. No other information available.

Dunaevka, Caucasus, see Dunayevka; also see Dunajewka.

Dunajewka, Caucasus, see Dunayevka; also see Dunaevka.

Dunajewzy, Caucasus, see Dunayevka; also see Dunajewka.

Dunajewzy, Podil'ska, see Dunayivtsi.

Dunayivtsi, Podolia, Ushitsa or Kamenez. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Acreage: 799 dessi. and 19 houses in 1859, or 804 dessi. or 720 dessi. in 1857. Twelve farms and nine families without land. Population: 44 in 1810; 149 people or 21 families on the land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky.

Durlach, (also Goncharsky, also Terny), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna). Founded in 1810 or possibly already in 1804 by 12 families, all from Durlach in Baden, Germany. Until the village was founded, the land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Acreage: 799 dessi. and 19 houses in 1859, or 804 dessi. or 720 dessi. in 1857. Twelve farms and nine families without land. Population: 44 in 1810; 149 people or 21 families on 12 farms in 1848; 198 in 1858; 198 in 1859; 222 in 1864; 110 or 140 in 1905; 109 in 1911; 133 in 1914; 133 in 1915; 133 in 1918; 200 in 1919. Also see Goncharsky; Terny.

Dünkel, Volga Republic, see Dinkel.

Dyevyativirovo, Omsk, see Dyevyatikivka; also see Dyevyativirovo; Djewjatiwirowo.

Dyuwanovka, Odessa, Petroverovsk. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: 428 in 1926. Also see Djuwanovka.


Dyck, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the Eastern shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite.

Dyck-Chutor, Caucasus, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dyck-; Khutor, Dyck-.

Dyck-Khutor, (also Khasanay-Dick, also Dick-Khutor, also Dieck-Khutor), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #14. Founding families from Lviv I and II. The village was named Khasanay-Dick for its Kumyk founder and its German founder Dick. Mennonite. A beautiful lake with many fish was nearby. Also see Chutor, Dyck-; Dick-Khutor; Dieck-Khutor; Dyck-Chutor; Khasanay-Dick; Khutor, Dyck-.

Dziadowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. No other information available.

Dzhahichy, Crimea, see Bos-Dzhaichy; also see Bos-Dshaitshi; Dshaitshi, Bos-.

Dzhailav, (also Frasch), Crimea, Yeypatoriya, Ak-Scheich. #B 2. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Land was bought by two Frasch brothers from Agyar-Dzhirin. Acreage: 1,550 dessi. Population: 14 in 1905; 18 in 1918. Also see Dzhailaw; Frasch.

Dzhakovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Dshakovka.

Dzhambuldy, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 15 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Land was bought by two Frasch brothers from Agyar-Dzhirin. Acreage: 1,550 dessi. Population: 14 in 1905; 45 in 1918; 103 in 1926. Also see Dshambuldy.

Dzhambuldy, Crimea, possibly Simferopol’. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Dshambuldy.


Dzhamen, Yukhary-, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dzhamen; also see Dshamen, Juchari-; Juchari-Dshamen.

Dzhamicly, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Dshamitschi.

Dzhamin, Yukhary-, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dzhamin; also see Dshamin, Juchari-; Juchari-Dshamin.

Dshanbore, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Dshanbore.

Dshangran-Khutor, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Dshangran; Dshangran-Chutor; Khutor, Dshangran-.

Dshangran?, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Dshangran, Neu-; Neu-Dshangran?; Neu-Dzhangran?.

Dzhankoy, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Dzhankoy; also see Alt-Dshankoj; Dshankoj, Alt-.

Dzhankoy-Deutsch, Crimea, see Karlsruhe; also see Deutsch, Dshankoj-; Deutsch, Dshankoj- Deutsch.

Dzhankoy-Khutor, Crimea, Karasubazar. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 25 in 1864; 25 in 1905; 22 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Dshankoj-; Dshankoj-Chutor; Khutor, Dzhankoy-.

Dzhankoy, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Neu-; Neu-Dshankoj.
Dzhankoy, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoj, Otar-; Otar-Dshankoj.

Dzhankoy, (also Dzhau-Kuduk), (also Ablam), Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. North of Akmolinsk. #D 5. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1895. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 112 in 1926. Also see Dshan-Kutuk; Dzhau-Kuduk; Kutuk, Dshan--; Kutuk, Dzhankoy.

Dzhankoy, Crimea, see Ablam; Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dshuma-Ablam.

Dzhankoy, Otar-, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Population: 50 in 1918. Also see Dshelkun.

Dzhankoy, Crimea, see Ablam; Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dshuma-Ablam.

Dzhankoy, Otar-, Crimea, see Ablam; Ablam, Dzhuma-; Dshuma-Ablam.

Dzhankoy, (also Dzhau-Kuduk), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Revolutionaya. North of Akmolinsk. #D 5. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1895. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 112 in 1926. Also see Dshan-Kutuk; Dzhau-Kuduk; Kutuk, Dshan--; Kutuk, Dzhankoy.


Dzhantebe, Crimea, see Meier; also see Dshantebe.


Dzhara-Shekh-Eli, (possibly also Dzhaga-Sheykh-Eli), Crimea. #D 3. Founded in 1888. Mennonite. Also see Dsharaktschi.

Dzhara-Shekh-Eli, Crimea, see Az-Dzharakchi; also see Dzharakchi, Az-.

Dzhara-Shekh-Eli, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. An estate bordering Bulachy. Founding families from Bulachy, Freudental (Christian Frasch) and Taly-Ilak. Also see Dshuma-Ilak; Ilak, Dshuma-; Ilak, Dzhuma-.


Ebenfeld, Ebenfeld, (also Kurt-Ichky), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka.
Ebenfeld, (also No. 6, possibly also Ebental), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek.
Ebenfeld, (also Kaplanovo), Caucasus, Ebenfeld, (also Osornoye), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, see Osernoye.
Eben-Ezer?, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Gnadenfeld; also Eben-Ezer?.
Eben-Ezer, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, Prokhladnyy. #H 4. Founded in 1904 by residents from Styria who had left their village of Emmaus in 1902 because of assaults by mountain tribes, and by residents from other “Cloeter settlements.” Separatist. Can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter.
Population: 210 in 1918. Also see Ezer, Eben-.
Eben-Ezer?, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Gnadenfeld; also see Ezer?, Eben-.
Ebenfeld?, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, see Osornoye.
Ebenfeld, (also No. 11, also Hochfeld), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 120 in 1926; 40 farms. Also see No. 11; Hochfeld.
Ebenfeld, (also Kaplanovo), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #1 4. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkaz. The people were considered the best wheat growers in the area. They were also up-to-date in growing soybeans and were considered the best wheat growers in the area.
Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Kaplanovo.
Ebenfeld, (also No. 6, possibly also Ebental), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #3 3. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 101 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Ebental?.
Ebenfeld, (also Kurt-Ichky), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Near Schottenruh. #D 1. Founded in 1880. Mennonite; parish: Dzhurmen; also Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 602 dessi. Population: approximately 55 in 1911; 55 in 1914; 55 in 1918; 60 in 1919; 191 in 1926. Also see Kurt-Ichky.
Ebenfeld, (also Leckert, also Lekkert), Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih. Founded in 1921. Catholic. Everyday languages: High German and Ukrainian. In 1942, Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: none in 1940; 22 families of 266 without head of household as of 1942. Also see Leckert; Lekkert.
Ebenfeld, (also Rovnopolye), Don, Donets’k, Yanislo, Mayorsk, St. Karmenchik. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 6. Founded in 1887 or possibly as early as 1870, but less likely. Evangelical; parishes: Grunau and Ludwigstal. Acreage: 953 dessi. in 1911. Population: 145 in 1905; 125 in 1912; 125 in 1914; 125 in 1918; 125 in 1919. Planer daughter colony. Also see Rovnopolye.
Ebenfeld, (also Rovnopol), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. North of Taganrog. #D 4. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and later Taganrog-Yeysk. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 35 approximately in 1905; 350 in 1918; 475 in 1926. Also see Rovnopol.
Ebenfeld, (also No. 4, also Brusilovo), Mykolyav, Zagradowka, Kronau. #K 3. Founded in 1869/1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau, and Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. In 1919, zero people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 19 people in 1921/1922, and 5 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 31 (29 men). Acreage: 1,171 or 1,177 dessi. or 2,056 ha in 1918 or 1,085 ha and 47 farms in the work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology. Population: 221 in 1904; 199 in 1911; 202 or 225 in 1914; 263 in 1918; 263 in 1919; 367 in 1941. Fifty-five families or 63 percent without head of household as of 1942. Also see No. 4; Brusilovo.
Ebenfeld, (also No. 6, also Kommunisticheskoye, also Leonidovka), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the right bank of the Arkadak River. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission. Population: 171 in 1926. See also No. 6; Kommunisticheskoye; Leonidovka.
Ebenfeld, (also Glyadensky No. 2), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenska. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, reading room, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) In 1937/1938 all German men here were arrested. Population: 237 in 1926. Also see Glyadensky No. 2.
Ebenfeld, (also No. 2, also Rovnopolya), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908 by families from Orenburg, from South Russia, and from...
the Volga region. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Country school.
Kolkhoz named Karl Marx. Population: 301 in 1926; 301 people and 56 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to
exist. Also see No. 2; Rovnopolya.

Eckheim, (also Komsomol’skoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Kamyshyevkha.

Ebenfeld, (possibly also Kamyshyevkha), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Kamyshyevkha.

Population: 300 in 1905.

Ebenfeld, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Ebenfeld.

Ebenland, (also Kamenka), Odessa, Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Also see Kamenka.

Ebtalat, Caucasus, see Ebenfeld.

Ebtalat, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Evangelical. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 251 in 1926.

Ebtalat, (also Smolennoye), Dniproprotsivov’sk. Population: 30: in 1919. Also see Smolennoye.

Ebtalat, (also Nikolayevka), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, (also Smolennoye), Dnipropetrovs’k. Population: 209 in 1912; 209 in 1914; 209 in 1918; 251 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.

Ebtalat, (also Musdy-Kul, also Muskedul, also Uch. Muskatul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #J 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Also see Musdy-Kul; Muskedul; Uch. Muskatul.

Eck, Alt, Volga Republic, see Alt-Eck.

Eckardt, Volga Republic, see Zürich.

Eckert, Volga Republic, see Zürich.

Eckert-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Eckert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Khutor, Eckert-.

Eckert-Khutor, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Eckert-Chutor; Khutor, Eckert-.

Eckert, Saratsika-, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Eckert, Saratsika-; Sarazika-Eckert.

Eckert, Sarazika-, Bessarabia, see Sarazika-Eckert; also see Eckert, Saratsika-; Sarazika-Eckert.

Eckheim, (also Komsomol’skoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. South of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. Seven parishes with 10,733 Evangelicals and approximately 2,000 Reformed members were part of the Eckheim parish founded in 1865 (as of 1905.) Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 832 in 1857; 1,339 in 1897; 2,137 in 1905; 2,286 possibly in 1905; 2,227 in 1912; 1,545 in 1926. Also see Komsomol’skoye.
Eichenfeld, (also No. 4, also Dubovka), Zaporizhzhya, Iasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1868/1869 by Danzigers from the Khoritza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khoritza. On 26 or 27 October 1919: 81 men and 4 women or a total of 82 people (according to another source), were murdered by Makhno’s gang in one night. Of the male population older than 16, only 2 old men survived. Acreage: 1,874 or 1,884 dessi. Population: 235 in 1911; 235 in 1912; 307 in 1913; 310 in 1914; 310 in 1918; 306 in 1919. Ceased to exist in 1919. Also see No. 4; Dubovka.

Eichenfeld, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Eichenfeld.

Eichenschwah, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northwest of Pallasovka. No other information available.

Eichental, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld.) Founded between 1875 and approximately 1879 by Molocha families. Mennonite.

Eichwald, (also No. 15, also Svyato-Troickoye, also Uritskoye), Mariupol’, Ludwigsfl. Founded in 1823. All 28 founding families were from the Marienburg district, West Prussia. Three families were possibly from the Lawerem district, Bohemia. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Since 1848 deanery and parish for Blumenfeld, Birlatzky-Khutor, Felsenberg, Neuhof, Tiefenort, Tiergart, Yermín, as well as for Mariupol’ Catholics and surrounding Russian and Greek villages until 1860. Heart of Catholic villages in the Planer settlement area. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859, or 1,683 dessi. or 1,809 dessi. Population: 430 in 1858; 430 in 1859; 963 in 1905; 963 in 1910; 528 in 1911; 582 in 1914; 582 in 1918; 720 in 1919; 610 in 1922. Also see No. 15; Svyato-Troickoye; Uritskoye.

Eichwald, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Eichwald.

Eidengut, Mykolayiv, see Eidengut.


Eigendorf, (also Nadeshda, also Nadeydea), Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parishes: Klostitz (as of 1904), and Eigendorf (as of 1939.) Acreage: 4,060 ha. Population: 396 in 1904; 688 in 1939. Also see Nadeshda; Nadeydea.


Eigendorf, (also Vannovskoye, also Vanskovskoye), Caucasian, Armavir, Kraapotkin. #E 2. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parishes: Yeysk and Krasnodar. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Center of the GNR Vannovskoye created in the period between World War I and World War II. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 635 in 1905; 800 in 1918; 1,142 in 1926. Also see Vannovskoye; Vanskovskoye.

Eigendorf, (also Irimashly, also Olginsky, also Yermashly), Caucasian, Azerbaijan (Shamkhor), Annenfeld. One hundred thirty-three verst east of T’bilisi. Near

Mts’khet’a. #I 7. Founded in 1905/1906. Evangelical. Part of the viniculture kolkhoz by the name of Konkordia. Child care learning center, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 615 dessi. Population: approximately 100 and 20 farms in 1913; 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 100 in 1926. Daughter colony of Petrovka and Helenendorf. Also see Irimashly; Olginsky; Yermashly.

Eigendorf, (also Totanay), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, Totonay. Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,775 dessi. Population: 163 in 1905; 227 in 1911; 311 in 1914; 311 in 1918; 358 in 1919; 227 in 1926. Also see Totanay.


Eigendorf, (also Eugenfeld, also Kolonka), Don, Rostov, Alexandrovsky, or Caucasus, Donskoy (Alt-Minsk), Otradovka. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 131 in 1918; 223 in 1926. Also see Eugenfeld; Kolonka.

Eigendorf, Mariupol’, see Maifeld.


Eigendorf, (possibly also No. 1, also No. 9, also Suvorovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Kronau. #C 6. Founded in 1869/1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. In 1919, one person was murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 22 people in 1921/1922 and 28 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 12 men. Acreage: 3,544 dessi. or 3,097 ha in 1918; 1,296 ha in a work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology and 57 farms. Population: 298 in 1911; 330 in 1911; 243 in 1919; 800 between 1941 and 1943. Josefstaler daughter colony. Also see Orlinskoye.

Eigendorf, (possibly also No. 1, also No. 9, also Suvorovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Kronau. #C 6. Founded in 1869/1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. In 1919, one person was murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 22 people in 1921/1922 and 28 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 12 men. Acreage: 3,544 dessi. or 3,097 ha in 1918; 1,296 ha in a work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology and 57 farms. Population: 298 in 1911; 330 in 1911; 243 in 1919; 800 between 1941 and 1943. Josefstaler daughter colony. Also see Orlinskoye.

Eigendorf, (also Volkovo), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern, Antono Kodintsovo. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four
(as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,605 dessi. Population: 350 in 1904; 310 in 1905; 330 in 1911; 275 or 330 in 1914; 350 in 1919; 479 in 1926. Also see Volkovo.

**Eigenfeld**, (also Gut Zakhansky, also Sakhanskyoye, also Volkovo), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Parish. Acreage: 1,530 dessi. Population: 178 in 1904; 166 in 1911; 185 or 190 in 1914; 226 in 1919. Also see Gut Zakhansky; Sakhanskyoye; Volkovo.

**Eigenfeld-Chutor**, Don, see Eigenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Khutor, Eigenfeld-.

**Eigenfeld-Khutor**, Don, Donets’k. Founded in 1871 by families from Michaelstal, Donets’k. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 131 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Eigenfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Eigenfeld-.

**Eigenfeld, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Eigenfeld.

**Eigengrund**, (also Petrovka), Dnipropetrovsk, Nikopol’, Friedensdorf, Novossofieva. On the small river Basavluk. #C 6. Founded in 1866 by families from the Molochna district, especially Durlach, Neu-Montal, Neu-Nassau and Weinau; they were originally from Alsace-Lorraine, Baden, Hesse-Nassau, and Wurttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: Swabian. Language in schools: German until 1918. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Land was bought from the estate owner Lomakovsky, who used it chiefly as a grazing area for his large herd of sheep; a distillery, which was later demolished, was part of the purchase. Acreage: 2,043 dessi.. Population: 404 in 1904; 394 in 1911; 394 in 1914; 394 in 1918; 577 in 1919; 414 approximately in 1940; 383 people in 1942; of those, 54 families without head of household. Also see Petrovka.

**Eigengut**, (also Schimke-Khutor, also Simkhe Catun), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish Eigenheim in 1905 and Andre(y)evka as of 1939. Acreage: 500 ha. Population: approximately 50 in 1905; 56 in 1914; 57 in 1919; 414 approximately in 1940; 383 people in 1942; of those, 54 families without head of household. Also see Petrovka.

**Eigengut**, (also Balabitino, also Eidengut), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Nechayansk. #E 6. Founded by Berezaners in 1860. Catholic; parish: Blumenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 100 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 454 in 1926; 293 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Balabitino; Eidengut.


Ekaterinoslavskaya, see Yekaterinoslavka; also see Jekaterinoslavka.
Ekaterinovka, Bashkortostan, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Bessarabia, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Crimea, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Adamovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Josefstal, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Friesendorf, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Shchorsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Don, Donets’k, Troitsko-Charz., see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Don, Rostov, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Don, Taganrog, Radionovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Kharkiv, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Luhans’k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Odessa, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Omsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Slavgorod, possibly Klyuchy, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.
Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.

Eigental, (also No. 9, also Olgino), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #34. Founded in 1865 or 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: High German. In 1919 one person was murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 16 people each in 1921/1922 and in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 35 (34 men.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,142 dessi. or 2,288 ha in 1918 or 1,114 ha in the work and production team sharing the same goals and ideology and 63 farms. Population: 228 or 291 in 1904; 217 in 1911; 232 in 1914; 232 in 1918; 260 in 1919; 410 approximately in 1940; 341 between 1941 and 1943; 388 or 55 families or 58 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 9; Olgino.
Eigental, (also Novo-Chinnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Possibly founded approximately in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 114 in 1904. Also see Novo-Chinnoye.
Einigkeit, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Cooperative with Boaro. For population figures see Boaro.
Einlage, (also Kichkas), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. On a Dnieper River bend near the edge of Kichkas. Founded in 1789/1790 by 41 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday languages: East Prussian Plattdeutsch, High German, Russian. Language in schools: German until 1917. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,219 dessi. and 99 houses in 1859, or 2,399 dessi.. Population: 702 in 1856; 771 in 1858; 774 in 1859; 715 in 1905; 208 in 1914; 208 in 1918; 600 in 1919; Einlage: 956 and Kichkas 1,207 in 1926; 1,399 approximately in 1940; 1,499 in 1942; of those, 200 families without head of household. Also see Kichkas.
Einlage, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Einlage.
Ekaterinenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinenfeld; also see Jekaterinenfeld.
Ekaterinental, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Jekaterinental.
Ekaterinopol, Chernihiv, see Yekaterinopol; also see Jekaterinopol.
Ekaterinopol, Mariupol’, see Yekaterinopol; also see Jekaterinopol.
Ekaterinoslavskaya, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinoslavskaya; also see Jekaterinoslavskaya.
Ekaterinovka, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Ekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka, Klein; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.
Ekaterinovka, Klein-, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Ekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka, Klein; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.
Ekibasch, Crimea, see Ekibash.
Ekibash, Crimea, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar, Sarabus (possibly also Zarabus), Kambar. Approximately 35 km north of Simferopol'. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Also see Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.)

Acreage: 1,926 dessi. Population: 89 in 1904; 65 in 1914; 65 in 1918; 50 in 1919; 69 in 1926. Also see Ekibasch.

Eki, Esen-, Crimea, see Esen-Eki.

Ekmantz, Odessa, see Straßenveld. Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Staraja-Ekonomija; also see Ekonomya, Staraya-; Staraya-Ekonomya.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Staraja-Ekonomija; also see Ekonomya, Staraya-; Staraya-Ekonomya.

Elanka, Volga Republic, see Yelanka; also see Jelanka.

Elansky No. 3, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 3; also see Jelanski Nr. 3

Elansky No. 4, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 4; also see Jelanski Nr. 4

Elansky No. 5, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 5; also see Jelanski Nr. 5

Elansky No. 6, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 6; also see Jelanski Nr. 6.

Elansky, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky; also see Jelanski.

Elenaya, Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Dubrava Elenaya; also see Dubrava Yelana; Yelana, Dubrava. Elenopoly, Samara, see Yolhynia-Poland, see Ilin.

Elenov, Bereske-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelov; also see Bereske-Yelov; Yelov-Bereske; Bereske-Yelenov; Jelenov-Bereske; Yelenov, Bereske-

Elkery-Ablam, (also Ablam-Elgery, also Elkery-Ablam), Crimea, Simferopol', Yevpatoriya, Ablam. Approximately 40 km north of Simferopol'. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.)

Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 50 in 1904; 75 in 1918; 50 in 1919; 130 in 1926. Also see Ablam-Elgery; Elkery-Ablam.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Bereske-Jelenov; also see Bereske-Yelenov; Yelov-Bereske; Bereske-Yelenov; Jelenov-Bereske; Yelenov, Bereske-

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Chucha, Crimea, see Olhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elgery-Montonaj, (also Ilgery Montonaj), Crimea, Simferopol', see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Elgery-Scheikh-Ely, Crimea, see Dzhara-Sheikh-Eli; also see Dzhara-Sheikh; Sheikh-Eli, Dzhara-.
Elinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagiellinov; also see Elinow.
Elinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Elinov.
Elisabethdorf, (also No. 18, also Elisabethtal, also Yelisavetovka, also Yelisavetpol', Ludvigstal. Approximately 25 km north of Grunau. On the Mokry(y)e Yaly River (Yale.) Founded between 1825 and 1829. Thirty-seven [or 35] founding families: 12 families from the central Rhine region, Baden, in 1825 and five families from the same area in 1827; 11 families from Darmstadt, Rhine-Hesse, in 1826; 3 families from Baden; 2 from Alsace in 1828; and 2 families from Baden in 1829. Evangelical; parish: Ludvigstal. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859, or 2,179 dessi. and 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and six families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 425 in 1858; 407 or 425 in 1859; 398 or 724 in 1905; 724 in 1910; 529 in 1911; 529 in 1914; 529 in 1918; 588 in 1919. Also see No. 18; Elisabethtal; Yelisavetovka; Yelisavetpol'.


Elisabethfeld, (also Staraya-Ekonomya), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Eugenfeld.) Land was acquired from Friedrich Fein. In the end it was inherited by Friedrich von Falz-Fein. Acreage: approximately 5,000 ha. Population: 117 in 1864. Also see Staraya-Ekonomya.

Elisabethgrad, (also Kirovograd), Kherson gouvernement. Parish for Hoffnungstal (Girovka.) Population: Many German residents from colonies in Odessa and the Mykolyiv district. Ukrainian town near Alt-Danzig. Also see Kirovograd.

Elisabethgrad, (also Kirovograd), Kherson gouvernement. Near Alt-Danzig. Parish: Hoffnungstal (Girovka.) Population: Many German residents from colonies in Odessa and the Mykolyiv district. Ukrainian town. Also see Kirovograd.

Elisabethort, (also Yelisavetovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Polono(y)e. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiæhel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 250 in 1904. Also see Yelisavetovka.


Elisabethpol, (also Yelisavetpol'), Volhynia-Ukraine, Puliu. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimital. Population: 236 in 1904. Also see Yelisavetpol'.

Elisabethpol, Yekaterinoslav, Romanovka. Founded in 1884. Mennonite.

Elisabethstal, (also Yelisavetovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1823 by 22 families plus 3 families in the years following; all from Marienburg and Marienwerder in West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Pordenau; also Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,013 dessi. or 25 farms on 1,622 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 334 people or 29 families on 25 farms in 1855; 334 in 1856; 413 in 1860; 415 in 1864; 440 in 1911; 436 in 1913; 423 in 1914; 398 in 1915; 423 in 1918; 434 in 1919; 217 or 365 or 385 in 1926. Also see Yelisavetovka.

Elisabethstal, (also No. 10, also Yelisavetovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)e.ka. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 941 dessi.. Population: 280 in 1918; 217 in 1926. Also see No. 10; Yelisavetovka.


Elisabethtal, Caucasus, Chechnya. Founded in 1880. Separatist. #D 4. Founded by 17 families from Annenfeld, Crimea, who previously had leased land on the Smekalov estate which then became Gnadenburg. Around 1900, it was dissolved because of marauding mountain tribes; another source: ceased to exist in 1917. Then they founded Hoffnungsfeld.

Elisabethtal, (also Asureti), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Asureti. Thirty two km southwest of T'bilisi. #J 6. One thousand meters above sea level. Founded in 1817/1818 by 65 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethstal. Parish for 1,825 Germans founded in 1825 (possibly as of 1905.) Large forests nearby. Viniculture. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven, reading room, club (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,000 or 5,069 dessi. and/or 4,500 dessi. (crown), 300 dessi. (private), 400 dessi. (various). Population: 851 in 1869; 1,619 in 1900; 1,825 Germans approximately in 1905; 2,120 people or 190 families with 72 farms in 1913; 2,128 in 1914; 2,157 in 1918; 1,500 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Asureti.

Elisabethtal, Mariupol', see Elisabethdorf.


Elisavetgrad, Slavgorod, see Yelisavetgrad; also see Jelisawetgrad.

Elisavetin, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Elisavetin; also see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekowo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Elisavetin, Grekovo-, Luhans'k, see Grekovo-Elisavetin; also see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekowo-; Yelisavetin, Grekovo-.

Elisavetinka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetinka; also see Jelisawetinka.

Elisavetinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetinka; also see Jelisawetinka.
Elisavetinskaya, Omsk, see Yelisavetinskaya; also see Jelisawetinskaja.

Elisavetovka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Don, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Mariupol’, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Mykolayiv, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka.

Elisavetovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Eli, Sheykh-, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Sheykh-Eli; also see Eli, Scheich-Ely; Scheich-Ely.

Eli, Sheykh-, Crimea, Feodosiya, see Sheykh-Eli; also see Eli, Scheich-Ely.

Eli, Sobach-, Crimea, see Sobach-Eli; also see Eli, Sobakh; Sobak; Sobakh-Ely.

Eli, Sobakh-, Crimea, see Sobakh-Eli; also see Eli, Sobakh; Sobak; Sobakh-Ely.

Eli, Tschelebi-, Crimea, see Tschelebi-Eli; also see Cheleby-Eli; Eli, Cheleby-Eli.

Eli, Terekly-Scheich-, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Terecky-Shekh; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Sheyk-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Shekh-Eli.

Eli, Terekly-Sheikh-, Crimea, see Terekly-Sheikh-Eli; also see Eli, Terecky-Shekh; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Sheyk-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Sheikh-Eli.

Eli, Tusla-Scheich-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Sheikh; Scheich-Eli, Tusla; Sheyh-Eli, Tusla; Tusla-Sheikh-Eli.

Eli, Tusla-Sheikh-, Crimea, see Tusla-Sheikh-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Sheikh; Scheich-Eli, Tusla; Sheyk-Eli, Tusla; Tusla-Scheich-Eli.

Eli, Ulana-, Crimea, see Ulana-Eli.

Eli, Ulsan-, Crimea, see Ulsan-Eli.

Elizarov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Elizarow.

Elizarow, Volhynia-Poland, see Elizarow.

Elizavethin, Volhynia-Poland, see Elzbiecin.
Elshanka, Volga Republic, see Yelshanka; also see Jelschanka.

Eltok, Kambar-, Crimea, see Kambar-Eltok.

Ely, Anakoj-, Crimea, see Anakoj-Ely; also see Anakoy-Ely; Ely, Anakoy-

Ely, Anakoj-, Crimea, see Anakoj-Ely; also see Anakoj-

Ely, Beschewli-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ely; also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-

Ely, Beschuj-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Beschuj-Ely; Ely, Beschuj-

Ely, Beschuj-, Crime, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Beschuj-Ely; Ely, Beschuj-

Ely, Beshevly-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Beschuj-Ely; Ely, Beshevly-

Ely, Beshevly-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ely; also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beshevly-

Ely, Beshuy-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Beshuy-

Ely, Beshuy-, Crimea, see Beshuy-Ely; also see Beshuy-

Ely, Beschewli-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ely; also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-

Ely, Chel-Keche-, Crimea, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Dzhankoy, Chel-Ketsche, Ketsche-Ely, Ketsche, Dzhankoy, Chel-

Ely, Chokrakly-Sheikh-, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Sheikh-Ely; also see Chokrakly-Sheikh-Ely; Tschokrakly-Ely, Tschokrakly-

Ely, Chokrakly-Sheikh-, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Sheikh-Ely; also see Chokrakly-Sheikh-Ely; Tschokrakly-

Ely, Chokrakly-Sheikh-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Chel-Keche-Ely; Ely, Chel-Keche-

Ely, Dzhil-Kekhel-, Crimea, see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kekhel-

Ely, Dzhil-Kekhel-, Crimea, see Dshil-Kehel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kehel-

Ely, Dzhil-Keche-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy, Dzhil-Keche-Ely; also see Chel-Keche-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy, Dzhil-Keche-

Ely, Dzhil-Keche-, Crimea, see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kekhel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kehel-

Ely, Essence-, Crimea, see Essen-Ely.

Ely, Molla-, Crimea, See Molla-Ely.

Ely, Scheich-, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Scheich-Ely; also see Eli-Sheyk; Sheykho-Ely.

Ely, Scheich-, Crimea, Feodosiya, see Scheich-Ely; also see Eli-Sheyk; Sheykho-Ely.

Ely, Scheich-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Scheich-Ely; also see Eli-Sheyk; Sheykho-Ely.

Ely, Schobach-, Crimea, see Schobach-Ely.

Ely, Temesch-, Crimea, see Temesch-Ely; also see Ely, Temesch-

Ely, Temesch-, Crimea, see Temesch-Ely; also see Ely, Temesch-

Ely, Tschel-Ketsche-, Crimea, see Tschel-Ketsche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche-, Keche-Ely, Chel-

Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-, Crimea, see Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely; also see Chokrakly-Sheyk-Ely; Ely, Chokrakly-Scheich-

Elzbiecin, (also Elizavethin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. East of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Elizavethin.

Emaus, (also Emmaus), Caucasus, North Ossetia. #J 4. Founded in 1888 by 19 families from Styria; some left. Separatist. The village can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. In 1902 the village was abandoned because of marauding mountain tribes. Eben-Ezer was later founded. Another source: Ceased to exist in 1918. Also see Emmaus.

Emetovka, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Emetovka; also see Alt-Emetovka, Alt-

Emetovka, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Emetovka; also see Alt-Emetovka, Alt-

Emilchin-Sergeyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilchin-Sergeyevka; also see Emilchin-Sergeyevka; Serge’evka-Emilchin; Sergejevka, Emiltschin; Sergeyevka-Emilchin.

Emilchin-Sergeyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergeyevka-Emilchin; also see Emilchin-Sergeyevka; Emiltschin-Sergeyevka; Serge’evka-Emilchin; Sergeyevka, Emiltschin.


Emilchinskaya, Andre’evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andre’evka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emiltschinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andrejewka; Emiltschinskaya, Andrejewka.

Emilchinskaya, Andrejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emiltschinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andrejewka; Emiltschinskaya, Andrejewka.

Emilchinskaya, Andrejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emiltschinskaya; Emilchinskaya, Andrejewka; Emiltschinskaya, Andrejewka.

Emilevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilyevka; also see Emiljevka.

Emiliental, (also Emilin), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Emilin.

Emilin, Volhynia-Poland, see Emiliental.

Emilin, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Emilin.

Emilin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Emilin.

Emiljanow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Emilyanov.

Emiljanow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Emilyanov.

Emiljanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilyanovka.

Emiljanowka-Chutor, Caucasus, see Emilyanovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-Chutor, Emiljanowka-Chutor, Emiljanowka-Chutor, Emiljanowka-Chutor.

Emiljanowka-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Emilyanovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-Chutor, Emiljanowka-Chutor.

Emiljewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilyevka; also see Emilevka.

Emilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Emilowka.

Emilovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Also see Emilowka.

Engel-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Chutor, Don, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Chutor, Odessa, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Khutor, (possibly Schorsch, also Vesselyy Kut), Dnipropetrovsk's, Shchorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnipropetrovsk's. Founded in 1883. Catholic. Population: 300 dessi. Also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Khutor, Engel-; Schorsch?; Vesselyy Kut.

Engel-Khutor, Don, Donets's, Barvinkove. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Khutor, (also Isbashka), Odessa, Berezan; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Isbashka; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Khutor, (also Replyakovo), Odessa, Berezan; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Khutor, Engel-; Replyakovo.

Engels, (also Pokrovsk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pokrovsk. Capital of the Volga Republic and administrative headquarters. It had a German national theater since the 1930s. One agricultural college (agronomy and livestock breeding), three pedagogical colleges with four and eight semesters, and one with evening lectures for the working class, two large iron foundries, brickyard and tractor repair shop, bone mill for glue production, college of music with six semesters and trade association with six or eight semesters. Agricultural and medical personnel faculty, both with six semesters. Headquarters of Deutscher Verlag. Population: 4,300 in 1926. Also see Pokrovsk.

Enns-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Enns-Khutor; also see Chutor, Enns-; Khutor, Enns-.

Enns-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. Founded in 1910. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Enns-; Enns-Chutor; Khutor, Enns-.

Ennslen, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor.

Ennslen-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Ennslen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ennslen-; Khutor, Ennslen-.

Ennslen, Gottlob, Bessarabia, see Gottlob Ennslen.

Ennslen-Khutor, (also Faraoni), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1920. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Population: 100 ha. Population: 4 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Ennslen-; Ennslen-Chutor; Faraoni; Khutor, Ennslen-.

Ennslen-Müller-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Ennslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ennslen-Müller-; Khutor, Ennslen-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Ennslen-; Müller-Khutor, Ennslen-.

Ensslen-Negrovo, Bessarabia, see Negrovo-Ensslen; also see Ensslen-Negrovo; Negrovo-Ensslen.

Ensslen-Negrovo, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Negrovo; also see Negrovo-Ensslen; Negrovo-Ensslen.

Entscheidung, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Epaneshnikova, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshnikova; also see Jepaneshnikova.

Epashnikova, Chelyabinsk, see Yepashnikova; also see Jepashnikova.

Epp-Chutor, Caucasus, see Epp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Epp-; Khutor, Epp-.

Epp-Chutor, Omsk, see Epp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Epp-; Khutor, Epp-.

Epp-Khutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Mennonite. #J 3. Also see Epp-Chutor; Khutor, Epp-.

Epp-Khutor, Omsk, see Ivanovka; also see Chutor, Epp-; Epp-Chutor; Khutor, Epp.

Erasmovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Erasmovka.

Erasmovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Erasmovka.

Ereme’evka, Odessa, see Yereme’evka; also see Jereme’evka; Jeremejewka; Yeremeyevka.

Eremetovka, Odessa, see Yeremetovka; also see Jeremetowka.

Eremeyevka, Odessa, see Yeremeyevka; also see Ereme’evka; Jeremejewka; Yeremeyevka.

Ereshinsky, Caucasus, see Yereshinsky; also see Jereshinski.


Eristov, Caucasus, see Eristov.

Erlenbach, (also Baseier), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 650 in 1926. Also see Baseier.

Erlenbach, (also Remennaya), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1852. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 595 in 1857; 1,180 in 1897; 1,320 in 1904; 2,368 possibly in 1905; 2,470 in 1912; 1,390 in 1926. Also see Remennaya.

Ermakovsk, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Jermakowski.

Ermakovsk, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Jermakowski.

Ermashly, Caucasus, see Yermashly; also see Jermaschli.

Ermin, Mariupol’, see Yermin; also see Jermin.

Ernestinendorf, Volga Republic, see Beckerdorf.

Erochin, Caucasus, see Erokhim.

Erochin, Caucasus, see Erokhin.

Erokhim, Caucasus. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. Also see Erochim.

Erokhin, Caucasus, see Yerozhinsk; also see Jeroschink.

Eroshinsk, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Jeroshinsk.

Er, Schechta-, Crimea, see Schechta-Er; also see Er, Shokhta-; Schechta-Er.

Er, Shokhta-, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Shokhta-; Shokhta-Er.

Er, Schechta-, Crimea, see Schechta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Schechta-Er.

Ersch, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Jerchin.

Er, Shokhta-, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Shokhta-; Shokhta-Er.

Er, Shokhta-, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Shokhta-; Shokhta-Er.

Erschow, Volga Republic, see Yershov; also see Jerschow.

Er, Sochta-, Crimea, see Sochta-Er; also see Er, Sokhta-; Sokhta-Er.

Er, Sokhta-, Crimea, see Sokhta-Er; also see Er, Sochta-; Sochta-Er.

Erusalenka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yerusalemka; also see Jerusalenka.

Eruslan, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Eruslan; also see Jeruslan-Station; Station-Jeruslan; Station-Yeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.

Erwinsdorf, (also Nodoye Selo, also Nove Selo, also Szuszkovufalu), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Catholic. In 1856, arrival of more Germans. Thirty people or families stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 22 farms on 31 ha. Population: 107 of 113 were Germans in 1910; 122 of 127 were Germans in 1920; 148 of 163 were Germans in 1930. Also see Nodoye Selo; Novo Selo; Szuszkovufalu.

Erzyce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyce; also see Jerzyce.

Erzyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyn; also see Jerzyn.

Eschental, (also Berestovka), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld and later Taganrog. Population: 50 approximately in 1905; 50 in 1918. Also see Berestovka.

Esen-Bak-Ishun, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ishun; also see Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Ischun, Esen-Bak-; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.

Esen-Bak-Ishun, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ishun; also see Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Ischun, Esen-Bak-; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.

Esen-Eki, Crimea, see Esen-Ely; also see Eki, Esen-.


Esionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yesionovka; also see Jesionovka.

Esionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yesionovka; also see Jesionovka.

Eski-Koj, Crimea, see Esky-Koy; also see Koj, Eski-; Koy, Esky-.
Esky-Koy, Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 35 in 1864. Also see Eski-Koy; Koj, Eski-; Koy, Esky-

Essen-Ely, Crimea, see Essen-Ely; also see Ely, Essen-

Essig-Chutor, Odessa, see Essig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Essig-; Khutor, Essig-

Essig-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Essig-; Khutor, Essig-

Esslinger, (also Adamovka), Odessa, Berezan. North of Nikola(y)evka II. Also see Adamovka.

Esslinger, Odessa, Berezan. Northeast of Nikola(y)evka II. Evangelical.

Esslinger-Chutor, Odessa, see Esslinger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Esslinger-; Khutor, Esslinger-

Esslinger-Khutor, (also Nikolayevka), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Esslinger-; Esslinger-Chutor; Khutor, Esslinger-; Nikola(y)evka.

Esthen, Caucasus, see Lindau.

Estlan, (Estonskoye), Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kulunda.) It was possibly a predominantly Estonian village until 1941. Volga Germans were later deported to Estlan. Population: 121 or 304 or were all Germans in 1925 (numbers for the village soviet Estlan which possibly consisted of several villages; 68 or 54 or were all Germans with 29 farms in 1988. Also see Estonskoye.

Esto-Chaginsk, Caucasus, see Esto-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Esto-; Khaginsk, Esto-


Estonskoe, Slavgorod, see Estonskoye; also see Estonskoje.

Estonskoje, Slavgorod, see Estonskoye; also see Estonskoje.

Estonskoye, Slavgorod, see Estlan; also see Estonskoe; Estonskoje.

Etiup, Petersburg, see Etup.

Etzel-Chutor, Orenburg, see Etzel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Etzel-; Khutor, Etzel-

Etzel-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers allegedly from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 30 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Etzel-; Etzel-Khutor; Khutor, Etzel-


Eugenevka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Eugenevka

Eugenfeld, Don, see Eigenfeld

Egenfeld, (also Andrianovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 50 km north of Millerovo. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Also see Adrianovka.

Egenfeld, Volynia-Ukraine, (Mädchen-Progymnasium.) Acreage: 2,435 dessi. and 40 houses in 1959, or 2,400 dessi. or 2,492 dessi. Forty farms in 1857. Population: 375 in 1858; 375 in 1859; 420 in 1864; 399 or 507 in 1905; 444 in 1911; 530 in 1914; 570 in 1915; 530 in 1918; 500 in 1919. Prischib daughter colony. Also see Eichenfeld; Grafkisselyevo; Kiselevo; also Novyy-Nummer.

Eugenheim, Caucasus, see Eigenheim.

Evelinov, (also Volkovnia), Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Ewelinow; Volkovniya.

Evgenyevka, Caucasus, see Yegenyevka; also see Evgenevka, Zaporizhzhya, Pripisnoye. Founded in 1826. See Yegenyevka.

Evgenyevka, Odessa, see Yegeyevka; also see Yegenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenyevka.

Evgenyevka, Volynia-Poland, see Yegeyevka; also see Evgenevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegeyevka.

Evgenyevka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Yegeyevka; also see Evgenevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegeyevka.

Evgenyevka, Odessa, see Yegeyevka; also see Evgenevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegeyevka.


Evstavevo, Slavgorod, see Yevstavevo; also see Evstavjevvo; Jewishstevwo; Yevstavjevvo.

Evstavjevvo; Jewstefjewo; Yevstavjevvo.

Ewellinow, Volynia-Poland, see Evelinov.

Evin, Volynia-Poland, see Evin.

Ezer, Eben- Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Eben-Ezer.

Ezer?, Eben-, Caucasas, Stepnoye, see Eben-Ezer?.

Ezierungy, Volynia-Poland, see Yezierungy; also Jeziierungy.

Ezierungy, Volynia-Poland, see Yezierungy; also Jeziierungy.

Eziersky, Volynia-Poland, see Yeziersky; Maydan; also see Jeziierski Majdan; Majdan, Jeziierski; Maydan, Eziersky; Maydan, Yeziersky.

F

Faas-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Khutor, Faas-.

Faas-Chutor, Odessa, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Khutor, Faas-.


Faas-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1892. Evangelical. Population: 41 in 1911. Also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor; Khutor, Faas-.

Fabrikermwiese, (also Pryipisnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1826. Mennonite; parish: Schönewald. Agricultural machinery factory of Jacob Rempenning. Acreage: possibly 3,000 dessi. and 10 houses in 1859, or 310 dessi. Population: 68 in 1864; 49 in 1919; 217 or 323 in 1926. Also see Pripisnoye.

Fahlmann-Chutor, Caucasus, see Fahlmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fahlmann-; Khutor, Fahlmann-.

Fahlmann-Khutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Also see Chutor, Fahlmann-; Fahlmann-Chutor; Khutor, Fahlmann-.

Fahne, Rote, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rote Fahne.

Fahne, Rote, Don, see Rote Fahne.

Fahne, Rote, Mykolayiv, see Rote Fahne.

Faiser, Volga Republic, see Pfeiffer.

Falmische, Volynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Falmitsche.

Falkov, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Falkow.

Falkowschtschizna, Volynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Falkowschtschizna.

Falkow, Volynia-Poland, also see Falkow.

Falkowschtschizna, Volynia-Poland, see Falkowschtschizna.

Falmitsche, Volynia-Poland, see Falmitsche.

Falz-Fein, (also Chirik), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 30 km northwest of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Evangelical. Possibly the village where Johann Fein began his very successful sheep farming. According to one source, he belonged to the lower ranking aristocracy in Wurttemberg and had to flee in the 1790’s because he had shot his army commander. First he went to the Volga region, then to the Crimea. Another source states that Fein was a Swabian vintner by choice who had injured his lieutenant with his bayonet and immediately fled to the Crimea. He had married a Elisabeth Pfalz and for his service had received the Czar’s permission for a hyphenated name, like Russian noblemen. His son and grandson, both named Friedrich, are considered the founders of Askaniya Nova; see Askaniya Nova and Fein. Also see Chirik; Fein, Falz-.

Falz-Fein, Mykolayiv. North of Schwedenkolonien. #J 9. Evangelical. Daughter colony. Also see Fein, Falz-.

Falz-Fein, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Freidorf; also see Fein, Falz-.

Faraoni, Bessarabia, see Essnlen-Khutor.

Farforovka, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf; also see Farforovka.

Farforovoy, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf; also see Farforovoi.

Farforowka, Petersburg, see Farforovka.

Farforowoi, Petersburg, see Farforovoi.

Farn, Landwirtschaftliche, Kazakhstan, see Landwirtschaftliche Farm.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farschnaw.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farschnaw.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farschnaw.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farschnaw.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farschnaw.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Farschnaw.

Fassowaja Rudnja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassovaya Rudnja; also see Rudnja, Fassowaja; Rudnya, Fassovaya.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya, see Prinzelfeld; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Friedrichstal; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mykolayiv, see Rosalienfeld; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Odessa, see Freidorf; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’; #C 1. Mennonite. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Approximately 70 km southwest of Omsk. #D 1. Catholic. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 300 in 1926. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Starobelsk, Novo-Aidarsk. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorowka, Neu.

Fedorovka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fritzendorf; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhrin; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Theodorovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zhytomyr. #E 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 355 in 1904. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. South of Emilchin. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 75 in 1904. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.


Fedorovka, Kazahstan, see Fyodotovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka-Khutor, Luhans’k, see Bauernheim; also see Chutor, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka; Fedorowka-Chutor; Fjodorowka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowka-; Khutor, Fjodorowka-.

Fedorovka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorowka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorowka; Neu-Fjodorowka; Neu-Fyodorowka.
Fedorowka, Novo-, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Nowo-; Fjodorovka, Nowo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Nowo-Fedorowka; Nowo-Fjodorowka.

Fedorovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovsk-; Chutor, Fjodorovsk-; Fedorovsk-Chutor; Fjodorovsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fedorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsky; also see Fedorowski; Fyodorowski.

Fedorowka, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Don, Donets’k, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Kazakhstan, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Kharkiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Mykolayiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Odessa, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Orenburg, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Starobelsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volga Republic, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka?, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fedorovka?; also see Fjodorovka?; Fyodorovka?.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka-Chutor, Luhans’k, see Fedorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovsk-; Chutor, Fjodorovsk-; Fjodorovsk-Chutor; Fyodorovsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fedorowka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fjodorovka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka; Neu-Fjodorowka.

Fedorowka, Novo-, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fjodorovka, Novo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Novo-Fedorovka; Nowo-Fedorovka.

Fedorowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovsk-; Chutor, Fjodorovsk-; Fyodorovsk-Chutor; Fyodorovsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-.

Fedorowski, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsky; also see Fyodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Kazakhstan, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Kharkiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Luhans’k, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Alexanderovskaya, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mykolayiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Odessa, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Orenburg, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Starobelsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volga Republic, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka?, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fedorovka?; also see Fjodorovka?; Fyodorovka?.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fein-Chutor, Gustav-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Chutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-; Fjodorovka, Gustav-; Gustav-Fein-Khutor; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-.

Fein, Falz-, Crimea, see Falz-Fein.

Fein, Falz-, Mykolayiv, see Falz-Fein.

Fein, Falz-, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Falz-Fein.

Fein-Khutor, Gustav-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-; Fjodorovka, Gustav-; Gustav-Fein-Chutor; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-.

Feist-Chutor, Don, see Feist-Khutor; also see Chutor, Feist-; Khutor, Feist-.

Feist-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Yanisol. North of the Grunau colonies. #A 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Feist-; Feist-Chutor; Khutor, Feist-.

Feld, Marizer, Volga Republic, see Marizer Feld.

Felsenbach, (also Mariapol), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Borsenko, Novososievka. Near Novo-Nikola(y) evka. #C 6. Founded in 1864 or 1866. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,007 dessi. Population: 249 in 1911; 249 in 1914; 249 in 1918; 387 in 1919; 340 approximately in 1940; 301 between 1941 and 1943; 327 in 1942, of those, 42 families without heads of household. Also see Mariapol.

Felsenbach, (also Felsental, also Solntsevo), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Founded in 1878. Catholic; parish: Grünatal, and also Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. in 1911. Population: 200 in 1912; 200 in 1918. Planer daughter colony. Also see Felsenbach; Solntsevo.

Felsenberg?, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin.


Felsenbrunn, (also Agyar-Dzhiren), Crimea, Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,864 dessi.. Population: 58 in 1918. Former Tartar village. Also see Agyar-Dzhiren.

Felsenburg?, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin.

Felsenburg, (also Velidarovka, also Velikodarovka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 3. Founded by Berezaners in 1860. Catholic; parish: Christina. Acreage: 3,200 dessi. Population: 320 in 1871; 360 in 1879; 427 between 1880 and 1883; 427 in 1885; 360 in 1897; 360 in 1918; 360 in 1919; 427 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Velidarovka; Velikodarovka.

Felsenburg, (possibly also Kalinovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded approximately in 1880. Also see Kalinovka?.

Felsengut, (also Sukhanovo), Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Apostolovo, Mikhailovka. #B 6. Founded in 1883 or 1886. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 164 in 1904; 169 in 1911; 183 or 209 in 1914; 209 in 1918; 186 in 1919; 146 approximately in 1940; 23 families of 135 without head of household in 1942. Also see Sukhanovo.

Felsental, Don, see Felsenbach.


Felsental, (Solntsevo), Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. One of the first German villages in the area. Land was leased. Population: 500 in 1904. Also see Solntsevo.

Felsental, (also Reimer), Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k. Population: 21 in 1864. Also see Reimer.

Felsental, (also Skalisty), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1820. Estate bought by David Reimer. The village name is derived from the granite formations which permeate this valley. Mennonite. Model fruit plantations. Acreage: 370 dessi. and 5 houses in 1858. Population: 7 in 1919. Also see Skalisty.

Felsögereben, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Rechendorf.

Felsökerepez, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn.

Fedoasia, Crimea, see Fedosiya.

Fedoasiya, Crimea, see Herzenberg; also see Feodosia.

Ferdinand I, Regele, Bessarabia, see Regele Ferdinand I.

Ferdynandov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Ferdynandow.

Ferdynandow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ferdynandow.

Fere-Champenoise I, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft; also see Champenoise I, Fere-.

Fere-Champenoise II, Bessarabia, see Neu-Elft; also see Champenoise II, Fere-.

Ferma, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Gorniki. No other information available.


Fernheim, (also No. 54, also Yekaterinoslavskaya), Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kazakhstan.) Forty-five kilometers southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded in 1908 or 1911 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Gradenal. Agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Due to a regional reorganization in the 1920s, the village fell to Kazakhstan. 38 farms. Population: 115 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see No. 54; Yekaterinoslavskaya.

Fersampenuaz-Mare, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft; also see Mare, Fersampenuaz-.

Fersampenuaz Mic, Bessarabia, see Neu-Elft; also see Mic, Fersampenuaz.

Festerovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Elsaß. Also see Festerovka.

Festerovka, Odessa, see Festerovka.

Feuer, Crimea, see Otesh.

Fidlerova, Don, see Hubenfeld; also see Fidlerowka.

Fidlerovo, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. Evangelical. Also see Fidlerowo.

Fidlerowka, Don, see Fidlerowka.

Fidlerowo, Don, see Fidlerowo.

Fiki, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz.

Filonovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Filonsdorf; also see Filonovka.

Filonowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Filonovka.

Fink, Volga Republic, see Annenfeld-Fink.
Fink, Volga Republic, see Blumenheim.
Fink, Volga Republic, see Neudorf-Fink.
Fink, (also Bock, also Fink und Bock, also Yablonya), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Approximately 30 km north of Fedorovka. Catholic. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Bock; Fink und Bock; Yablonya.
Fink, Annenfeld-, Volga Republic, see Annenfeld-Fink.
Finkenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.
Fink, Neudorf-, Volga Republic, see Neudorf-Fink.
Fink, S. A., Volga Republic, see S. A. Fink.
Fink und Bock, Volga Republic, see Fink; also see Bock, Fink und; Bock und Fink.
Fischau, (also No. 4, also Rovnopolye), also Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 by 22 families from Dantzig, Elbingen, and the Tiefenhof districts in Prussia. Menoniten; parish: Lichtenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,630 dessi. and 51 houses on 1,430 dessi. and 11 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 326 people or 34 families on 22 farms in 1855; 326 in 1856; 344 in 1858; 344 in 1859; 327 in 1860; 363 in 1864; 464 in 1905; 477 in 1914; 470 in 1915; 477 in 1918; 120 in 1919; 323 or 436 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 4; Rovnopolie.
Fischer, (also Telausa, also Telayse, also Telyausa, also Thelausa), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1765. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y) e. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1772; 1,306 in 1857; 1,921 in 1897; 2,631 in 1904; 2,878 possibly in 1905; 2,987 in 1912; 1,800 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Telausa; Telayse; Telyausa; Thelausa.
Fischer-Chutor, Caucasus, see Fischer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-.
Fischer-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-; Fischer-Chutor; Khutor, Fischer-.
Fischer-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 80 km southwest of Melitopol’. Evangelical; parish; Eugenfeld. Also see Chutor, Fischer-; Fischer-Chutor; Khutor, Fischer-.
Fischersdorf, (also Krasnoarmeysk, also Nemcy, also Rübarsk, also Rybalsk), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. #E 4. Founded in 1791 or possibly in 1779 or possibly as early as 1783. Forty-three founding families: 26 from Prussia and 17 from Wurttemberg. Twenty-six Josefstal families settled here. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal, and also Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Twenty-two German villages and khutors with 2,535 Germans were part of the Josefstal-Fischersdorf parish founded in 1789 (as of 1905.) Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stump’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,590 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,256 dessi., or 35 farms on 1,156 dessi. and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 463 in 1858; 483 in 1859; 370 or 627 in 1905; 862 in 1911; 808 in 1914; 808 in 1918; 820 in 1919; 598 in 1926; 781 approximately in 1940; 708 in 1942, of those, 214 families without a head of household. Also see Krasnoarmeysk; Nemcy; Rübarsk; Rybalsk.
Fischno, Volhynia-Poland, see Fishno.
Fishno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. North of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Fischno.
Fix, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix.
Fix, Köhler-Strauß-, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauss; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauß-Fix, Köhler.
Fix, Köhler-Strauss-, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauss-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß-; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauß-Fix, Köhler.
F. J. Keller-Chutor, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
F. J. Keller-Khutor, Odessa, see Glitzricher Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
Fjedotowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Fyedotovskoye; also see Fedotovskoe.
Fjedorowska, Crimea, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
Fjedorowska, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
Fjedorowa, Don, Donets’k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
Fjedorowa, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
Fjedorowa, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
Fjedorowa, Kazakhstan, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.
Fjodorowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Kharkiv, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Luhans’k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mariupol’, Alexandrovka, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mykolayiv, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Odessa, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Omsk, Starobelsk, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Omsk, Kormilovsk. #E 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 302 or 362 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Khutor, Flemmer-.

Flemmer-Chutor, Omsk, see Flemmer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Khutor, Flemmer-.

Flemmer-Khutor, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Fleischhauer-Chutor; Khutor, Fleischhauer-.

Fleischhauer-Chutor, Don, see Fleischhauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fleischhauer-; Khutor, Fleischhauer-.

Fleischhauer-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’k. #D 6. Founded in 1902. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Fleischhauer-; Fleischhauer-Chutor; Khutor, Fleischhauer-.

Fondukly?, Nizhnye, Crimea, see Nishnije Fondukly?; also see Fondukly?, Nizhne; Fondukly?, Nizhnye Fondukly?.

Florjanow, Volhynia-Poland, see Florjanov.


Florowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Florovka.

Florjanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Florjanow.


Fondu-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Fondy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Khutor, Fondy-.

Fondy-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Fondy-Chutor; Khutor, Fondy-.

Fondu-, Nizhnye, Crimea, see Nishnije Fondu-.; also see Fondu-, Nizhnije; Nizhnje Fondu-; Nizhnje Fondu-; Nizhnije Fondu-.

Fondu-, Nizhnije, Crimea, see Nizhnije Fondu-.; also see Fondu-, Nizhnije; Nizhnje Fondu-; Nizhnije Fondu-; Nizhnije Fondu-.

Fondu-, Nizhnje, Crimea, see Nizhnje Fondu-.; also see Fondu-, Nizhnije; Nizhnje Fondu-; Nizhnije Fondu-; Nizhnije Fondu-.

Fondu-, Nizhnije Fondu-.; also see Fondu-, Nizhnije; Nizhnje Fondu-.; Nizhnije Fondu-.; Nizhnije Fondu-.
Fontal, Groß-, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal; also see Fontal, Gross-; Gross-Fontal.

Fontal, Gross-, Odessa, see Gross-Fontal; also see Fontal, Groß-; Groß-Fontal.

Fontan, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal.

Fontan, Groß-, Odessa, see Groß-Fontan; also see Fontan, Groß-; Groß-Fontan.

Fontan, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Fontan; Klein-Fontal.

Fontan, Mali-, Odessa, see Mali-Fontan; also see Fontan, Mali-; Mali-Fontan.

Fontan, Mali-, Odessa, see Maly-Fontan; also see Fontan, Mali-; Mali-Fontan.

Fontan, Vely-, Odessa, see Vely-Fontan; also see Fontan, Weli-; Weli-Fontan; Gross-Fontal; Fontal-Gross.

Fontenthal, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal.

Francischkowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Francischkovka.

Francischkowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Francischkowka.

Francuszow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Francuszow.

Francuzy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Francuzow.

Frank, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Evangelical.

Frank, (also Medveditsky-Krestovsky Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #A 4. Founded in 1767. Evangelical; parish: Frank. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades five to nine, library, two clubs (as of 1926.) Population: 525 in 1772; 4,620 in 1857; 5,080 in 1897; 5,454 approximately in 1905; 11,700 possibly in 1905; 1,000 in 1912; 1,103 in 1926.

Frankfurter, Volhynia-Poland, see Frankfurt.

Frankfurter, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. No other information available.

Frankovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Frankovka.

Frankreich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.

Frankreich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 northwest of Pallasovka on affordable crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 749 in 1897; 896 in 1904; 1,006 possibly in 1905; 1,000 in 1912; 1,103 in 1926.

Frankovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche.

Frankreich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 northwest of Pallasovka on affordable crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 749 in 1897; 896 in 1904; 1,006 possibly in 1905; 1,000 in 1912; 1,103 in 1926.

Frankovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche.

Frankreich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 northwest of Pallasovka on affordable crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 749 in 1897; 896 in 1904; 1,006 possibly in 1905; 1,000 in 1912; 1,103 in 1926.

Frankovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche.

Frankreich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 northwest of Pallasovka on affordable crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 749 in 1897; 896 in 1904; 1,006 possibly in 1905; 1,000 in 1912; 1,103 in 1926.

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Frankreich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 northwest of Pallasovka on affordable crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 749 in 1897; 896 in 1904; 1,006 possibly in 1905; 1,000 in 1912; 1,103 in 1926.
families arrived from Alsace and Rhineland-Palatinate. These Lutheran founders either died or moved. Catholic; parish: Franzfeld. Catholics from the 18-km-distant Ackermann were part of this parish possibly founded in 1853. In 1859, possibly rebuilt by Catholics from Kula and Temesvar, Hungary, Landau and Louterbourg, Alsace. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,110 dessi. and 89 houses in 1859, or 2,327 dessi. Population: 361 in 1825; 650 in 1852; 789 in 1858; 789 in 1859; 803 or 924 with 130 houses in 1905; 665 in 1911; 690 in 1914; 690 in 1919; 702 in 1926; 1,013 in 1943. Also see Karagoly; Mikhailovka; Nadlimanskoye.

Franzfeld, (also No. 2, also Varvarovka), Zaporizhzhya, Iasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1868/1869 by Khoritza families; allegedly, originally they were all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khoritza. Everyday language: Danzig Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Between 1917 and 1920 the village suffered heavy losses as a result of the revolution. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,900 dessi. Population: 309 in 1911; 480 in 1914; 480 in 1918; 466 in 1919; 430 in 1926; 630 approximately in 1940; 583 in 1942; of those, 53 families without a head of household. Also see No. 2; Varvarovka.


Franz-Khutor, Odessa, see Fischer-Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franz-; Franz-Chutor; Khutor, Franz-.

Franz-Khutor, Fischer-, Odessa, see Fischer-Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-; Fischer-Chutor; Khutor, Fischer-.

Franzosen, (also Rossohys), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamena. #B 5. Founded in 1765 as private colony of director de Boffe. Evangelical; parish: Grimm; and possibly also Catholic. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) The French, who had originally settled here, moved to Russian towns. Germans possibly from Arkain, Cherbakovka, Döhnhof, Holstein, Messer, and Stephan took over their sites. Population: 160 in 1765; 160 in 1772; 1,435 in 1857; 1,641 in 1897; 2,768 approximately in 1905; 2,923 possibly in 1905; 3,055 in 1912; 1,860 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Rossohys.

Franztal, (also Bashantovka, also Pshukhovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 23 families from Przechowka, district of Schwez, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Rudnerweide. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,663 dessi. and 40 houses in 1859, or 1,862 dessi. or 1,892 dessi. or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 9 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 344 or 35 families on 24 farms in 855; 344 in 1856; 356 in 1858; 356 in 1859; 409 in 1860; 424 in 1864; 407 in 1905; 457 in 1911; 429 in 1914; 430 in 1915; 429 in 1918; 959 in 1919; 419 or 435 in 1926. Also see Bashtanovka; Pshukhovka.

Franzusy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. West of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Closed to exist prior to 1928.

Frasch, Crimea, see Dzhailav.

Fraudorf, Mariupol’, Ludwingstal. No other information available.

Freiberg, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical.

Freiberg, (also Kagarlyk-Khutor, also Kataryk), Odessa, Kuchurgnan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1925. Catholic; parish: Freudental. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 91 in 1905; 157 in 1926. Also see Kagarlyk-Khutor; Kataryk.

Freidorf, (also Falz-Fein), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Also see Falz-Fein.


Freidorf, (also Fedorovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Kalinovka, Poyatovka. #J 5. Founded in 1888 on its own land by families mainly from Großbieletal. Catholic; parish: Ponjatowka/Ponyatovk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,108 dessi. Population: 315 in 1905; 355 in 1914; 348 in 1918; 348 in 1919; 415 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka. Today Balkove

Freidorf, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. Southeast of Kolb. No other information available.

Freidorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.


Freierde, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. No other information available.


Freifeld, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites lived here possibly as model farmers.

Freisheit, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Freiland, (also Chubovka, also Schützen-Khutor, also Shimanovka), Odessa, Petroverovsk. Catholic. Also see Chubovka; Schützen-Khutor; Shimanovka.
Freileben, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical.

Freileben, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Friesendorf. Jewish. Possibly Mennonites also lived here as model farmers.

Freileben, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Jewish. Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Possibly Mennonites lived also here as model farmers.

Frelidow, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Frelidow.

Fremen, (also Frösenheim), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukus, Am Trakt. Founded between 1856 and 1859 or in 1861. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1826.) Population: 103 in 1897; 103 possibly in 1905; 130 in 1912; 127 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Fremenheim.

Frestental, (also Frösenthal), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. Founded in 1848/1849 by 45 families from Reinhardt. Evangelical; parish: Frestental, and also Mennonite. Four parishes with 4,378 baptized members were part of the Frestental parish (as of 1905.) Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades one to seven, orphanage, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1923, Emanuel Quiring (1888-1937) born here, was elected first secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine. Population: 443 in 1857; 888 in 1897; 1,239 in 1905; 1,160 possibly in 1905; 1,312 in 1912; 768 in 1926. Also see Frösenheim.

Freudenberg, (also Katzalabova, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Zebrikova.) Founded in 1927. Catholic and Evangelical. Also see Katzalabova.


Freudenfeld, Caucasus, see Freudental.

Freudenfeld, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach.

Freudental, (also Freudenberg, also Ostrakhovka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Tamatsa-Tyube. Founded families from Bessarabia. Evangelical. Businesses, trade, steam mill. More than 100 farms. Population: 500 in 1926. Also see Freudenfeld; Ostrakhovka.


Freudental, (also Abas-Tuman, also Abus-Tuman, also Jammertal), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Sagarejo. Three km east of Marienfeld and Petersdorf. Founded approximately in 1865. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 195 in 1918. Also see Logen-Khutor.

Freudental, (also Looke-Khutor, also Lukovka), Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. At first leased and then purchased approximately in 1870. One of the first German villages in the area. Population: 195 in 1904. Also see Looke-Khutor; Lukovka.

Freudental-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Gornostayovka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Catholic.

Freudental, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental.

Freudental-Khutor, (also Beresovka-Khutor), Odessa, Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Beresovka-Khutor.

Freudental-Khutor, (also Mironoye, also Nikolayevskoye), Odessa, Großliebental, rayon Chervono-Povstansh, Nikola’y evsko(y)e. Founded between 1805/1806 and 1807. In 1806 36 families and in 1807 42 families came from Hungary. Evangelical; parish: Freudental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) At first 5,830 dessi. or 75 dessi. per settler, later reduced to 49 dessi. per settler after a complaint by Großliebentalsers. [Note: Freudental family records included Evangelical families living in Franzfeld, Odessa.] Acreage: 3,829 dessi. and 162 houses in 1859. Population: 785 in 1825; 1,392 in 1858; 38 in 1904; 141 in 1905; 141 in 1910; 1,790 in 1914; 1,414 in 1919; 1,414 in 1926. Also see Mironoye; Nikolayevskoye.

Freudental-Chutor, Odessa, see Freudental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Freudental-. Khutor, Freudental-.
Freudental, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Freudental.
Freudental, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental.
Frick-Chutor, Volgograd, see Frick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frick-; Khutor, Frick-.
Also see Chutor, Frick-; Frick-Chutor; Khutor, Frick-.
Fridesove, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Friedrichsdorf; also see Fridesowe.
Friedenfeld, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Fridesove.
Friedenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. #D 6. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenstau. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,240 in 1897; 1,802 in 1904; 1,904 possibly in 1905; 2,298 in 1912; 1,288 in 1926.
Friedensdorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #F 6. Evangelical.
Friedensdorf, (also Silovka, also Zillekovka, also Zillinka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 164 in 1919; 318 in 1926. Also see Silovka; Zillekovka; Zillinka.
Friedensdorf, (also Sofievka), Slavgorod, Znamenka. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. Founded in 1926 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 26 possibly in 1926. Also see Sofievka.
Friedensdorf, (also Berichik, also Bernchik), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. In 1899 founding a hospital and hospital for incurables; cases per year: 250 hospitalized patients and 15,000 outpatients. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 253 in 1857; 1,591 in 1897; 2,568 in 1905; 2,679 possibly in 1905; 2,915 in 1912; 1,813 in 1926. Also see Berichik; Bernchik.
Friedensdorf, (also Mestyukova, also Tersanka, also, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y) e. Founded in 1861/1862. Evangelical; parish: Friedensfeld. Three thousand five hundred baptized members were part of the Friedensfeld parish founded in 1890 (as of 1904.) School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,271 dessi. Population: 423 in 1904; 229 in 1914; 229 in 1918; 306 in 1919; 411 in 1926. Also see Mestyukova; Tersanka.
Friedensfeld, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Friedenfeld.
Friedensfeld, Klein-, Volga Republic, see Klein-Friedenfeld.
Friedensfeld, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Friedenfeld.
Friedenheim, (also Bilayevka), Mykolayiv, Berislav, Varvarovsk (Schwedenkolonien.) #K 6. Founded in 1927/1928. Catholic. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 740 dessi. Population: 176 approximately in 1940; 216 between 1941 and 1943; 167 in 1942; of those, 23 families without head of household. Also see Bilayevka.
Friedenheim, (also Vygody-Deutsch), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Nikola(y)evsko(y)e. Founded on its own land in 1876 by families from Freudental, Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Freudental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,363 dessi. Population: approximately 313 in 1905; 470 in 1911; 509 in 1914; 376 in 1919; 382 in 1926. Also see Vygody-Deutsch.
Friedenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Mennonite.
Friedenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Evangelical.
Friedensburg, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Friedensburg.
Friedensburg, (also Hartfeld, also Rakosy), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Near Schönau and Fischau. Founded by Volhynian families in 1928 or possibly as early as 1926. Evangelical. On 14 September 1943 emigration to the Wartheland. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Also see Hartfeld; Rakosy.
Friedensdorf, Caucasus. No other information available.
Friedensdorf, (also Lubanka, also Lubin, also Lubyanka, also Tsaregol), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #E 6. Founded in 1872. Catholic; parish: Worms, and Evangelical. Population: 77 in 1918; 116 in 1926. Also see Lubanka; Lubin; Lubyanka; Tsaregol.
Friedensdorf, (also Mikhailovka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 3. Founded by Berezaners in 1830. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: possibly Christina. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 204 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Mikhailovka.
Friedensdorf, (also Mirmaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Baranovka. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Schönau and Fischau. Founded by Volhynian families in 1928 or possibly as early as 1926. Evangelical. On 14 September 1943 emigration to the Wartheland. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Also see Schönau; Fischau.
Friedensdorf, (also Kornilovka, also Krivoy Numer), Zaporizhzhya, Molochina (Gnadenfeld.) On the left Begim-Chokrak River bank. Founded in 1824 by these families: 16 in 1824; 14 in 1825; from Schwez 8, Marienburg 7, city of Graudenz 1, Friedberg near Frankfurt on the Oder River 2, from the Khortitz district 3, and Molochina district 2. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 2,295 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 341 people or 32 families on 30 farms in 1855; 341 in 1856; 372 in 1858; 372 in 1859; 379 in 1860; 392 in 1864; 365 in 1905; 431 in 1911; 416 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 416 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 436 in 1926. Also see Kornilovka; Krivoy Numer.


Friedensfeld, (also Mamut), Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 10 km northwest of Simferopol’. Evangelical. Also see Mamut.


Language in schools: German until 1837. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 2,295 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 341 people or 32 families on 30 farms in 1855; 341 in 1856; 372 in 1858; 372 in 1859; 379 in 1860; 392 in 1864; 365 in 1905; 431 in 1911; 416 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 416 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 436 in 1926. Also see Kornilovka; Krivoy Numer.

Friedensfeld, (also Roshestvenka), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Akmolinsk. Possibly Evangelical.

Initially planned as a village with Germans, Russians, and Ukrainians. Nineteen German families were left without land after the land allocation. Disputes culminated in 1896 and allegedly ended in the move of Russians and Ukrainians. Also see Roshestvenka

Friedensfeld, (also Sofievka), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 40 km west of Slavgorod or approximately 50 km southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 204 people with 41 farms in 1926. Also see Sofievka.

Friedensfeld, (also No. 3, also Mirovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Orloffe, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #J 4. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaisfeld and Orlov. Everyday language: East Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 2,295 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 341 people or 32 families on 30 farms in 1855; 341 in 1856; 372 in 1858; 372 in 1859; 379 in 1860; 392 in 1864; 365 in 1905; 431 in 1911; 416 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 416 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 436 in 1926. Also see Kornilovka; Krivoy Numer.

Died of starvation: 1 person in 1921/1922, and nine in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 31 men. In 1942, 97 families or 76 percent, without head of household. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,333 dessi. or 1,343 ha and 69 farms in 1918. Population: 361 in 1905; 268 or 278 in 1914; 418 in 1918; 418 in 1919; 412 or 417 in 1926; 633 in 1941; 492 between 1941 and 1943; 565 in 1942. Also see No. 3; Mirovka.


Friedensfeld, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Near Marienheim, Perekrestovo. No other information available.


Friedensfeld, Omsk, see Friedenstal.


Friedensfeld, Ukraine, Miropol. Mennonite.

Friedensheim, (also Friedheim), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Evangelical. Affluent Swabian colony which was famous for its modern cattle and hog breeding program. With Friedensheim, Terek district, it introduced the German red cow, a good milk producer. Also see Friedheim.

Friedensheim, (also Belayevka, also Neu-Peterstal), Odessa, Berezn. Founded in 1926. Catholic and Evangelical (Glückstalers.) Population: 232 in 1941. Also see Belayevka; Neu-Peterstal.

Friedensrecht, Caucasus, Arnavir, possibly Krapotkin. #E 2. No other information available.


Friedensruh, (also Mirnovsky, also Mirny Pokoy, also Pokoy-Khutor), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Population: 41 in 1926; 57 people and 13 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Mirnovsky; Mirnyy Pokoy; Pokoy-Khutor.

Friedensruh, (also Malakhovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochina (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1857. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkrone. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 2,295 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 341 people or 32 families on 30 farms in 1855; 341 in 1856; 372 in 1858; 372 in 1859; 379 in 1860; 392 in 1864; 365 in 1905; 431 in 1911; 416 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 416 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 436 in 1926. Also see Kornilovka; Krivoy Numer.

In 1942, 97 families or 76 percent, without head of household. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,333 dessi. or 1,343 ha and 69 farms in 1918. Population: 361 in 1905; 268 or 278 in 1914; 418 in 1918; 418 in 1919; 412 or 417 in 1926; 633 in 1941; 492 between 1941 and 1943; 565 in 1942. Also see No. 3; Mirovka.

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Friedensruh, (also Mirno-Pokoy, also Mirny Pokoy), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded approximately in 1883. Evangelical; parishes: Friedenfeld and Prischib. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,177 dessi. Population: 90 in 1904; 97 in 1914; 97 in 1918; 156 in 1919; 158 in 1926. Also see Mirno-Pokoy; Mirny Pokoy.

Friedenstal, (also No. 13, also Mirmopolye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 by 55 [or 87] families: 23 from Wuertemberg, 10 from Prussia and Bessarabia, 22 from Poland. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Many of the original settlers moved away. In 1843, new settlers arrived from Großliebenthal, Peterstal, Worms, and also from the other side of the Dniester River. Acreage: 5,312 dessi and 135 houses in 1859, or 8,892 ha. Population: 987 in 1858; 1,339 in 1904; 1,410 in 1905; 2,149 in 1939. Also see No. 13; Mirmopolye.

Friedenstal, (also Kantakutsova, also Khan-Tokus,), Crimea, Simferopol’, Suya. Approximately 20 km northeast of Simferopol’. #D 5. Founded in 1804 or 1805 or 1806 depending on the source. on the Khan-Tokus estate. In 1805, founded by 25 families. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1819: 3 more families arrived. They all were from Wuertemberg districts: Backnang, Cannstatt, Göppingen, Vaihingen, and Waiblingen. There were 7 families from Switzerland. Travel route: Ulm-Vienna-Radziwilow-Ovidiopol-Odessa-Yevpatoriya. Arrival: 24 June 1805. Acreage: 729 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 761 desi. Population: 205 in 1825; 536 in 1858; 428 in 1864; 273 in 1904; 262 in 1905; 260 in 1911; 319 in 1914; 319 in 1918; 400 in 1919; 364 in 1926. Also see Kantakutsova; Khan-Tokus.

Friedenstal, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Lokoty. No other information available.

Friedenstal, (also Schellenberg), Mykolayiv. Population: 200 in 1919. Also see Schellenberg.

Friedenstal, (also Krabbfutter, also Treckhrad, also Trekhrad, also Trigrady), Odessa, Glückstal (OKuysans), Malo(y)esh. Founded in 1896. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Acreage: 2,900 dessi. Population: 400 in 1904; 245 in 1905; 315 or 551 in 1914; 610 in 1919. Also see Krabbfutter; Trekhgrady; Treckrad; Trigrady.

Friedenstal, (also Friedensfeld, also Mirnya Dolina, also Mirmodolino), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers west of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 404 in 1920; 403 in 1926. Also see Friedensfeld; Mirnya Dolina; Mirmodolino.

Friedenstal, Orenburg. Approximately 100 km south of Orenburg. In a separate settlement near the Ilek River. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Friedenstal, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 350 in 1926.

Friedenstal, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) With Rosental, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 81 in 1926.

Friedenstal, (also Friedrichstal, also Mirovka, also Svetnaya), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y). Founded in 1843. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,723 dessi. Population: 65 in 1859; 167 in 1904; 160 in 1914; 160 in 1918; 215 in 1919; 365 in 1926. Also see Friedrichstal; Mirovka; Svetnaya.

Friedenstal, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Friedenstal.

Friedenstal, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Friedenstal.

Friedenstal?, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Friedenstal?.

Friedenstein, (also Adzh-Mambet, also Dzhamichey, also Yapundzha, also Yapunchy, also Mambet-Adzh), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 37 in 1864; 49 in 1905; 123 in 1926. Also see Adzh-Mambet; Dzhamichey; Mambet-Adzh; Yapundzha; Yapunchy.

Friedental, (also Mirmoye, also Neu-Friedenstein), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Population: 400 in 1918; 3,475 in 1926. Also see Mirmoye; Neu-Friedentstal.

Friedental, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. Evangelical.


Friedental, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #K 3. Evangelical.

Friedental, Don, Donets’k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’k. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony.

Friedental, (possibly also Kosnovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km north of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded in 1900 on leased land by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Butter artel, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 340 in 1926. Also see Kosnovka?.


Friedental, (also No. 85, also Baslavina, also Boslavino), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. #I 3. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 507 in 1926; 174 or 170, or were all Germans with 46 farms in 1980; 192 or 188, or were all German with 55 farms in 1987. Also see No. 85; Baslavina; Boslavino.


Friedental, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. No other information available.


Friedental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. #D 6. Evangelical.

Friedental, (also Tarlyk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after a few years. Also see Tarlyk.

Friedental, (also Dombrovo-Friedental, also Mirmaya-Dombrovo, also Mirmoye), Volynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 411 in 1904. Also see Dombrovo-Friedental, Mirmaya-Dombrovo; Mirmoye.

Friedental, Dombrovo-Friedental, Volynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovo-Friedental; also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrovo-.

Friedental, Dombrovo-Friedental, Volynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovo-Friedental; also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrovo-.

Friedental?, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Friedental?.

Friederland, Volynia-Poland, Rivne, Sijance. Southeast of Sijance. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Friedenschaft, see Friedensheim.

Friedrichsdorf, (also Regele Ferdinand I), Bessarabia, Ismail. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 1,750 ha. Population: 145 in 1939. Also see Regele Ferdinand I.

Friedrichsdorf, (also Fridesove, also Frigyesfalva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In 1807 arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 45 farms on 3,652 ha. Population: 73 of 336 were German in 1910; 13 of 314 were German in 1920; 148 in 1910. Also see Fridesove; Frigyesfalva.

Friedrichsdorf, (also Nakoty, also Solomka), Volynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriy. Northwest of Oleksandriy. Evangelical; parish: Kostopol'. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 27 families with 35 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Nakoty; Solomka.

Friedrichsfeld, (also Bodamer-Khutor), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Also see Bodamer-Khutor.

Friedrichsfeld, (also Ipatov, also possibly Solotarevka), Caucasus, Stavropol'. Vineolensky, Friedrichsfeld. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. Founded on its own land in 1885. Baptist and Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Bethel, Blumenfeld and the Russian village of Sofievk were also part of the Friedrichsfeld volost. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, two schools with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,270 dessi. Population: 229 in 1904; 675 in 1918; 884 in 1926. Also see Ipatov; Solotarevka.

Friedrichsfeld, (also Chokrak, also Ulu-Chokrak), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Approximately 5 km northwest of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1906. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 43 in 1918; 69 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Chokrak; Ulu-Chokrak.

Friedrichsfeld, (also Klatten-Khutor, also Ternovka, also Ternovky), Don, Donets'k, Ostheim or Mariupol', Taganrog. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 95 in 1904; 110 in 1918. Also see Klatten-Khutor; Ternovka; Ternovky.

Friedrichsfeld, (also Kortashovo, also Priesse-Khutor), Don, Rostov. #D 4. Founded in 1902. Evangelical. Acreage: 490 dessi.. Population: 112 in 1926; 130 in 1941. Also see Kortashovo; Priesse-Khutor.

Friedrichsfeld, (also Krivoy Numer, also Shirokoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Founded in 1810 or possibly in 1812 by 53 founding families: 49 Badeners and 4 from Poland; also from the Mannheim and Heidelberg areas and later 4 families from the Stuttgart area. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. In 1811, more families arrived from Neudorf. Acreage: 4,026 dessi. and 80 houses in 1859, or 4,130 dessi., or 3,780 dessi. and 63 farms and 28 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 255 in 1810/1811; 743 people or 116 families on 63 farms and 8 vacant lots in 1848; 999 in 1858; 999 in 1859; 1,060 in 1864; 847 in 1904; 845 in 1905; 775 in 1911; 706 in 1914; 675 in 1915; 706 in 1918; 1200 in 1919. Also see Krivoy Numer; Shirokoye.

Friedrichstal, Crimea, see Neu-Lesy.

Friedrichstal, (possibly also Tiessen-Khutor, possibly also Tietzen-Khutor, possibly also Tienen-Khutor, possibly also Tizen-Khutor, possibly also Yost), Don, Donets'k. #C 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 100 in 1918; 180 in 1926; 600 in 1941. Also see Tiessen-Khutor, Titiens-Khutor, Titen-Khutor, Yost.

Friedrichstal, (also Dolinskaya), Mariupol'. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 152 in 1904. Also see Dolinskaya.

Friedrichstal, (also No. 5, also Fedorovka), Mariupol', Bergtal. Founded in 1852 by Mennonites who presumably moved to America in 1877 and sold Friedrichstal to Russians. Mennonite; parish: Bergtal. Acreage: 1,973 dessi. in 1859. Population: 96 in 1858; 96 in 1859; 148 in 1905; 148 in 1910. Also see No. 5; Fedorovka.

Friedrichstal, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
**Friedrichstal**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Near Bronislavovka. No other information available.
**Friedrichstal**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal.
**Friedrichswalde**, (also Ossikovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 141 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Ossikovo.

**Friedrichstal**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Near Bronislavovka. No other information available.
**Friedrichstal**, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal.
**Friedrichswalde**, (also Ossikovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 141 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Ossikovo.

**Friesenau**, (also Chemerin, also Stalindorf), Dnipropetrovsk, Trudovaya. Twenty-nine km east of Petrokovsk. Founded in 1889 or 1901 by 11 Mennonite families from the Ukraine, among them 3 Friesians. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the extensive collection of data on this village through a locality plan.

**Friesen-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Khutor, Friesen-.
**Friesendorf**, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Katharinenhof.
**Friesendorf**, (also Chemerin, also Stalindorf), Dnipropetrovsk, Trudovaya. Twenty-nine km east of Petrokovsk. Founded in 1889 or 1901 by 11 Mennonite families from the Ukraine, among them 3 Friesians. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Land was bought from the Russian officer Perfil(y)ev whose villa was turned into a school for the use of the Soria family. Settlement consisted of several farm holdings. Acreage: approximately 2,000 dessi. Population: 156 in 1926. Also see Friesenhof, Friesenov; Perfil(y)evka.

**Friesen-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Khutor, Friesen-.
**Friesendorf**, (also Chemerin, also Stalindorf), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’, Friesendorf. Founded in 1924. Jewish. Everyday languages: Bavarian, Plattdeutsch, Swabian. Language in schools: no German school until 1942. Presumably, some Mennonites lived here as model farmers. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 32 approximately in 1940; 150 in 1919. Also see Chemerin; Stalindorf.

**Friesen-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Khutor, Friesen-.
**Friesendorf**, (also Chemerin, also Stalindorf), Dnipropetrovsk, Trudovaya. Twenty-nine km east of Petrokovsk. Founded in 1889 or 1901 by 11 Mennonite families from the Ukraine, among them 3 Friesians. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the extensive collection of data on this village through a locality plan.

**Friesen-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Khutor, Friesen-.

**Fridgesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Frigyesfalva; also see Frigyesfalva.
**Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Friedrichsdorf; also see Frigyesfalva; Frigyesfalva.
**Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Frigyesfalva; also see Frigyesfalva.
**Frische Quelle**, Odessa, see Koscharka; also see Quelle, Frische.
**Frisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedensdorf; also see Frisovka.
**Frisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Frisovka.
**Frischer Chutor**, Omsk, see Frîss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frîss-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor.
**Frisch-Chutor**, Omsk, see Friss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frîss-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Khutor, Frîss-; Khutor, Friss-.
**Fris-Khutor**, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?; Fritz-; Khutor?; Fritz-.
**Fritzen-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Khutor, Fritzen-.
**Fritzen-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Khutor, Fritzen-.
**Fritzendorf**, (possibly also Fedorovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Between Unterdorf and Rosenberg. Also see Fedorovka?.
**Fritzen-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Fritzen-Chutor; Khutor, Fritzen-.
**Fritz Heckert, GNR, Mykolayiv, see GNR Fritz Heckert, also see Heckert, Fritz, GNR.
**Fritz-Khutor?**, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?; Fritz-; Khutor?; Fritz-.
**Frisch-Chutor**, Omsk, see Frîss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frîss-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Fritz-Khutor; Khutor, Frîss-; Khutor, Friss-.

**Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Frigyesfalva; also see Frigyesfalva.
**Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Friedrichsdorf; also see Frigyesfalva; Frigyesfalva.
**Frigyesfalva**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Frigyesfalva; also see Frigyesfalva.
**Frische Quelle**, Odessa, see Koscharka; also see Quelle, Frische.
**Frisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedensdorf; also see Frisovka.
**Frisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Frisovka.
**Frischer Chutor**, Omsk, see Frîss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frîss-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor.
**Frisch-Chutor**, Omsk, see Friss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frîss-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Khutor, Frîss-; Khutor, Friss-.
**Fris-Khutor**, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?; Fritz-; Khutor?; Fritz-.
**Fritzen-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Khutor, Fritzen-.
**Fritz Heckert, GNR, Mykolayiv, see GNR Fritz Heckert, also see Heckert, Fritz, GNR.
**Fritz-Khutor?**, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?; Fritz-; Chutor-Khutor?; Khutor?, Fritz-.

**Föhliche Kolonie**, (also Patkanovo, also Vessiolyy Oselok), Petersburg, Petersburger-Oktjabrskaia. Southeast of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1880 by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka families. Population: 150 in 1904; 250 and 24 farms in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Fröhliche; Patkanovo; Vessiolyy Oselok.
**Formerndirovka**, Luhans’k, Ivanovka, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 60 in 1905; 150 in 1919. Also see Fromandirovka.
**Formerndirovka**, Luhans’k, see Fromandirovka.
**Frössen-Chutor**, Mariupol’, see Frössen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frössen-; Khutor, Frössen-.
**Froßenheim**, Volga Republic, see Friesenheim.
Fundu-Saratsika, (also possibly Nizhnye Fondukly), Crimea, (also Wolf-Khutor), Omsk. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A2. Founded in 1806 by 12 and in 1810 by 21 families from the Danzig, Elbing, Marienburg and Tiefenhof districts, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. Acreage: 1,561 dessi. and 56 houses in 1859, or 1,825 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 14 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 290 in 1855; 30 families on 21 farms; 290 in 1856; 343 in 1858; 343 in 1859; 359 in 1860; 351 in 1864; 396 in 1905; 109 in 1918; 400 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Dolinka; Farshnav; Farshuan.

Fürstendorf, Caucasus. Mennonite.

Fürstendorf, (also Lesnaya), Vollhynia-Poland, Rivne, Plushno(y)e. Also see Lesnaya.

Fürstendorf, (also Lesnaya, also Lessnaya, also Siver), Vollhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Lelevy and Sakhov: 279 in 1904. Also see Lesnaya; Lessnaya; Siver.

Fürstenau, (also Dolinka, also Farshnav, also Farshuan), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1806 by 12 and in 1810 by 21 families from the Danzig, Elbing, Marienburg and Tiefenhof districts, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. Acreage: 1,561 dessi. and 56 houses in 1859, or 1,825 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 14 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 290 in 1855; 30 families on 21 farms; 290 in 1856; 343 in 1858; 343 in 1859; 359 in 1860; 351 in 1864; 396 in 1905; 109 in 1918; 400 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Dolinka; Farshnav; Farshuan.

Fürstenau, Kazakstan, see Furmannsky.

Fürmannsky, Kazakstan, see Furmann; also see Furmannskij.

Fürstendorf, (also Lesnaya), Vollhynia-Poland, Rivne, Plushno(y)e. Also see Lesnaya.

Fürstendorf, (also Lesnaya, also Lessnaya, also Siver), Vollhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Lelevy and Sakhov: 279 in 1904. Also see Lesnaya; Lessnaya; Siver.

Fürstenau, (also Lamut, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh, Bohemika. Approximately 10 km north of Dzhankoy, #D 1. Founded in 1884 possibly by Berdyans'k Swabians. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn, and possibly Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,110 dessi. Population: 35 in 1905; 96 in 1914; 96 in 1918; 109 in 1919; 68 in 1926. Also see Mamut.

Fürstenfeld, (also No. 7, also Knazyevka), Mykolyav, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K 3. Founded in 1868 or 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. In 1919: 9 people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 39 people in 1921/22 and 11 in 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 42 (34 men.) Everyday language: High German. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,361 dessi. or 2,570 ha in 1918, or 1,960 ha in the cooperative. One hundred fifteen farms. Population: 500 in 1904; 347 in 1911; 270 or 355 in 1914; 355 in 1918; 522 in 1919; 676 in 1941; 603 between 1941 and 1943; 649 in 1942; of those, 81 families or 47 percent without head of household. Also see No. 7; Knazyevka.

Fürstenfeld II, (also Cneazevca II), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,534 ha. Population: 479 in 1939. Also see Cneazevca II.

Fürstenhof, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. No other information available.


Fürstenstein, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1864 mainly by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who fled from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 176 in 1912; 252 or 353 in 1926.

Fürstental, Caucasian, see Fürstenort.

Fürstental, (also No. 5, also Lubomirovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. In 1919: no people were murdered by Mahno’s gang. Died of starvation: 38 people each in 1921/22 and in 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 31 men. Acreage: 448 ha in 1904; 326 in 1911; 185 or 280 in 1914; 185 in 1918; 436 in 1919; 582 in 1941; 96 families or 73 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 5; Lubomirovka.

Fürstental, (also Kustarnaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 30 in 1904. Also see Kustarnaya.

Fürstental, Groß-, Caucasus, see Groß-Fürstental; also see Fürstental, Gross-; Groß-Fürstental.

Fürstental, Gross-, Caucasus, see Gross-Fürstental; also see Fürstental, Groß-; Groß-Fürstental.

Fürstenwerder, (also Povorotnoye), Mykolaiv, Zaporizhjah, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1821 by 26 families from the Danzig, Marienburg, Marienwerder and Stuhm districts, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,230 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 2,309 dessi., or 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 4 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 351 in 1848; 410 people or 49 families on 30 farms in 1855; 410 in 1856; 435 in 1858; 435 in 1859; 478 in 1860; 481 in 1864; 595 in 1905; 646 in 1914; 688 in 1915; 646 in 1918; 713 in 1919; 510 in 1926. Also see Povorotnoye.

Fusov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberezie; also see Fusow.

Fusow, Volhynia-Poland, see Fusov.

Futor, (possibly also Tutor), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovitsiya; also see Tutor?.

Futor Berestovets’, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. Southwest of Kostopil’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Berestovets’, Futor; Berestowiec; Futur; Futur Berestowicie.

Futor Berestowicie, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor Berestovets’; also see Berestovets’, Futor; Berestowicie, Futor.

Fyedotovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Fyodotovka; also see Fedotovskoe; Fjedotowskoje.

Fyodorovka, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Kharkiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Luhans’k, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Mariupol’, Bergtal, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Mykolayiv, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan district, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Orenburg, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Starobelsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka-Khutor, Luhans’k, see Fedorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fedorovka-Chutor; Fjodorovka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-; Khutor, Fyodorovka-.

Fyodorovka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorovka, Neu-; Fjodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fedorowka; Neu-Fjodorowka.
Fyodorovka, Novo-, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Novo-; Fjodorowka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorowka; Nowo-Fedorowka.

Fyodorovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fjodorovsk-.

Fyodorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowki; Fjodorowski.

Fyodorovka, (also Fedropol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Northeast of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 93 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Fedropol; Fjodorop; Fedropol.

Fyodorotka, (also Fedoretovskoye, possibly also Fedorovka, also Kogaly), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #3 4. Population: 271 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka; Fedoretovskoye; Kogaly.

Galindovskij, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Galindovskij.

Galindovsky, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Galindovskij.

Galinkovsky-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fjodorovsk-.

Fyodorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowki; Fjodorowski.

Fyodorovka, Novo-, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Novo-; Fjodorowka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorowka; Nowo-Fedorowka.

Fyodorovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Fedorowsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fjodorovsk-.

Fyodorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowki; Fjodorowski.

Fyodorovka, (also Fedropol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Northeast of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 93 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Fedropol; Fjodorop; Fedropol.

Fyodorotka, (also Fedoretovskoye, possibly also Fedorovka, also Kogaly), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #3 4. Population: 271 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka; Fedoretovskoye; Kogaly.

G


Gaberovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gaberovka.

Gachajewski, Caucasus, see Gakhayevsky; also see Gakhayevsky.

Gadirim, (also Godrimovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Godrimovka.

Gadjutschaja, Mykolayiv, see Gadyuchaya.

Gadyuchaya, Mykolayiv, see Schlangendorf; also see Gadjutschaja.

Gaeckle-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Gaecke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gaecke-; Khutor, Gaecke-.

Gaeckle-Khutor, (also Trupcha), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klostitz. Also see Chutor, Gaecke-; Gaecke-Chutor, Gaecke-Khutor; Khutor, Gaecke-; Trupcha.

Gaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Gay.

Gaj, Weselyj-, Zaporizhzhya, see Weselyj-Gaj; also see Gay, Wesely; Weselyy-Gay.

Gakhayevsky, Caucasus, see Gakhayevsky; also see Gakhayevsky.

Gakhayevsky, Caucasus, Salsky-Proletarsk. Population: 262 in 1926. Also see Gakhayevsky; Gakhayevsky.

Galinkovsky-Khutor, (also Galinovsky), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 70 km north of Pavlodar. Possibly Mennonite. #H 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Galinowski-Khutor; Galinovsky; Galinkowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Galinowskij.

Galinkowski-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Khutor, Galinkowskij.

Galka, (also Kalka, also Meierhöfer, also Ust-Kulalinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 19 August 1764 by 43 families consisting of 84 males and 73 females mainly from Hesse and the upper Rhine area. Evangelical; parish: Galka. In 1890 founding of a Baptist parish with HaUzmann as preacher. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolchoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 240 in 1772; 2,004 in 1857; 1,915 in 1897; 3,157 approximately in 1905; 3,313 possibly in 1905; 3,548 in 1912; 2,061 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kalka; Meierhöfer; Ust-Kulalinka.

Galka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Galka.

Galker-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Galker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galker-; Khutor, Galker-.

Galker-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Galker-; Galker-Chutor, Khutor, Galker-.

Galstei, Jarmy, Kazakhstan, see Jarmy Gastei; also see Galstey, Yarmy; Yarmy Galstey.

Galstey, Yarmy, Kazakhstan, see Yarmy Galstey; also see Galstey, Jarmy; Jarmy Gastei.

Galy, Volhynia-Poland, see Hale.

Galyschewo, Bashkortostan, see Galyschevo.

Galyschevo, Bashkortostan, see Galyschevo; also see Galyschewo.

Gammalssvenskby, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.

Gammer, (possibly also Hammer), Omsk, Lubinsk.

Population: 31 in 1926. Also see Hammer?.

Gang, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Gardegai-Chutor, Odessa, see Gardegay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Khutor, Gardegai-.

Gardegai-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Gardegai-Chutor; Khutor, Gardegai-.

Garkunowo, (also Karkunowo), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Shemono(y)evka. #G 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 196 in 1926. Also see Garkunowo; Gorkunovo.

Garkunovo, Kazakhstan, see Garkunovo.

Garten, Caucasus, see Gartenfeld.

Gartenfeld, (also Garten), Caucasus, Minvodsky. A few kilometers northeast of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 171 in 1918; 239 in 1926. Also see Garten.

Gartogeii, Odessa, see Gartogey.

Gartogey, Odessa, see Kuhnersdorf; also see Gartogeii.

Gaschon, Volga Republic, see Gashon.

Gaschon, Fl., Volga Republic, see Fl. Gaschon; also see Fl. Gashon; Gashon, Fl. .
Gashon, Volga Republic, see Hussenbach; also see Gaschon.

Gashon, Fl., Volga Republic, see Fl. Gashon; also see Fl. Gaschon; Gaschon, Fl.

Gassan-Su, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Su, Gassan-.

Gassert-Güter, Roduner-, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Gassert-Güter; also see Güter, Roduner-Gassert.

Gassert-Roduner, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Gassert-Güter; also see Roduner, Gassert-.

Gat, (also Kat), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Southeast of Charukov. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kat.

Gattung, Volga Republic, see Zug.


Geibel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.

Geiersgarten, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Gemeindegut, Orlowskojer, Volga Republic, see Orlowskojer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlowkoer; Gemeindegut, Orlowskojer; Orlowskojer Gemeindegut; Orlowskojer Gemeindegut.

Gemeindegut I, Züricher, Volga Republic, see Züricher Gemeindegut I.

Gemeindegut II, Züricher, Volga Republic, see Züricher Gemeindegut II.

Genichowo, Kazakhstan, see Genikhovo.

Genikhovo, Kazakhstan, see Kennikovo; also see Genichowo.

Georgental, (also Sekretarka), Odessa, Kuchurgan, (GNR Friedrich Engels), Mannheim. Founded in 1857/1858. Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,755 dessi. Population: 368 in 1905; 378 or 392 in 1914; 302 in 1919; 368 in 1926. Also see Sekretarka.

Georgjewka, Odessa, see Georgyevka; also see Georgijewka.

Georgjewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgjewskoje.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgjewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgevskoe, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgevskoe.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.

Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.
**Georgsfeld.** (also Chinarly; also Georgievskoye, also Leninfeld, also Lenin, also Lenino), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Shamkhor), Georgsfeld. Eight verst south of the Shamkhor train station. #1. Seven. Five hundred fifty meters above sea level. Founded by Helenendorf on the right bank of the Shamkhor River in 1885 or 1887 or between 1890 and 1895. Evangelical; parish: Annenfelde-Georgsfeld. Viniculture and lush gardens; also a community butcher, bakery, distillery, and a community tea house (as of 1913.) In 1906, founding of the cooperative “Hoffnung,” [Hope] which started a winery in 1907, and in 1910 a factory for vodka rectification. Part of the winery kolkhoz by the name of Konkordia. Child day care learning center, school with grades one to four, club (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,422 dessi. Population: 500 in 1905; with Annenfelde: 700 approximately in 1905; approximately 840 and 85 farms in 1913; 811 in 1914; 811 in 1918; 841 in 1926. Also see Chinarly; Georgievskoye; Leninfeld; Lenin; Lenino.

**Georgspol.** Dnipropetrov’sk. No other information available.


**Georgstal,** (also Bereznovatoye, also Bereznovatoye, also Vereshnevatoye), Dnipropetrov’sk, Pavlograd. #F 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefisfal. Acreage: 155 dessi. Population: 75 in 1905, 90 in 1919. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bereznovatoye; Bereznovatoye; Vereshnevatoye.


**Georgstal,** (also No. 1, also Großfurfurstland), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’ (Fürstenland), V. Rogachik. Possibly outside the Volga Republic. Founded in 1864. Mennonite; parish: Khortitzu. Acreage: 1,519 dessi. Population: 345 in 1914; 345 in 1918; 268 in 1919. One of the first three daughter colonies of settlers from the Khortitzu district. Also see No. 1: Großfurfurstland.


**Georgstal,** (also Bereznegovatoye, also Bereznegovatoye, also Nikolaiopol), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Znamenovskoye. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Acreage: 1,167 dessi. Population: 75 in 1905; 140 in 1914; 145 in 1918; 155 in 1919; 202 in 1926. See Bereznegovatoye; Bereznegovatoye; Nikolaiopol.

**Georgswalden,** Kaliningrad district, see Otradnoye.

**Georgyevka,** Volga Republic, see Glarus; also see Georgyevka; Georgijewka.

**Georgyevka,** Odessa, see Mariental; also see Georgyevka; Georgijewka.

**Georgyevskoye,** Caucasus, see Georgsfeld; also see Georgyevskoye; Georgijewskoje.

**Georgyevskoye,** Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Near the Iranian border 139 km south of the Yevlax train station. Founded in 1909 by approximately 20 families from the Terek district. Due to the liquidation laws, the village was abandoned as early as 1915. Also see Georgyevskoye; Georgijewskoje.

**Geraldova,** Volhynia-Ukraine, see Haraldovka; also see Geraldovka.

**Geraldovka,** Volhynia-Ukraine, see Geraldovka.

**Gerasimovka,** Omsk, Sosnovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Gerasimovka.

**Gerasimovka,** Omsk, see Gerasimovka.

**Gerasimenko-Chutor,** Caucasus, see Gerasimenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerasimenko-; Khutor, Gerasimenko-.

**Gerasimenko-Khutor,** Caucasus, Krasnodar-Kuban district. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk.) Population: 31 approximately in 1905; 31 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Gerasimenko-; Gerasimenko-Chutor; Khutor, Gerasimenko-.

**Gerasimovskoe,** Kazakhstan, see Gerassimovskoye; also see Gerassimovskoje.


**Gerasimowskoje,** Kazakhstan, see Gerassimowskoje; also see Gerassimowskoje.

**Gerassimowskoje,** Odessa, see Gerassimowka; also see Volina-Ukraine, see Haraldovka; also see Geraldovka.

**Gerbel,** Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) West of Pallasovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic.

**Gerber-Chutor,** Odessa, see Gerber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerber-; Khutor, Gerber-.

**Gerber-Khutor,** (also Novo-Ivanovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Gerber-; Gerber-Chutor; Khutor, Gerber-; Novo-Ivanovka.

**Gerbrandt-Chutor,** Kazakhstan, see Gerbrandt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerbrand-; Khutor, Gerbrand-.

**Gerbrandt-Khutor,** Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Gerbrand-; Gerbrandt-Chutor; Khutor, Gerbrand-.

**Gereben,** Carpatho-Ukraine, see Also-Gereben.

**Gereny,** Carpatho-Ukraine, see Goryany.

**Gerhardshof,** Bashkortostan, Belbey. Possibly founded in 1894.

Gerhardstal, (also Grigoryevka), Dnipropetrovsk’. Novo-Pokrovsk. Near Zaporizhzhya and Iasykovo. #F 3. Founded possibly as early as 1861, but more likely 1890. Founded by Danzig colonists from the Khortitza mother colonies as a village on leased land with 25, then 21 farms of 40 dessi. each. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. The village was destroyed in 1919. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 130 in 1860; 180 in 1905; 230 in 1911; 238 in 1914; 230 in 1918; 126 Mennonites in 1926. Also see Grigoryevka.


Gerhardstal, Groß-, Dnipropetrovsk’. see Groß-Gerhardstal; also see Gerhardstal, Gross-; Gross-Gerhardstal.

Gerhardstal, Gross-, Dnipropetrovsk’. see Gross-Gerhardstal; also see Gerhardstal, Groß-; Groß-Gerhardstal.

Gerke-Chutor, Don, see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Khutor, Gerke-.


Gerke-Khutor, Mariupol’. Catholic; parishes: Yenaki(y) eve and Mariupol’. Also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Khutor, Mariupol’. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. This is likely the same khutor, the Gerstenberger-Khutor. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Gerstenberger-; Gerstenberger-Chutor; Khutor, Gerstenberger-.

Gerstenberger-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. This is likely the same khutor, the Gerstenberger-Khutor. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Gerstenberger-; Gerstenberger-Chutor; Khutor, Gerstenberger-.


Gernfeld-Byten, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Byten, Gernfeld-.

Gerstenberger-Chutor, Bessarabia, Gerstenberger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerstenberger-; Khutor, Gerstenberger-.

Gerstenberger-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. This is likely the same khutor, the Gerstenberger-Khutor. Also see Chutor, Gerstenberger-; Gerstenberger-Chutor; Khutor, Gerstenberger-.

Getmanzi, see Srassenfeld;Ekmanzt

Gieck-Chutor, Odessa, see Gieck-Chutor; also see Gieck-Khutor; Khutor, Gieck-.

Gieck-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Gieck-Chutor; Gieck-Chutor; Khutor, Gieck-.

Gichir, Bessarabia, see Chiliger.

Ginka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Novo-Ginka.

Ginka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Novo-Ginka.

Ginzburgdorf, (also Kurudyyka; Kurudschika), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino (as of 1904), and Leipzig (as of 1939.) Acreage: 1,890 ha. Population: 419 in 1904; 707 in 1939. Also see Kurudyyka; Kurudschika.

Girovka, Mykolayiv, see Hoffnungstal; also see Girowka.

Girowka, Mykolayiv, see Girowka.

Glafirowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirowka; also see Alt-Glafirowka; Glafirowka, Alt-.

Glafirowka, Nei-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirowka; also see Glafirowka, Nei-; Neu-Glafirowka.

Glafirowka, Novaia-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaia-Glafirowka; also see Glafirowka, Novaia-; Novaia-Glafirowka.

Glafirowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirowka; also see Alt-Glafirowka; Glafirowka, Alt-.

Glafirowka, Nei-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirowka; also see Glafirowka, Nei-; Neu-Glafirowka.

Glafirowka, Novaia-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaia-Glafirowka; also see Glafirowka, Novaia-; Novaia-Glafirowka.
Glarus, (also Biberstein, also Georgyevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beaufregard. Evangelical; parish: Bangert. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four; soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 176 in 1772; 1,065 in 1857; 1,899 in 1897; 2,898 in 1905; 2,903 possibly in 1905; 3,036 in 1912; with Solyanka, 1,500 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Biberstein; Georgyevka.

Glebochica, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Glebotschica.

Glebotschica, Volhynia-Poland, see Glebochica.


Glebochica, Volhynia-Poland, see Gluboko.

Glembotschitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Glembochitz.

Gliboko, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld.


Glinschtsche II, Volhynia-Poland, see Glintsche.

Glinka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Bubno, also Bubny), Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal; see Glinoe; Glinoje.

Glinoje, Odessa, see Glinoe; also see Glinnyaya.

Glinoje, Odessa, see Glinoe; also see Glinnyaya.

Glinsk, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Glintsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Glinka.

Glinskyaya, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka; also see Glinjanaja.

Glitzricher-Chutor, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glitzricher-; Khutor, Glitzricher-.

Glitzricher-Khutor, (also F. J. Keller-Khutor, also Perepletovka, also Perpletovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1923. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Glitzricher-; F. J. Keller-Khutor; Glitzricher-Chutor; Khutor, Glitzricher-; Perepletovka; Perpletovka.

Gljudenskij Nr. 1, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 1.

Gljudenskij Nr. 2, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 2.

Gljudenskij Nr. 3, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 3.

Gljudenskij Nr. 4, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 4.

Gljudenskij Nr. 5, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 5.

Glpja, Don, see Glyupasky.

Glöckler-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Glöckler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glöckler-; Khutor, Glöckler-.

Glöckler-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 5. Menmonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Glöckler-; Glöckler-Chutor; Khutor, Glöckler-.

Glubokaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Glubokaya.

Glubokaja?, Yekaterinoslav, see Glubokaya?.

Glubokaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Glubokaja.

Glubokaya?, Yekaterinoslav, see Gliboko; also see Glubokaya?.

Gluchow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glukhov.

Gluchy, Volhynia-Poland, see Glukhy.


Glückstal, (also Glinnaya, also Glinoye), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1808/1809 by families from Wuerttemberg (67), Hungary (27), Alsace (10), Baden (9), Palatinate (3), Saxony (3), Hesse (2), Prussia (2), Austrian Galicia (1), Italy (1). Note: Earliest families arrived 1804-1805, but were settled first in Grigoriopol.] Evangelical; parish: Glückstal. In 1818 some families moved to the Caucasus, and in 1815 and 1830-1840s, to Bessarabia. In 1847: 23 farm holders started up a cheese factory. Acreage: 7,035 dessi. and 259 houses in 1859 or 11,012 dessi.. Population: 618 in 1809; 960 in 1825; 125 founding families in 1848; 1,875 in 1858; 2,143 or 2,052 in 1905; 1,821 in 1910; 1,832 or 1,850 in 1914; 1,850 in 1919. Also see Glinnaya; Glinnyaya.

Glückstal, (also Bubno, also Bubny), Volhynia-Ukraine, Baranovka. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 450 in 1904. Also see Bubno; Bubny.
Glückstal, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Gluckstal.

Glückstal, Klein-, Odessa, Glückstal, see Klein-Gluckstal.

Glückstal, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Gluckstal.

Glückstal, Neu-, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Neu-Gluckstal.

Glukhov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philondorf; also see Gluchow.

Glukhy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Krymno; also see Gluchy.

Gluschka, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Gluschka; also see Gluscha, Groß-; Gluscha, Groth-; Gluscha, Groth.; Groth-Gluschka; Gross-Gluschka.

Gluscha, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Gluscha; also see Gnadendorf; Gnadendorf, (also Nikolayevka), Krasnoyarsk.

Gluscha, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Gluscha; also see Gluscha, Klein-; Klein-Gluscha.

Glyadensky No. 1, Slavgorod, Lichtfelde; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 1.

Glyadensky No. 2, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 2.

Glyadensky No. 3, Slavgorod, see Ivanovka; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 3.

Glyadensky No. 4, Slavgorod, see Sluchanoye; also see Gljadenskij Nr. 4.

Glyadensky No. 5, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchhenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Menononite; parish: Glyaden. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 137 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Gjadenskij Nr. 5.

Glyupasky, Don, see Hohenfeld; also see Gljupaski.


Gnaadenberg, (also Gnadendorf), Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sokhumi. #F 4. Founded possibly already in 1879, but more likely 1884. Founders from Bavaria and Westphalia were followers of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Separatist; parish: Batum-Kutais. Population: 101 in 1905; 163 in 1926. Also see Gnadendorf.

Gnaadenberg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. No other information available.

Gnaadenberg, Caucasus, see Gnadendorf.

Gnaadenberg, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. #J 4. Founded in 1881. Twenty-five founding families from: Bernhardswind, Dorfkrumathen, Illenschwang, Obermichelbach, Günzenheim district, Sinbronn, all in central Franconia; also from: Pomerania, Saxony, Silesia, Wuerttemberg, Hesse, Westphalia; some of them moved away. The last settler arrived from Germany in 1903. Settlers in 1903, in families: Bavaria (31), Pomerania (13), Wuerttemberg (12), Rhine-Prussia (9), Silesia (7), Westphalia (4), Styria (3), Saxony (2), Volga (2), Hesse (1), Switzerland (1). Separatist. Center of colonies of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. This estate of 2,400 deshi. was bought from Brigadier General Smekalov. In 1880 land was leased by families from Annenfeld, Crimea. The community became very wealthy, especially through wine (Silvaner and Gutedel.) In 1928/1929 collectivization; approximately 630 residents were affected. In 1941 women and children were deported to Central Asia; men were put in prisoner-of-war camps and were evacuated to Germany on 1 January 1943. Today they live mainly in Korntal near Stuttgart, Germany. Acreage: 4,300 deshi. Population: 69 families in 1890; 620 in 1918; 900 in 1926.

Gnadendorff, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.


Gnadendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. #E 4. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural association, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,464 in 1897; 1,872 in 1905; 2,265 in 1912; 1,508 in 1926.


Gnadendorf, (also Nikolayevka), Yeniseysk, Saybar area. Founded in 1908 by impecunious families from the Samara, Saratov, Volhynia, Courland gouvernements, and other locations. One family from the Kuban area had 200 Rubels. In 1914 Gnadendorf was renamed Nikolayevka. Population: 134 German families of 404 residents in 1915. Also see Nikolayevka.

Gnadendorf, Neu-, Volga Republic, also see Neu-Gnadendorf.

Gnadendorf, Anum, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveshchensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded as early as 1882, but more likely. 1927 Menononite.
Gnadenfeld, (also No. 2, also Nikolaital, also Novo-Nikolayevka, also Novo-Nikolsk), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochna families in 1905/1906. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,050 dessi. Population: 156 people and 35 farms in 1926. Also see No. 2; Nikolaital; Novo-Nikolayevka; Novo-Nikolsk

Gnadenfeld, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1873 or 1881. Evangelical; parishes: Kloßitz (as of 1904) and Eigenfeld (as of 1939.) Acreage: 3,696 ha. Population: 610 in 1904; 735 in 1939.

Gnadenfeld, (also Gnadental), Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, Prokhladnyy, Kurskoy. Southwest of Prokhladnyy. #H 4. Possibly founded in 1910 or possibly between 1922 and 1927. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1926. Possibly daughter colony of Alexanderdorf (Gnadental near Prokhladnyy on the Backsan River.) Also see Gnadental.

Gnadenfeld, (possibly also Eben-Ezer), Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Eben-Ezer is probably the name of a neighboring village. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 190 in 1926. Also see Eben-Ezer?


Gnadenfeld, (also Obolonskoye), also Obolonskoye), Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Founded possibly as early as 1877, but more likely 1883/1884. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians. Separatist; parish: Osheim, and possibly Evangelical; parish: Grünthal. Acreage: 2,382 dessi. Population: 280 in 1914; 280 in 1918; 304 in 1926; 264 in 1941. Also see Obolonskoye; Obolonskoye.

Gnadenfeld, (also Dolinskoye), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Approximately 50 km southwest of Qaraghandy. #E 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1908. Mennonite and Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 340 in 1904; 470 in 1905; 560 in 1911; 360 or 590 in 1914; 599 in 1919; 724 in 1926. Also see Naitovo; Neikovka; Neugeweh; Neuhof.

Gnadenfeld, (also possibly Mirnaye, possibly also Uglovoye No. 1), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Engels. Country school. Acreage: 57 farms (as of 1926.) Population: 132 or 248 or possibly 271 in 1926; 271 and 57 farm holdings or possibly 282 in 1928; 24 or 7 families in 1980. Ceased to exist. Also see Mirnaye?; Uglovoye No. 1.

Gnadenfeld, Tomsk, Lokoty. No other information available.

Gnadenfeld, Volga Republic, see Moor.

Gnadenfeld, (also Bogdanovka, also Cheterekhryadnyy Numer, also Kantov), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1835 by 40 farm holders and 4 skilled craftsmen on 30 parcels. They were considered Brandenburg residents who had been converted before their immigration. Mennonite; parish: Gnadenfeld. In 1765 at the urging of a Polish aristocrat, Mennonites from Schwetz, West Prussia, moved to the marshy Netze River banks in Brandenburg and founded Brenkenshofwalde and Franztal and later possibly the third village, Neudessau. In 1833 they sold their farms because of restrictions by the state. As an exit permit was good for 40 families, some Evangelical families, Klatt, Lange, and Lenzmann, who had become Mennonites, joined. In 1860 a split of German Russian Mennonites into Kleine Gemeinde and Brethren and in 1863 into Tempelers or Friends of Jerusalem occurred in Gnadenfeld. In 1866 Tempelers under the preacher Johann Lange left the village because of religious differences and founded Tempelhofer in the Caucasus. In 1870 Gnadenfeld became the second district administration aside from Halbstadt. In 1872/1873 a junior high school was founded, and possibly in 1905 a secondary girls’ school. Between 1873 and 1880: 141 people or 17 families emigrated to America. In 1926 there were 632 Mennonites, 31 Russians, 4 Germans, 2 Estonians and 2 Jews in this village. In 1941 approximately 600 Mennonites, 200 Volhynians, and

Gnadenfeld, (also No. 12, also Blagodatnaye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Orloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #J 4. Founded in 1876/1877. Mennonite; parishes: Tiege and Orlov. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919: 12 people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: no people in 1921/22 or 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 8 men. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 930 dessi. or 1,014 ha in 1918, or 1,014 ha in the cooperative with 36 farms. Population: 159 in 1905; 171 in 1911; 152 or 175 in 1914; 152 in 1918; 166 in 1919; 171 in 1926; 163 in 1941; 25 families or 50 percent, of 160 without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 12, Blagodatnaye.

Gnadenfeld, (also Naitovo, also Neikovka, also Neugeweh, also Neuhof), Odessa, Berezan district (Petrovverovsk), Demidovo. Founded on its own land in 1857 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 340 in 1904; 470 in 1905; 560 in 1911; 360 or 590 in 1914; 599 in 1919; 724 in 1926. Also see Naitovo; Neikovka; Neugeweh; Neuhof.

Gnadenfeld, (possibly possibly Mirnaye, possibly also Uglovoye No. 1), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Engels. Country school. Acreage: 57 farms (as of 1926.) Population: 132 or 248 or possibly 271 in 1926; 271 and 57 farm holdings or possibly 282 in 1928; 24 or 7 families in 1980. Ceased to exist. Also see Mirnaye?; Uglovoye No. 1.

Gnadenfeld, Tomsk, Lokoty. No other information available.

Gnadenfeld, Volga Republic, see Moor.

Gnadenfeld, (also Bogdanovka, also Cheterekhryadnyy Numer, also Kantov), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1835 by 40 farm holders and 4 skilled craftsmen on 30 parcels. They were considered Brandenburg residents who had been converted before their immigration. Mennonite; parish: Gnadenfeld. In 1765 at the urging of a Polish aristocrat, Mennonites from Schwetz, West Prussia, moved to the marshy Netze River banks in Brandenburg and founded Brenkenshofwalde and Franztal and later possibly the third village, Neudessau. In 1833 they sold their farms because of restrictions by the state. As an exit permit was good for 40 families, some Evangelical families, Klatt, Lange, and Lenzmann, who had become Mennonites, joined. In 1860 a split of German Russian Mennonites into Kleine Gemeinde and Brethren and in 1863 into Tempelers or Friends of Jerusalem occurred in Gnadenfeld. In 1866 Tempelers under the preacher Johann Lange left the village because of religious differences and founded Tempelhofer in the Caucasus. In 1870 Gnadenfeld became the second district administration aside from Halbstadt. In 1872/1873 a junior high school was founded, and possibly in 1905 a secondary girls’ school. Between 1873 and 1880: 141 people or 17 families emigrated to America. In 1926 there were 632 Mennonites, 31 Russians, 4 Germans, 2 Estonians and 2 Jews in this village. In 1941 approximately 600 Mennonites, 200 Volhynians, and
56 Russians and Ukrainians. Prep school with seven grades, which prepared students for entering the labor market (Arbeitsschule), secondary agricultural college, outpatient clinic, engine-powered mill, etc. (year unknown), two cooperatives and/or cooperative stores, two agricultural cooperative kolkhozes, school with grades one to seven, agricultural college (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,729 dessi. and 84 houses in 1859, or 1,900 dessi. or 3,046 dessi., or 40 farms on 2,660 dessi. and 26 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 581 or 76 families on 40 farms in 1855; 581 in 1856; 621 in 1858; 621 in 1859; 667 in 1860; 691 in 1864; 842 in 1905; 832 in 1911; 790 in 1914; 925 in 1915; 790 in 1918; 813 in 1919; 568 or 586 or 671 in 1926; 820 in 1941. Also see Bogdanovka; Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; Kantov.

Gnadenflur, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1850 or 1854. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. In 1904 four parishes with 5,350 baptized members were part of the Gnadenflur parish founded in 1861. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, community center (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Woldemar Spaar (1923:?). Population: 647 in 1897; 929 in 1904; 951 possibly in 1905; 1,091 in 1912; 877 in 1926. Mother colony.


Gnadenhein, (also Chokrak), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) On the left bank of the Begim-Chokrak River. Founded in 1821 by 16 families: 10 from the Danzig, Marienwerder and Marienburg districts, 6 from the older Molochna colonies + 4 in 1822, + 2 in 1844, + 1 in 1845, + 1 in 1846. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Cooperative of citizens of Dutch origin. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 60 houses in 1859, or 1,977 dessi. or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 7 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 342 people or 34 families on 24 farms in 1855; 342 in 1856; 345 in 1858; 345 in 1859; 342 in 1860; 337 in 1864; 414 in 1905; 430 in 1914; 500 in 1915; 430 in 1918; 592 in 1919; 411 in 1926. Also see Chokrak.


Gnadenreich, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Omsk.

Gnadal, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1830 or 1833 by 80 families, all from Wuerttemberg, districts of Cannstatt, Ludwigsburg, Marbach, Schorndorf, and Waiblingen. Evangelical; parishes: Sarata (as of 1905) and Gnadal (as of 1939.) Acreage: 4,970 dessi. and 95 houses in 1859, or 6,277 ha. Population: 704 in 1858; 1,168 or 1,145 in 1905; 1,210 in 1939.

Gnadal, Caucasus, see Gnadenfeld.

Gnadal, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyy Rih, Sofievka, Marianovka. #B 5. Founded in 1871/1872. Mennonite. Everyday language: Platteutsch. Language in schools: German until 1918. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,801 dessi. Population: 400 in 1911; 300 in 1914; 300 in 1918; including Neu-Khortitza, 550 in 1914; 380 in 1919; 332 in 1926; 559 in 1941; 598 between 1941 and 1943; 504 in 1942. Also see Vodyanaya.


Gnadal, (also Andreyevka), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) In the farthest northwest corner of Kyrgyzstan in the Talas valley. #E 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1882. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 120 or 342 in 1926. Also see Andreyevka.

Gnadal, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.) Forty-five kilometers southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910/1911. Mennonite; parish: Gnadal. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Due to the regional reorganization in the 1920s, the village fell to Kazakhstan. 38 farms. Population: 235 in 1926.

Gnadal, (also Pyatigolny), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Founded in 1911. Butter artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 235 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Pyatigolny.


Gnadal, (also Darovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862/1863. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Kolkhoz named Karl Marx. School with grades one to four (as of 1864.) Population: 252 in 1911; 331 in 1914; 331 in 1918; including Neu-Khortitza, 550 in 1914; 380 in 1919; 332 in 1926; 559 in 1941; 598 between 1941 and 1943; 504 in 1942. Also see Vodyanaya.

Gnadal, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyy Rih, Sofievka, Marianovka. #B 5. Founded in 1871/1872. Mennonite. Everyday language: Platteutsch. Language in schools: German until 1918. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,801 dessi. Population: 400 in 1911; 300 in 1914; 300 in 1918; including Neu-Khortitza, 550 in 1914; 380 in 1919; 332 in 1926; 559 in 1941; 598 between 1941 and 1943; 504 in 1942. Also see Vodyanaya.

Gnadal, (also Pyatigolny), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Founded in 1911. Butter artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 235 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Pyatigolny.


Gnadal, (also Darovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862/1863. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1864.) Population: 252 in 1911; 331 in 1914; 331 in 1918; including Neu-Khortitza, 550 in 1914; 380 in 1919; 332 in 1926; 559 in 1941; 598 between 1941 and 1943; 504 in 1942. Also see Vodyanaya.
Gnadentau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Poltavka. Southeast of Seelmann. #E. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Gnadentau. In 1904, six parishes with 13,806 baptized members were part of the Gnadentau parish founded in 1876. Butter and cheese kolkhoz, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1892/1893, founding of a home for those needing long-term care and orphanage named Haus der Barmherzigkeit - Bethel; this institution consisted of three buildings. Population: 1,441 in 1897; 1,839 possibly in 1904; 2,080 possibly in 1905; 1,860 or 2,150 in 1912; 2,032 in 1926.

Gнидай, (also Hnidava), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. South of Luts’k. #E 4. Founded approximately in 1831. Palatines from Galicia were the founding families. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Hnidava.

Гнилак, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Сил’не. No other information available.

Гнилушка, Volga Republic, see Gnilushka.

Гнилушча, Volga Republic, see Gnilushka.


Гноино, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnoyno.

Гноино, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnoyno; also see Gnojno.

ГНР Фритц Хекерт, Mykolayiv, see Kronau-Orlov district; also see Fritz Heckert, GNR; Heckert, Fritz, GNR.

ГНР Ленинополь, Kyrgyzstan, see Leninpol; also see Leninpol, GNR.

Гюбелин, (also Ust-Gryasnukha), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded on 25 May 1767 by Austrians. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1898 legal dispute with Röthling on how to finance the church construction. Population: 230 in 1767; 230 in 1772; 357 in 1788; 1,612 in 1857; 2,150 in 1912; 2,032 in 1926. Also see Ust-Gryasnukha.

Гоцт-Чутор, Bessarabia, see Goetz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goetz-; Khutor, Goetz-.

Гоцт-Хутор, Bessarabia, Akkerman. Evangelical; parish: Klööstitz. Also see Chutor, Goetz-; Goetz-Chutor; Khutor, Goetz-.

Гофманка, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite.

Голая Сопка, Chelyabinsk, Ust-Uisky. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja; Sopka, Golaya.

Гольдорф, Odessa, see Güldendorf.

Гольштейн, Volga Republic, see Holstein.

Голенки, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Гolenkij.

Голенкий, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Golenkoje.

Голенков, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Golenkoje.

Голенково, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Golenkij.


Голичиновка, Днепропетровск, see Golicinovka.

Голичиновка, Днепропетровск. Population: 150 in 1919. Also see Голичиновка.

Голишево, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Birthplace of Gerhard Hein (1905-?), co-editor of Mennonitisches Lexikon [Mennonite Lexicon]; he resides in Germany since 1925. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Galyashewo; Galyashevo; Golishevo.

Голицовка, Volhynia-Poland, see Golicinovka.

Гоцт-Хутор, Odessa, see Goll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goll-; Khutor, Goll-.

Голлингер, Словбодсикая, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodskie Gollendry.

Голь-Хутор, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Goll-; Goll-Chutor; Khutor, Goll-.

Голоби, [Slovenian] Volhynia-Poland, see Goloby.

Голоби, Volhynia-Poland, see Holoby; [Yiddish] also see Golobi.

Голобовка, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Goloby; also see Dombrowo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrowo.

Голо-Бомброво, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Goloby; also see Dombrowo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrowo.

Голодаевский-Рудник, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky.

Голодаевский-Рудник, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky.

Голодаевский-Рудник, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 200 in approximately 1905. Also see Golodayevsky-Rudnik; Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky.

Гололовка, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Gololobovka.
Gollobowka, Volga Republic, see Dönhof; also see Gollobowka.

Gollobowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Gollobowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Gollobowka, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Gollobowka.

Gollobowka, Volga Republic, see Gollobowka.

Gollobowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Gollobowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golokobowka, Staraya, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); see Staraya Golokobowka; also see Golokobowka, Staraja; Staraja Golokobowka.

Golokobowka, Staraja, Volga Republic, see Staraja Golokobowka; also see Golokobowka, Staraya; Staraya Golokobowka.

Golondyrin Slobodskije, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskije; Slobodskije, Golondyrin; Slobodskije, Golondyrin.

Golondyrin Slobodskije, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskije; Slobodskije, Golondyrin; Slobodskije, Golondyrin.

Golody-Karamysh, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golody-Karamysh.

Goloy-Karamysh, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Goloy-Karamysh.

Golokobowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golokobowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golombowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.

Golombowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubewka, Luhans'k, Slavyanoserbsk. A few kilometers west of Luhans'k. Population: 80 in 1905; 80 in 1918; 110 in 1941. Also see parishes: Luhans'k and Rostov. Acreage: 1,030 dessiatins.

Golubewka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubewka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubewka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubewka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubewka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubewka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubewka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubewka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubewka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubewka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.

Golubowka, Alt., Volga Republic, see Alt-Gollobowka; also see Alt-Gollobowka; Gollobowka, Alt.,

Golubowka, Neu., Volga Republic, see Neu-Gollobowka; also see Gollobowka, Neu.; Neu-Gollobowka.
Gorka-Olschanska, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanka; also see Olschanska, Gorka-; Olschanka, Gorka-.

Gorka-Olschanska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olschanska, Gorka--; Olshanska, Gorka-.

Gorkaya, Dnipropetrovsk. Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Gorkaja.

Gorkaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Gorkaya, Dnipropetrovs’k; also see Gorkaya.

Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorki-Chutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorki--; Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya; Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; Khutor, Krasnya Gorky.

Gorkij, Orenburg, see Gorky.

Gorki, Maksim, Odessa, see Maksim Gorki; also see Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim, Gorky; Maksim Gorki; Maxim Gorky.

Gorki, Maxim, Odessa, see Maxim Gorki; also see Gorki, Maksim; Maksim, Gorky; Maksim Gorki; Maxim Gorky; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Gorky, Maxim.

Gorkoe, Omsk, see Gorkoye; also see Gorkoje.

Gorkoje, Omsk, see Gorkoye; also see Gorkoe.

Gorkoye, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evo. Founded in 1903. Founders possibly from Molocha and possibly also from Neu-Samara. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Margenau. Also see Gorkoe; Gorkoj.

Gorkunovo, Kazakhstan, see Garkunovo; also see Gorkunow.

Gorkunowo, Kazakhstan, see Gorkunovo.

Gorky, Orenburg, Uran (Di(y)e(y)e)va. Founded in 1894 or 1903. Founders from the Molocha district. Mennonite. Also see Gorki.

Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorki--; Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya; Khutor, Krasnya Gorky; Krasnya Gorky-Khutor.

Gorky, Maksim, Odessa, see Maksim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim, Gorki; Maksim Gorki; Maxim Gorky.

Gorky, Maxim, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim Gorky.

Gorochowka, Kharkiv, see Khorokhovka; also see Gorokhovka.

Gorodchakovo, Bashkortostan, see Gorochakovo.

Goryny, (also Gereny, also Horany), Carpatho-Ukraine, Uzhhorod. Unitarian. Acreage: 247 farms on 2,921 ha. Population: 14 Germans of 1,456 in 1920; 367 Germans of 2,766 in 1930. Also see Gereny; Gorjani; Horany.

Gorykoe, Don, see Gorykoye; also see Gorkoj.

Gorykoye, Don, see Kınigsberg; also see Gorykoe; Gorkoje.

Gory, Lyssye, Volga Republic, see Lyssye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssye Gori; Lyssye Gory.

Gory, Lyssyye, Volga Republic, see Lyssyye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory, Lyssye; Lyssye Gori; Lyssye Gory.

Goscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Goscha.

Gosha, Volhynia-Poland, see Hoshcha; also see Goscha.

Götland, Mariupol’, see Götland.

Gotta, Odessa, Berezen district. No other information available.

Götland, (also No. 13, also Goettland, also Gothland, also Marianovka), Mariupol’, Ludwigstal, Gregor(y)evka. Founded in 1823 by 28 families from Danzig and Marienburg. Catholic; parish: Götland, and Evangelical: parish: Ludwigstal. Parish for Annovka, Heitschule, Kaiserdorf, Kampenau, Mirau; in 1875 separate from Eichwald. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. with 42 houses in 1859, or 1,889 dessi., or 1,605 dessi. Population: 387 in 1858; 202 or 387 in 1859; 131 or 487 in 1905; 487 in 1910; 447 in 1911; 432 in 1914; 432 in 1918; 1,315 in 1919; 484 in 1922. Also see No 13; Goettland; Götland; Marianovka.


Gottlob Ensslen, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor; also see Ensslen, Gottlob.

Grab, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Datin. No other information available.
Graben, Bauer-, Volga Republic, see Bauer-Graben.

Grabenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.

Grabina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki. No other information available.


Grabna, Volhynia-Poland, see Grabina.

Grabowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. No other information available.

Grabna, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles'k. North of Vladimir. Possibly in 1905; 2,006 or 2,009 in 1912; 1,092 in 1922; 1,096 in 1859; 1,026 in 1857; 1,806 in 1897; 2,548 in 1858. Population: 450 in 1859. Also see Granatow.

Grabrova, see Grabina.

Grabrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Granovka.

Granatov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 20 families and 15 students in 1938. Also see Granatow.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Granatov.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Granatov.

Granichnoe, Slavgorod, see Granichnoye; also see Granitschnoje.

Granichnoye, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 30 km south of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 434 in 1926; 327 or 313, or were all German with 89 farms in 1980; 349 or 310, or were all German with 94 farms in 1897. Ceased to exist. Also see Granichnoe; Granitschnoje.

Granidub, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderdorff.

Granitovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Granitovskoye; also see Granitowskoje.

Granitovskoye, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kommunistichesko(y)e. Approximately 150 km southwest of Atbasar. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 73 in 1926. Also see Granitovskoe; Granitowskoje.

Granitowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Granitovskoye; also see Granitovskoe.

Granitschnoje, Slavgorod, see Granichnoye; also see Granichnoe.

Granovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hranovka; also see Granovka.

Granowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hranovka; also see Granovka.

Grasnowatka, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Granitschnoje.

Grashdanka, Petersburg, Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1830 by families from Neu-Saratovka, later some from Kolpino and Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 80 in 1848; 96 in 1857; 350 in 1904; 500 in 1926.

Grasnowatka, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Granovka.

Grasnovatka, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Grasnowatka.

Grasnowatka, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Grasnovatka.

Grat, (also Krutoyarovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 3. Founded on 10 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Birthplace of writer Franz Bach (1885-1942.) Founded in 1830 by families from Neu-Saratovka, later some from Kolpino and Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 513 in 1926. Also see Grat.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 20 families and 15 students in 1938. Also see Granatow.

Granatov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Granatov.

Granatov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Granatov.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, see Granatow.

**Grechinnaya-Luka**, Volga Republic, see Walter; also see Grechinnaja-Luka; Luka, Grechinnaya-; Luka, Grechinnaja-.


**Gregorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gregorovka.

**Gregorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k,ourmet. #E 4. Also see Gregorovka.

**Gregorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #E 4. Also see Gregorovka.

**Gregorovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Gregorovka.

**Greko**, Don, see Neu-Greko; also see Grekovo.


**Greko-Elisayevka**, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisayevovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisayevovka; Jelesayevovka, Grekovo-; Yelisayevovka, Grekovo-.

**Greko-Elisayevovka**, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisayevovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisayevovka; Jelesayevovka, Grekovo-; Yelisayevovka, Grekovo-.

**Greko-Neu**, Don, see Neu-Greko; also see Grekovo, Neu-; Neu-Greko.

**Greko-Yelisavetovka**, Don, see Reinfeld; also see Elisayevovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisayevovka; Grekovo-Jelisayevovka; Jelesayevovka, Grekovo-; Yelisayevovka, Grekovo-.

**Greko-Yelisayevovka**, Luhans’k, Dimitri(y)ev(also Dmitri(y)ev). Soviet seat in Luxemburg. Also see Greko-Yelisayevovka.

**Greko-Yelisayevovka**, Don, see Reinfeld; also see Elisayevovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisayevovka; Grekovo-Jelisayevovka; Jelesayevovka, Grekovo-; Yelisayevovka, Grekovo-.

**Greko-Neu**, Don, see Grekovo.

**Greko**, Odessa, see Grekovo.

**Greko-Jelisayevovka**, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisayevovka; also see Elisayevovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisayevovka; Jelesayevovka, Grekovo-; Yelisayevovka, Grekovo-.

**Greko-Jelisayevovka**, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Yelisayevovka; also see Elisayevovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisayevovka; Jelesayevovka, Grekovo-; Yelisayevovka, Grekovo-.
Grigorjewka, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.
Grigorjewka, Kharkiv, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.
Grigorjewka, Odessa, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.
Grigorjewka, Omsk, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.
Grigorjewka, Slavgorod, see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.
Grigorjewka, Unter-, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigorjewka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigorjewka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorjewka; Unter-Grigorjewka.
Grimm, (also Kamensky, also Lessnoy-Karamysh), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 5. Founded on 1 July 1765 or in 1767 by 179 founders. Evangelical; parish: Grimm. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, two schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, club, reading room (as of 1926.) college of agriculture for raising fruits and vegetables; eight semesters. Lathe and agricultural machinery factories, major foundry named Rekord, five mills owned by Ernst, Hanfatnis, Jab, Peter, Robart. District school approximately between 1833 and 1857. Teachers college founded in 1866. Birthplace of Russian Senator Alexander Leonhard. Population: 769 in 1772; 262 in 1777; 1,125 in 1798; 1,701 in 1816; 3,130 in 1834; 4,452 in 1850; 4,497 in 1857; 5,746 in 1886; 8,233 in 1892; 5,389 or possibly 10,762 in 1897; 10,374 in 1905; 10,934 in 1910; 11,788 or 11,988 in 1912; 5,300 in 1926. Mother colony. Village still exists. Also see Kamensky; Lessnoy-Karamysh.
Grisa-Chutor, Odessa, see Grisia-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grisa-; Khutor, Grisa-.
Grisa-Khutor, Odessa, Berezn district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Grisa-; Grisa-Chutor; Khutor, Grisa-.
Grischkowka, Slavgorod, see Grischkovka.
Grise, Odessa, see Hochfeld.
Grischkovka, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld; also see Grischkovka.
Griva, Vyssokaya, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griva; also see Griva Vyssokaja; Vyssokaja, Griva.
Grivinsky, Slavgorod, Lanino; also see Griwinski.
Grivy, Vysoke, Slavgorod, see Vysoke Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysoke; Vysoke Grivy; Vysoke Grivny.
Grivy, Vysoke, Slavgorod, see Vysoke Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysoke; Vysoke Grivy; Vysoke Grivny.
Griva, Vyssokaja, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griva; also see Griva, Vyssokaja; Vyssokaja, Griva.
Griwinski, Slavgorod, see Griwinski.
Grivy, Vysoke, Slavgorod, see Vysoke Grivy; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysoke; Vysoke Grivy; Vysoke Grivny.
Griwinski, Slavgorod, see Griwinski.
Griva, Vyssokaja, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griva; also see Griva, Vyssokaja; Vyssokaja, Griva.
Grijasnowatka, Volga Republic, see Gryasnovatka.
Grijasnowka, Omsk, see Gryasnovka.
Grijasnuch, Lugowaja-, Volga Republic, see Lugowaja-Griasnuch; also see Gryasnuhka, Lugovaya-; Lugovaya-Griasnuchka.
Grijasnuch, Nishnaja-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Griasnuch; also see Gryasnuhka, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Griasnuchka.
Grijasnuch, Ust-, Volga, see Ust-Griasnuch; also see Gryasnuhka, Ust-; Ust-Griasnuchka.
Großliebental, Groß-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #J 5. Gross-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also Gross-Kowelska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovelska; Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Alt Kozary. Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotovska; Groß-Kotowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy; Groß-Kotovska, Volhynia-Poland, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinowka. Grossliebental; Mariinskoye; Veliko-Dolinskoye. in 1919; 3,624 in 1926. Also see Bolshaya Akarsha; 3,185 in 1910; 3,203 in 1911; 3,284 in 1914; 2,092 in 1858; 2,997 in 1905; 3,155 approximately in 1905; males and 856 females in 1848; 2,635 and 256 houses in 1859. Population: 1,308 in 1825; 2,186 or 1698: 833 or 8,820 dessi. and 406 Faden in 1848, and 8,828 dessi. Duma delegate Johann Münch. Acreage: 8,056 dessi. (as of 1926). Possibly birthplace of Reich Duma delegate Johann Münch. Acreage: 8,056 dessi. or 8,820 dessi. and 406 Faden in 1848, and 8,828 dessi. in 1859. Population: 1,308 in 1825; 2,186 or 1698: 833 males and 856 females in 1848; 2,635 and 256 houses in 1858; 2,997 in 1905; 3,155 approximately in 1905; 3,185 in 1910; 3,203 in 1911; 3,284 in 1914; 2,092 in 1919; 3,624 in 1926. Also see Bolshaya Akarsha; Großliebental; Mariinskoye; Veliko-Dolinskoye.
Groß-Peterhof, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded approximately in 1864 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Including Klein-Peterhof: school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 186 in 1912; 217 in 1926. Also see Gross-Peterhof; Peterhof, Groß-; Peterhof, Gross-.

Groß-Podhaye, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaye; also see Groß-Podhaye; Gross-Podhaye; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-.

Groß-Podhaye, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhaye; also see Groß-Podhaye; Groß-Podhaye; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Gross-.

Groß-Pole, (also Wielkopolje), Wolhynia-Poland, Rivne, Berezno. #J 5. Also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Groß-, Pole, Gross-; Wielkopolje.

Groß-Romanovka, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. Including Klein-Romanovka and Mykolayiv: school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 186 in 1912; 217 in 1926. Also see Gross-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanovka, Gross-.

Groß-Romanovka, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Gross-Romanovka; Gross-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-.

Groß-Sadovska, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisielin; also see Groß-Sadovska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadovska; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-.

Groß-Sadovska, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadovska; also see Groß-Sadovska; Gross-Sadovska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-.

Groß-Sedlyshche, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #J 5. Also see Groß-Siedlischtsche; Groß-Sedlyshche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Groß-Seidemenukha, Kostopil’, see Groß-Seidemenukha; also see Gross-Seidemenukha; Gross-Seidemenukha; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Groß-Seidemenukha, Mykolayiv, see Kalininodor; also see Groß-Seidemenukha; Gross-Seidemenukha; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Gross-.

Groß-Shdshary, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-.

Groß-Shdshary, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-.

Groß-Siekierzycha, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzyka; also see Gross-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzyka; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-.

Groß-Siekierzyka, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzycha; also see Gross-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzyka; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-.

Groß-Siekierzyka, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kiverts; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzyka; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzycha, Groß-.

Groß-Siedlischtsche, Kostopil’, see Groß-Siedlischtsche; also see Gross-Siedlischtsche; Groß-Siedlischtsche; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Groß-Siedmenucha, Kostopil’, see Groß-Seidemenucha; also see Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-.

Groß-Seidmenucha, Mykolayiv, see Kalininodor; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-.

Groß-Shdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-.

Groß-Shdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdzary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Shdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-.

Groß-Siedmenucha, Mykolayiv, see Kalininodor; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-.
Novocherkassk. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1911.
Population: 200 in 1912. Planer daughter colony. Also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß; Werder, Gross.

**Groß-Werder**, Don, Taganrog, see Weizendorf; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß; Werder, Gross.

**Groß-Werder**, (also No. 24, also Marinovka), Mariupol', Grunau. Founded in 1831/1832 or possibly in 1842 by 26 families mainly from the Bilovizh mother colony by the same name. Catholic; parish: Groß-Werder. Parish for: Belmanka, Belotserkovka, Grunau, Katharinienpol, Kleinwerder, Temruk, and Russian villages with deported Poles. The authorities and the orthodoxy pushed for and succeeded in building a church without a steeple. Acreage: 2,230 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,889 dessi.. Population: 589 in 1858; 589 in 1859; 429 in 1905; 421 in 1910; 432 in 1914; 432 in 1918; 543 in 1922. Also see Gross-Werder; Marinovka; No. 24; Werder, Groß; Werder, Gross.

**Großwerder, Neu**, Don, see Neu-Großwerder; also see Grosswerder, Neu; Neu-Grosswerder.

**Groß-Zahorce**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Gross-Zahorce; Zahorce, Groß; Zahorce, Gross.

**Groß-Zalinska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Stydyn. #H 6. Also see Gross-Zalinska; Zalinska, Groß; Zalinska, Gross.

**Groß-Zdary**, (also Groß-Shdzhary), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Zdary; Zdary, Groß; Zdary, Gross.

**Groß-Zytin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Gross-Zytin; Zytin, Groß; Zytin, Gross.

**Groß**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Groß.

**Groß, Volhynia-Poland**, Vladimir, see Groß.

**Groß I**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß I.

**Groß II**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß II.

**Groß III**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß III.

**Groß-Blumenfeld**, Zaporizhzhya, see Groß-Blumenfeld; also see Blumenfeld, Groß; Blumenfeld, Gross.

**Groß-Chobda**, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Chobda; also see Chobda, Groß; Chobda, Gross; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Chobda; Khobda, Groß; Khobda, Gross.

**Groß-Dorohostajae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostajae, also see Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae.

**Groß-Dorohostajae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostajae; also see Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae.

**Groß-Dorohostajae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostajae; also see Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae.

**Groß-Dorohostajae**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostajae; also see Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae, Groß; Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae.

**Groß-Dulibska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dulibska; also see Dulibska, Groß; Dulibska, Gross.

**Großer**, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvy Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Allegedly, some Mennonites lived also here as model farmers. Also see Großer.

**Großer Dam**, Volga Republic, see Großer Dam; also see Dam, Groß; Dam, Grosser.

**Großer Fontal**, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal; also see Fontal, Groß; Fontal. Gross.

**Groß Fontan**, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal; also see Fontan, Groß; Fontan, Gross.

**Großfürstenland**, Zaporizhzhya, see Großfürstenland.

**Großfürstentall**, Caucasus, see Groß-Fürstental; also see Fürstental, Groß; Fürstental, Gross.

**Groß-Gerhardstall**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Groß-Gerhardstall; also see Gerhardstall, Groß; Gerhardstall, Gross.

**Groß-Gluschka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Gluschka; also see Gluschka, Groß; Gluschka, Gross.

**Groß-Glusscha**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusscha; also see Glusscha, Groß; Glusscha, Gross.

**Groß-Kandaurow**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurow; also see Groß-Kandaurow; Gross-Kandaurow; Kandaurow, Groß; Kandaurow, Gross; Kandaurow, Groß; Kandaurow, Gross.

**Groß-Kandaurow**, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurow; also see Groß-Kandaurow; Gross-Kandaurow; Kandaurow, Groß; Kandaurow, Gross; Kandaurow, Groß; Kandaurow, Gross.

**Groß-Khobda**, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Khobda; also see Chobda, Groß; Chobda, Gross; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Chobda; Khobda, Groß; Khobda, Gross.

**Groß-Klecka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Klecka; also see Klecka, Groß; Klecka, Gross.

**Groß-Klussa**, Volhynia, see Groß-Klussa; also see Kluska, Groß; Kluska, Gross.

**Groß-Konstantinovka**, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Gross.

**Groß-Konstantinovka**, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Gross; Konstantinovka, Gross.

**Groß-Konstantinovka**, Mariupol', see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Gross.

**Groß-Konstantinovka**, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Groß; Konstantinovka, Gross; Konstantinovka, Gross.
Gross-Kotovska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotovska; also see Groß-Kotovska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotovska, Groß--; Kotovska, Gross--; Kotowska, Groß--; Kotowska, Gross--.

Gross-Kotowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotovska, Groß--; Kotowska, Gross--; Kotowska, Groß--; Kotowska, Gross--.

Gross-Kovelska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovelska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kowelska, Groß--; Kowelska, Gross--; Kowelska, Groß--; Kowelska, Gross--.

Gross-Marcelindorf, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf; also see Marcelindorf, Groß--; Marcelindorf, Gross--.

Gross-Markosovka, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Gross-Markosovka; Markosovka, Groß--; Markosovka, Gross--; Markosovka, Groß--; Markosovka, Gross--.

Gross-Nagardav, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß--; Nagardav, Gross--; Nagardav, Groß--; Nagardav, Gross--.

Gross-Oleksin, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Oleksin; also see Oleksin, Groß--; Oleksin, Gross--.

Gross-Peterhof, Samara, see Groß-Peterhof; also see Peterhof, Groß--; Peterhof, Gross--.

Gross-Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Pole; also see Pole, Groß--; Pole, Gross--.

Gross-Romanovka, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Gross-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß--; Romanovka, Groß--; Romanovka, Groß--; Romanovka, Gross--.

Gross-Siedemenukha, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Siedemenukha; also see Groß-Siedemenukha; Groß-Siedemenukha; Siedemenukha, Groß--; Siedemenukha, Groß--; Siedemenukha, Gross--; Siedemenukha, Groß--; Siedemenukha, Gross--; Siedemenukha, Groß--; Siedemenukha, Gross--; Siedemenukha, Groß--; Siedemenukha, Gross--.

Gross-Siedlischtsche, Kostopil’, see Groß-Siedlischtsche; also see Groß-Siedlischtsche; Siedlischtsche, Groß--; Siedlischtsche, Groß--; Siedlischtsche, Groß--; Siedlischtsche, Groß--.

Gross-Shdshary, Gross-Seidemenucha, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Gross-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, Groß--; Seidemenucha, Groß--; Seidemenucha, Gross--; Seidemenucha, Groß--; Seidemenucha, Gross--; Seidemenucha, Groß--; Seidemenucha, Gross--; Seidemenucha, Groß--; Seidemenucha, Gross--.

Gross-Shdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdshary; also see Groß-Shdshary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß--; Shdshary, Gross--; Shdzhary, Groß--; Shdzhary, Gross--.

Gross-Shdzhary, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdzhary; also see Groß-Shdzhary; Gross-Shdzhary; Shdshary, Groß--; Shdshary, Gross--; Shdzhary, Groß--; Shdzhary, Gross--.

Gross-Siedlischtsche, Kostopil’, see Groß-Siedlischtsche; also see Groß-Siedlischtsche; Siedlischtsche, Groß--; Siedlischtsche, Groß--; Siedlischtsche, Groß--; Siedlischtsche, Groß--.
Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Gross-Siekierzyka, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Siekierzyka; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Groß-Siekierzyka; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzyka, Gross-.

Gross-Siekierzykha, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzykha; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzykha; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-.

Grossulovo, (also Vely Mikhailovka), On Odessa-Balta highway. Served as post office or administrative center for Kassel area colonies. Population: some German residents. Ukrainian town. Also see Grossulowo; Vely Mikhailovka.

Grossulowo, Odessa, see Grossulovo.

Grossweide, Zaporizhzhya, see Großweide.

Gross-Werder, Chernihiv, see Groß-Werder; also see Werder, Groß-; Werder, Gross-.

Grosswerder, Don, see Großwerder.

Gross-Werder, Don, Rostov, see Groß-Werder; also see Werder, Groß-; Werder, Gross-.

Grosswerder, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Grosswerder; also see Großwerder, Neu-; Neu-Großwerder.

Gross-Zahorce, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zahorce; also see Zahorce, Groß-; Zahorce, Gross-.

Gross-Zalinska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zalinska; also see Zalinska, Groß-; Zalinska, Gross-.

Gross-Zytin, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zytin; also see Zytin, Groß-; Zytin, Gross-.

Grotsfelde, (also Krotovka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1863. Mennonite. Under the influence of Claas Epp. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 7 Mennonite and 1 Brethren family or 45 individuals (?) in 1913; 83 in 1926. Also see Krotovka.

Grud, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi. No other information available.

Grudy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. No other information available.

Grudy, (also Hrudy), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Hrudy.

Grunau, (also No. 6, also Alexandrnevsk), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1825 by 29 families, all from the Elbingen area, West Prussia. Primarily Evangelical: parish: Grunau, but also Catholic; parish: Groß-Werder. In 1833: 3,193 souls or members were part of the Grunau parish founded in 1826, and 20 German villages with 5,798 baptized members, among them 43 Latvians (as of 1905.) Junior high school. Acreage: 27 farms on 1,620 dessi. and 55 houses in 1859; 1,512.5 dessi. prior to 1914; 1,510 dessi. after 1918. Population: 461 in 1858; 461 or 513 in 1859; 369 or 418 in 1905; 565 in 1910; 570 in 1911; 582 in 1914; 582 in 1918; 675 in 1919; 560 in 1922. Also see No. 6; Alexandrnevsk.

Grundt, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. Possibly just outside the Volga Republic. North of Norka. Evangelical.

Grüental, (also Karamin), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy at the railroad. #E 2. Founded in 1859. Catholic; parish: Rosental, and Evangelical. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,450 or 3,451 dessi. Population: 316 in 1911; 372 in 1914; 372 in 1918; 213 in 1919; 407 in 1926. Also see Karamin.


Grüfeld, (also Vergun, also Vurgun), Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Akstafa, Kazakhstan. One km west of Alexey(y)evka. Near the Akstafa train station. #K 6. Founded in 1905/1906 by Hellenendorf families. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethal. Wine cellar kolkhoz, school with one teacher (as of 1913.) In 1909 founding of the cooperative named Merkur (lemonade, wine and vodka); later part of the viculture kolkhoz named Konkordia. Child care learning center, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 740 dessi. and/or 70 dessi. community land. Population: 340 people and 70 farms in 1913; 345 in 1914; 345 or 346 in 1926. Also see Vergun; Vurgun.

Grüfeld, (also Adzhy-Akmat), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Approximately 20 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Separatist. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,800 dessi. and/or 70 dessi. community land. Population: 149 in 1905; 149 in 1918; 163 in 1926; 128 in 1941. Also see Adzhy-Akmat.
Grünfeld, (also Selenyeny Yar), Odessa, Berezan district (Landau.) Evangelical. Also see Selenyeny Yar.

Grünfeld, Odessa, Kuchurangan (also Kutschurangan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg.

Grünfeld, (also Selyonopolye), Omsk, Sosnovka. #E 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 392 in 1926. Also see Selyonopolye.

Grünfeld, (also Chertesh), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded by Khortitza residents in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Gründfeld (1909–1932.) Parish for Alexandrovka, Chernov, and Rosenfeld. In 1912 the village of Chernov emerged from part of the village with 18 of the 54 farms. Country school. Kolkhoz by the name of Thälmann. Agricultural artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, machinery kolkhoz, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 176 dessi. of 2,822 dessi. were worthless; 52 farms in 1926. Population: 259 in 1926; with Chernov: 186 in 1927; 279 possibly in 1928; 188 people or 46 families in 1980. Ceased to exist. Also see Chertesh.

Grünfeld, Volga Republic, Mariental. No other information available.


Grünfeld-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grünfeld-; Khutor, Grünfeld-.

Grünfeld-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld; also see Chutor, Grünfeld-; Grünfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Grünfeld-.

Grünhoffental, (also Alexandrovka, also Grünhoffnungstal), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Natal(y)evka. Three verst from Schönwiese. Possibly incorporated into Zaporizhzhya. Founded approximately in 1860 by 6 families from Kronsweide. Mennonite; parish: Kronsweide. Acreage: 810 dessi. Population: 120 in 1914; 120 in 1926. Also see Alexandrovka; Grünhoffnungstal.

Grünhoffungstal, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünhoffental.

Grünthal, (also Neu-Grünthal), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Karayasy, Katatapka. #K 6. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1914; 120 in 1926. Also see Neu-Grünthal.

Grünthal, Don, Donets'sk, Dzerzhinsk. Evangelical.

Grüntal, (also Krasnoslav, also Neudorf), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukh.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. #I 5. Founded in 1931 or 1933. Evangelical. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 57 possibly in 1918; 153 in 1941; 80 between 1941 and 1943; 15 of the former residents without head of household in 1942; they were possibly resettled to other villages. Also see Krasnoslav; Neudorf.

Grünfeld, (also Selenyeny Yar), Odessa, Berezan district (Landau.) Evangelical. Also see Selenyeny Yar.


Grünfeld-Khutor, (also Selyonopolye), Omsk, Sosnovka. #E 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 392 in 1926. Also see Selyonopolye.

Grünfeld, (also Neu-Grünthal), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Karayasy, Katatapka. #K 6. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1914; 120 in 1926. Also see Neu-Grünthal.

Grünthal, Don, Donets'sk, Dzerzhinsk. Evangelical.
Grüntal, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, Alexandrovskaya.


Grüntal, (also Selyonodolsk), Kazan. Approximately 60 km west of Kazan where the Trans-Siberian Railroad crosses the Volga River. Founded by German Russians. Over time the village became a city. Major lumber industry was developed in 1928 by a U.S. company; furniture and textile industries. After World War II part of the prisoner-of-war camp system Yelabuga. Also see Selyonodolsk.

Grüntal, Kyrgyzstan, Chu Valley. Twenty-five kilometers from Tokmok, 3 km from Rotfront. Founded in 1925. Mennonite. Leninpolder daughter colony.

Grüntal, (also Krasy Kut), Mariupol’. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 125 in 1905. Also see Krasy Kut.

Grüntal, (also Selyeny-Yar), Mykolayiv. Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1919. Also see Selyeny-Yar.


Grüntal, Odessa, northern Berezan district (Ananyev). No other information available.

Grüntal, (also Manukhin), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Manukhin.

Grüntal, (also Popova-Balka, also Veselyy-Gay), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Vassilyevka. Founded in 1809/1810 by 9 [or 10] families: 5 from Prussia-Poland and 4 from Baden as reinforcement for the nearby sheep farm in the district against livestock thieves. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Around 1848 wealthier than all colonies because some farm holders had up to 1,000 head of sheep. On 4 September 1941 men between 16 and 60 were deported. Acreage: 683 dessi. and 19 houses in 1859, 1,224 dessi. or 600 dessi. and 10 farms and 5 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 36 in 1810; 132 people or 15 Evangelical families on 10 farms in 1848; 213 in 1858; 213 in 1859; 204 in 1864; 224 in 1905; 230 in 1911; 276 in 1914; 265 in 1915; 276 in 1918; 293 in 1919. Also see Popova-Balka; Veselyy-Gay.

Grüntal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka. No other information available.

Grüntal, (also Lugovoye), Volgaya Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. A few kilometers north of Seelmann. Also see Lugovoye.

Grüntal, (also Moshchanica, also Moshchanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. Also see also Moshchanica; Moshchanovka.


Grüntal, (also Moisanovka, also Moshchanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Slavuta. A few kilometers northeast of Ostroh. #A 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 65 in 1904. Also see Moisanovka; Moshchanovka.

Grüntal, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Grüntal.

Grüntal, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Grüntal.

Grüntal, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Grüntal.

Grünwald, (also Beresko), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Beresko.


Gruscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Grusha.

Gruschek, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushek.

Gruschewka, Odessa. see Grushevka.

Gruschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushevka.

Gruschewka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Grushevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Khutor, Grushevka.-

Gruschki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grusky.

Gruschkowka, Slavgorod, see Grushkovka.

Gruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytiv, see Grushovka.

Gruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Gruschowka.

Gruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Gruschewka.

Gruschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushevka.


Grusha, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Gruscha.

Grushchek, (also Grushky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Gruschek; Grushky.

Grushevka, (also Grusivka). Khutor near Pervomaisk-Bug. Also see Gruschewka; Grusivka.

Grushevka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Gruschewka; Hrushovka.

Gruschewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderfeld; also see Gruschowski.

Grushkovka, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld; also see Gruschewka.

Grushovka, (also Hrushovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. #J 5. Also see Gruschewka; Hrushovka.
Grushovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. South of Kovel’.
Grushovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyvit. Also see Gruschowka.
Grusivka, Odessa, see Grushevka; also see Grusiwka.
Guam Akapa, Caucasus, see Gumy Akapa; also see Akapa, Gumy; Akapa, Gymy.
Gunischtche, Volhynia-Poland, see Gunischtche.
Gurevka, Chelyabinsk, see Guryevka; also see Gurjevka.
Gurjevka, Chelyabinsk, see Guryevka; also see Gurevka.
Gumy Akapa, Caucasus, see Gumy Akapa; also see Akapa, Gumy; Akapa, Gymy.


Grushovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyvit. Also see Gruschowka.

Grusivka, Odessa, see Grushevka; also see Grusiwka.

Gryasnukha, Verkhnaya, Gryasnukha, Ust-, Volga Republic, see Ust-Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnucha, Werchnaja-; Gryasnucha, Ust-; Ust-Grjasnucha.

Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnucha, Nishnaja-; Nishnaja-Gryasnucha.

Gryasnukha, Ust-, Volga Republic, see Ust-Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnucha, Ust-; Ust-Gryasnucha.

Gryasnukha, Verkhnaya, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnucha, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Gryasnucha.

Grzybowka, Volhynia-Poland, Krzemieniec, Lanowice. No other information available.

Grzybowica, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica. No other information available.

Gudevich, Odessa, see Neu-Baden; also see Gudewitsch.

Gudewitsch, Odessa, see Gudevich.

Guidov, Volhynia-Poland, southern Luts’k. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Population: 296 in 1904. Also see Guidow.

Guidow, Volhynia-Poland, see Guidov.

Güldendorf, (also Goldendorf, also Gyldendorf, also Krasnoselka, also Kutusovo), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern, Leninsk. Founded in 1817 or 1830 by 96 families from: Wuerttemberg (65), Baden (19), Poznán (9) and Hungary (3). These families were from the colonies of Friedrichstal, Stuttgart, and Waterloo from where they had been allowed to resettle because of a lack of water. The village was named for Lieutenant von Güldenschanz from the welfare committee. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Güldendorf. Population: 1,148 in 1926. Also see Güldendorf, Gustawof.

Güldendorf, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Güldendorf?.

Gulianow, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Gulianow.

Gulianow, Chelyabinsk, see Gulianov.

Gumi Akapa, Caucasus, see Gumy Akapa; also see Akapa, Gumy; Akapa, Gymy.
Güter, Roduner-Gassert-, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Gassert-Güter; also see Gassert-Güter, Roduner.-

Gutheim, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Gutheim was officially part of Annovka, but formed its own community. The land itself was bought as early as 1908. Acreage: 500 ha. Population: 11 families in 1933.

Gut, Ihly-, Odessa, see Ihly-Gut.

Gut, Kary-, Odessa, see Kary-Gut.


Gut, Kokey-, Odessa, see Kokey-Gut; also see Gut, Kokey-; Kokey-Gut.

Gut, Kokey-, Crimea, see Kokey-Gut; also see Gut, Kokey-; Kokey-Gut.

Gut, Meuchel-, Odessa, see Meuchel-Gut.

Gut, Reisenhauer-, Odessa, see Reisenhauer-Gut.

Gut Singer, (also Chutor-Singer and Khutor-Singer), Bessarabia. Near Bender and Neu-Nikolaevka. See Chutor-Singer; Singer-Chutor; Khutor-Singer; Singer-Khutor.

Gut Tsakhansky, Odessa, see Gut Zakhansky; also see Gut Zachanski; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zachanski, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut.

Gutternal, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal.

Guty-Chutor, possibly Kharkiv, see Guty-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guty-; Khutor, Guty-.

Guty-Khutor, possibly Kharkiv. Sixty kilometers from Schloß Trostyanetz. Possibly founded in the 1870’s. Estate with a sugar factory; acquired from the king of sugar Georg Leopold Koenig (13 November 1821-?). Also see Chutor, Guty-; Guty-Chutor; Khutor, Guty-.

Gut Zachanski, Odessa, see Gut Zakhansky; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zachanski, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut.

Gut Zakhansky, Odessa, see Eigenfeld; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Gut Zachanski; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zachanski, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut.

Gyldendorf, Odessa, see Gülendorf.

H


Ha, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Hachan, (also Kachan), Volhynia-Poland, Mezhirichi. Also see Hatschan; Kachan.

Hadshu, Asan-, Crimea, see Asan-Hadzhu; also see Asan-Hadzhu; Hadzhu, Asan-.

Hadzhu, Asan-, Crimea, see Asan-Hadzhu; also see Asan-Hadzhu; Hadzhu, Asan-.

Haenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Hagenka. Also see Abteilung 17.

Hagendorf, (also Abteilung 17), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1924 or 1941. Jewish. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: Yiddish. In 1942, Germans were allegedly housed in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. German Population: none in approximately 1940; 212 in 1942; of those, 46 families without head of household. Also see Abteilung 17.

Hahn, Orenburg, see Sivushka.

Hahn-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Chutor, Odessa, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahnkhofen, (also Novo-Nikolayevka), Odessa, northern Berezan district, Vrad(y)evsky. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka.

Hahn-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahn-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Ceased to exist prior to 1918. Also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor; Khutor, Hahn-.

Hahnsau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Seelmann, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1854. Mennonite. In 1880 Mennonites emigrated to America or possibly to Turkestan and sold their properties to Ukrainians. They are descendants of the Polyany tribe formerly living along the Dnieper River. Population: 207 in 1854; 250 in 1912; 1,622 in 1922.

Haichin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Haitschin.

Haiczuul, Mariupol’, see Heitschule.

Haike, (also Heike), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 5 in 1904. Also see Heike.

Haike II, (also Heike II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 77 in 1904. Also see Heike II.

Haimann, Crimea, see Hochheim.

Hait, Chenkur-, Omsk, see Chenkur-Hait; also see Hait, Tschenkur-; Tschenkur-Hait.

Haitschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Haichin.

Hait, Tschenkur-, Omsk, see Tschenkur-Hait; also see Chenkur-Hait; Hait, Chenkur-.

Hajenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Haenka.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayky.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Hayka.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayky.

Halavar, Caucasus, see Traubenfeld; also see Halavar.

Halavar, Caucasus, see Halavar.
Halbdorf, (also Bergdorf), Odessa, Berezan. Khutor near Rohrbach. Opposite the main village of Rohrbach, on the southwest ridge of the valley. Founded in 1838. 36 houses by 1848 (Rohrbach Chronicle.) Also see Bergdorf.


Halbstadt, Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 2. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 251 in 1926.

Halbstadt, (also Nekrasovo, also Polgorod), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Large steam mill built of bricks, cooperative and/or cooperative store, seed kolhox, cattle breeding kolhox, agricultural kolhox founded with loans, alphabetization location, reading room, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) An uprising against the party occurred on 2 July 1930. Population: 451 in 1926; 535 people and 102 farms possibly in 1928; 1,240 in 1935; 1,650 people and 428 farms in 1980; 1,648 people and 487 farms in 1987. Also see Nekrasovo; Polgorod.

Halbstadt, (also No. 1, also Molochansk), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804. Mennonite; parish: Halbstadt. In 1842 a skilled craftsmen colony was established on the eastern edge. Industrial trade center of the Molochna colonies: textile factory started in 1815/1816 by Johann Klaassen; dyeworks and weaving mill were annexed. They burned down in 1839 and were rebuilt in 1842. Brewery since 1809, vinegar factory, 1 watermill since 1810, 2 steam mills, starch factory, barley factory, machinery or engine factory, 2 brickyards, 2 oil presses. In 1835 founding of a junior high school. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolhox, agricultural school, courses in medicine, school with grades one to four, two schools with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Possible birthplace of writer Helene Ediger (1905-?). Acreage: 1,605 dessi. and 57 houses in 1859 or 1,816 dessi. or 1,820 dessi., i.e., 21 farms of 70 dessi. each of founding families from Danzig; 350 dessi. or 25 farms of 14 dessi. each were later added, or 21 farms on 2,165 dessi. and 24 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 589 people or 91 families on 21 farms in 1855; 589 in 1856; 593 in 1858; 593 in 1859; 480 in 1860; 532 in 1864; 840 or 849 in 1905; 900 in 1914; 955 in 1915; 900 in 1918; 978 in 1919; 1,268 or 1,455 people of whom 675 were Ukrainians, 482 Mennonites, 120 Russians, 118 other Germans, 19 Jews, a total of 41 Poles, Bulgarians and Greeks in 1926. Also see No. 1; Molochansk.

Halbstadt, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Halbstadt.

Halbstadt, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Halbstadt.

Hale, (also Galy), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Torchin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Galy.

Halle, (also Alisovka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1894/1895. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim (as of 1905), and Andrejyevka (as of 1939.) Acreage: 1,480 ha. Population: 165 in 1905; 206 in 1939. Also see Alisovka.

Haly, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.

Hamberg, (also Puchkovo), Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans or possibly in 1902, but more likely in 1911. They paid 140 Rbls. per dessi. Mennonite. Agricultural artel, machinery kolhox, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Puchkovo.

Hamberg, (also Hamburg, also Irinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862. Mennonite; parish: Waldheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,733 or 1,735 dessi., i.e., 26 farms of 65 dessi. each and 3 farms of 15 dessi. each. Population: 159 in 1864; 263 in 1911; 302 in 1914; 302 in 1918; 296 in 1919; 364 in 1926. Daughter colony. Also see Hamburg; Irinovka.

Hamburg, Bessarabia, see Dennewitz.


Hamburg, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamberg.

Hammer?, Omsk, see Gammer.


Hanchice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Hantschice.

Handzaba, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.


Hannovka, (also Hanovka, also Ivanovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans on leased land in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Soviet seat, cooperative and/
or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 100 in approximately 1905; 266 in 1926. Also see Hannowka; Hanovka; Ivanovka.

Hannowka, Bessarabia, see Hannovka.
Hannowka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka.
Hanovka, Kazakhstan, see Hanovka.
Hanovka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka; also see Hanovka.
Hanshricka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hanshricka.
Hanshricka, Volhynia-Poland, see Goncharikha; also see Hanshricka.
Hans-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Hans-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hans-; Khutor, Hans-.
Hans-Chutor, Odessa, see Hans-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hans-; Khutor, Hans-.
Hans-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Berezan district. A few kilometers north of Ochakov. #F 6. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hans-; Hans-Chutor; Khutor, Hans-.
Hans-Khutor, Odessa; also see Chutor, Hans-; Hans-Chutor; Khutor, Hans-.
Hantschescht, Bessarabia, see Hancheshty.
Hantschisce, Volhynia-Poland, see Hanchisce.
Haraldowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Haraldowka.
Harn, (also Horn), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. Population: 103 possibly in 1926. Also see Horn.
Harn, (also Horn), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. South of Gmelinka. Population: 103 possibly in 1926. Also see Horn.
Harpuny, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.
Hartfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensburg.
Hartmann, Omsk, Moskaleny, Population: 22 in 1926.
Hartmann-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Hartmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hartmann-; Khutor, Hartmann-.
Hartmann-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. East of Mariental. Possibly Catholic. Between 1918 and 1922, Father Augustinus Baumtrog hid here under a pseudonym as a German language teacher. Also see Chutor, Hartmann-; Hartmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hartmann-.
Hartmanski, possibly Volga Republic, see Hartmansky.

Hartmansky, possibly Volga Republic. Catholic; parish: Saratov. Also see Hartmanski.
Harward-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Harvard-Khutor; also see Chutor, Harvard-; Khutor, Harvard-.
Hasary, Volga Republic, see Husaren.
Hasan-Su, Caucasus, see Alexeyevkva; also see Su, Hassan-.
Hat, Beresovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Beresowo Hat; Hat, Beresowo.
Hat, Beresovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Beresovo Hat; Hat, Beresowo.
Hatj, Beresowa, Volhynia, see Beresova Hatj; also see Beresova Hatj; Haty, Beresova.
Hatki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hatky.
Hatky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Hatki.
Hatschan, Volhynia-Poland, see Hachan.
Haty, Beresova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresova Hatj; also see Beresowa Hatj; Hatj, Beresova.
Haty-Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, see Sabara-Haty; also see Haty-Zabara; Zabara-Haty.
Haty-Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabara-Haty; also see Haty-Sabara; Sabara-Haty.
Hauff-Chutor, Omsk, see Hauff-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hauff-; Khutor, Hauff-.
Hauff-Khutor, (also Gauf), Omsk, Bosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Population: 157 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Hauff-; Gauf; Hauff-Chutor; Khutor, Hauff-.
Havchice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Hawtschice.
Hawrikowka, Don, see Havrikovka.
Hawtschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Havchice.
Hayenka, (also Chekhink), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Near Syklin. #D 3. Also see Chekhink; Hauenka; Hajenka.
Hayky, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Hajki.
Hayky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Hajki.
Hayky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Hajki.
Hebron, (also Bekassy, also Bekkasy), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Totanay. Approximately 20 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded by Berdyan’s Swabians in 1880 or 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Separatist: parish: Schönbrunn. Kolkhoz named Gigant, cooperative and/ or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (in 1926.) Deportation on 17/18 August 1941. Acreage: 2,114 dessi. Population: 81 in 1905; 110 in 1911; 153 in 1914; 166 in 1918; 194 in 1919; 179 in 1926. Also see Bekassy; Bekkasy.


Hecht-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor.

Hecht-Chutor?, Luhans’k, see Hecht-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor?.

Hecht-Chutor, Omsk, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor.

Hecht-Chutor, Zaporiizhzhya, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor.

Hechten-Chutor, Don, see Hechten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hechten-; Khutor, Hechten-.

Hechten-Khutor, (also Redikov-Khutor), Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 131 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Hechten-; Khutor, Hechten-.

Hech-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht-; Hecht-Chutor.

Heimtal. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Staraya Buda, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin.

Heicone, (also Shuravlevo), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Vassilyevka. Founded in 1809/1810 by 32 families consisting of 82 Badeners mainly from Heidelberg, Mannheim, and a few from the Rastatt area. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg for Blumental, Hochheim, Kostheim until 1869, Leitershausen until 1869, Prischib, and Walldorf. Enterprises: cooperative (1), carpenter shop (1), brickyard (1). Local high school. In 1822: 10 more joined the 82 farm holders. On 4 September 1941 men between 16 and 60 years were deported. Acreage: 5,132 dessi. crown land and 92 houses in 1859; according to another source: 5,132 dessi. crown land of 5,883 dessi. Population: 981 in 1848; 1,094 in 1858; 1,094 in 1859; 1,147 in 1864; 1,002 in 1905; 1,002 in 1910; 1,111 in 1911; 922 in 1914; 973 in 1915; 922 in 1918; 1,080 in 1919. Also see Shuravlevo.

Heike, Volhynia-Poland, see Hake.

Heike II, Volhynia-Poland, see Hake II.

Heikovka, Dnipropestrov’s’k, see Danilovka; also see Heikowka.

Heikowka, Dnipropestrov’s’k, see Heikowka.

Heilebrun, (also Temesh-Ely), Crimea, Feodosiya, Alte Krim. Approximately 25 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded between 5 July 1805 and 1807 by 40 families, all from Wuerttemberg, especially the Stuttgart area. Gut, Reisenhauer-Gut Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Expansion by purchasing the Kyana estates in 1839, Islam-Terek in 1844, the Balthasar Wiedemeyer estate, and others. Acreage: 1,140 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859; 1,918 dessi. Population: 212 in 1825; 296 in 1858; 275 in 1864; 60 in 1904; 225 in 1905; 225 in 1911; 225 in 1914; 225 in 1918; 296 in 1919; 257 in 1926. Also see Temesh-Ely.

Heim, Zaporiizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.


Heinrich-Chutor, Omsk, see Heinrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinrich-; Khutor, Heinrich-.
Heinrich-Khutor, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Heinrich-; Heinrich-Chutor; Khutor, Heinrich-.

Heinrichowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Heinrikhovka.

Heinrichowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Heinrikhovka.

Heinrichsdorf, (also Bessarabka, also Krasna Bessarabka), Odessa, Krasy Okna (Bergdorf.) Evangelical. Also see Bessarabka; Krasna Bessarabka.


Heinrichsfeld-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Heinrichsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinrichsfeld-; Khutor, Heinrichsfeld-.

Heinrichsfeld-Khutor, (also Heinrichstal), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 25 in 1904; 9 in 1919; 36 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Heinrichsfeld-; Heinrichstal; Khutor, Heinrichsfeld-.

Heinrichstal, Zaporizhzhya, see Heinrichsfeld-Khutor.


Heinrikhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Henrikovka; also see Heinrichowka.

Heinz-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Heinz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinz-; Khutor, Heinz-.

Heinz-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Heinz-; Heinz-Chutor; Khutor, Heinz-.

Heitschule, (Haiczul), Mariupol', Grunau. Mennonite and Catholic. Also see Yevgenyevka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical.

Helenendorf, (also Mardarovka), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also see Mardarovka.

Helenendorf, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental.


Helenental, (also Yevgenyevka), Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Yevgenyevka.

Helenental, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Evangelical.

Helenental, (also Chernoborka, also Chornogorka), Odessa, Neu-Freudenthal. Founded possibly as early as 1836, but more likely 1837/1838. Founded on its own land by 18 families from Peterstal, 2 from Freudental and 1 each from Bergdorf, Großliebental, Gülledorf and Worms; originally 14 from Upper Alsace, 11 from Lower Alsace, 9 from Poland, 3 from Hungary, and 1 from Lorraine. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, child care learning center, schools with grades one to four, and five to nine, club (as of 1926.) Center of the GNR Helenendorf formed between World War I and World War II. Birthplace of Lorenz Kuhn (approximately 1884-1942), director of the Benckendorfer oil industry. In 1900: 1,440 [or 1,820 colonists] consisting of 222 Germans from other parts of the country, 588 Russians and Cossacks, 410 Armenians, 140 Persians and 80 Lesgians lived here. Acreage: 10,792 dessi. or 6,700 dessi. (crown) and 4,200 dessi. (privately owned) in 1913. Population: 974 in 1869; 1,820 in 1900; with the affiliate in Kedabeg: 2,249 approximately in 1905; 3,525 in 1908; 4,600 people or 412 families on 120 farms in 1913; 2,166 in 1914; 2,300 in 1918; 2,157 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Elenino; Kahanlar.

Helenendorf, (also Mardarovka), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also see Mardarovka.

Helenendorf, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental.


Helenental, (also Yevgenyevka), Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Yevgenyevka.

Helenental, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Evangelical.

Helenental, (also Chernoborka, also Chornogorka), Odessa, Neu-Freudenthal. Founded possibly as early as 1836, but more likely 1837/1838. Founded on its own land by 18 families from Peterstal, 2 from Freudental and 1 each from Bergdorf, Großliebental, Gülledorf and Worms; originally 14 from Upper Alsace, 11 from Lower Alsace, 9 from Poland, 3 from Hungary, and 1 from Lorraine. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,704 dessi. and 29 houses in 1859, or 1,625 dessi. Population: 89 people, i.e., 45 males and 44 females, in 1884; 161 in 1848; 247 in 1858; 400 in 1904; 485 in 1905; 500 in 1910; 505 or 610 in 1914; 700 in 1919; 629 in 1926. Also see Chernoborka; Chornogorka.

Helenov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 42 families and 53 students in 1938. Also see Helenow.

Helenov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Helenow.

Helenov-Beresk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 71 families with 76 students in 1938. Also see Beresk, Helenov-; Beresk, Helenow-; Helenow-Beresk.

Helenovka, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka; also see Helenovka.

Helenovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelenovka; also see Helenovka.

Helenovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Helenovka.

Helenovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Near Pod Gnoynem. Also see Helenovka.


Henrikovka, (also Heinrikhovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 400 in 1904. Also see Heinrikhovka; Henrikowka.

Henrikovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Henrikovka.

Helenova, Volhynia-Poland, Neu-, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helena, Neu.-; Neu-Helenovka.

Herman, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. No other information available.

Hermannstal, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. No other information available.

Hermannstal, (also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut-Grishino, Selidova. #A 5. Founded on its own land in 1889 or possibly in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 2,680 dessi. Population: 300 in 1904. Also see Helenovka, Neu-; Neu-Helenovka.

Helenovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Helenovka; also see Alt-Helenovka; Helenovka, Alt-.

Helenovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helenovka, Neu.; Neu-Helenovka.

Helenovka-Sokul, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Helenovka-Sokul; Sokul, Helenovka-; Sokul, Helenowka-.

Helenow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Helenov.

Helenow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Helenow.

Helenow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Helenow.

Helenow-Beresk, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenov-Beresk; also see Beresk, Helenow-; Beresk, Helenow-.

Helenowka, Bessarabia, see Helenovka.

Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Silne, see Helenovka.

Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Helenovka.

**Herrenhilf**, Crimea, see Byten.


**Hert-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hert-; Khutor, Hert-.

**Hert-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 80 km southwest of Melitopol’. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hert-; Hert-Chutor; Khutor, Hert.

**Herzenberg**, (also Feodosiaya), Crimea, Feodosiya. Approximately 5 km north of Feodosiaya. Founded by 30 families in 1804/1805. Evangelical; parish: Zärichtal, also Catholic. Deanery: Simferopol’; branch in Sudak. The church was a converted Tartar mosque; pastors were mainly Catholic Armenians. Acreage: 100 dessi. and four houses in 1859. Population: 45 in 1825; 39 in 1858; 50 in 1904; 38 in 1905; 40 in 1918; 40 in 1919. Also see Feodosiaya.

**Herzenberg**, (also Alexandrovka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Petrovka. Founded in 1880. Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Successful sheep breeding program. In 1889: 95 children died of diphtheria. In 1918/1919 the village was raided several times; 8 people were murdered. Land was purchased from the aristocrat Eugen Iv. Herzevich von Born (Waldheim), Roth (Gnadenfeld), 2 Janzens and Nickel (Prangenau.) Acreage: 2,983 dessi. Population: 363 in 1926. Also see Alexandrovka.

**Herzog**, (also Susly), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Founded on 14 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Birthplace of Father Peter Weigel; in 1917 he became known as the organizer of Volga Germans. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1889 approximately 3,000 families emigrated to Canada. Population: 141 in 1773; 1,290 in 1859; 1,233 in 1857; 1,393 in 1897; 2,010 in 1905; 275 in 1910; 275 in 1911; 326 in 1914; 326 in 1915; 397 in 1914; 427 or possibly 415 in 1918; 1,233 in 1857; 1,290 in 1859; 408 in 1860; 461 in 1864; 330 in 1859; 311 in 1860; 186 or 275 in 1905; 275 in 1910; 275 in 1911; 326 in 1914; 326 in 1918; 281 in 1919; 302 in 1922. Also see No. 4; Heuboden; Sergeyevka.

**Hierschau**, (also Hirschau, also Primernoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded possibly as early as 1838, but more likely 1848. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Planned as a model village on the left side of the Begim-Chokrak valley. Lush orchards in the valley; on the other side a man-made forest which was ravaged by the civil war and the drought of 1921/1922. Aside from fertile farm land, there also was a kaolin mine. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,993 dessi. and 54 houses on 1,820 dessi. and 6 farms in 1926. Population: 270 in 1858; 270 or 284 in 1859; 311 in 1860; 186 or 275 in 1905; 275 in 1910; 275 in 1911; 326 in 1914; 326 in 1918; 281 in 1919; 302 in 1922. Also see No. 4; Heuboden; Sergeyevka.

**Hildemann**, Volga Republic, see Hildmann.

**Hildesheim**, (also Voynichi), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 110 in 1905. Also see Voynichi.

**Hetmanskyy**, Odessa, Kuchurgur (also Kutschurgur) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Hetmanski.

**Heuboden**, (also Maryyno), Mariopol’, Bergtal, Petropavlovsk. Founded in 1841 by 28 families from the Khortitza district; 9 day laborer families arrived later. Another source: founded by Mennonites, who, in 1875, sold Heubuden to Berdyans’k Swabians from Neu-Hoffnung and then moved to America. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,837 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,830 dessi., or 1,829 dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,058, 5 dessi. after 1918, or 28 farms on 1,820 dessi. and 6 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 270 in 1858; 270 or 284 in 1859; 311 in 1860; 186 or 275 in 1905; 275 in 1910; 275 in 1911; 326 in 1914; 326 in 1918; 281 in 1919; 302 in 1922. Also see No. 4; Heuboden; Sergeyevka.

**Hetmansky**, Odessa, Kuchurgur (also Kutschurgur) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Hetmanski.
Hildmann, (also Hildemann, also Panovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenna. #B 6. Founded by Hesse-Darmstadt residents on 14 May 1767. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenna. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 134 in 1767; 294 in 1788; 930 in 1857; 1,972 in 1897; 1,884 possibly in 1905; 1,884 or 2,587 in 1912; 1,536 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Hildemann; Panovka.

Hilz-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Hilz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hilz-; Khutor, Hilz-.

Hilz-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, possibly Varvarovka. #E 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hilz-; Hilz-Chutor; Khutor, Hilz-.

Hindenburg, (also Kudashevka), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Adamovka. #C 4. Founded in 1884 or 1887. Catholic; parish: Daniilovka. Everyday languages: Bavarian, Plattdeutsch, Rhinelandish, Saxon. Language in schools: German, Russian, Ukrainian. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 69 in 1926; 467 in 1941; 25 families of 527 without head of household in 1942. Yamburger daughter colony. Also see Kudashevka.

Hirki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hirky.

Hirky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Hirki.

Hirschen, Zaporizhzhya, see Hierschau.

Hirshberg, (also Brinsa-Khutor, also Burga-Khutor, also Burkha-Khutor), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Brinsa-Khutor; Burga-Khutor; Burkha-Khutor.

Hirsh-Chutor, Odessa, see Hirsh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hirsh-; Khutor, Hirsh-.

Hirsh-Khutor, Odessa. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Hirsh-; Hirsh-Chutor; Khutor, Hirsh-.

Hirtenheim, (also Chabanovka, also Ciobana), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Chisinai. Acreage: 565 ha. Population: 274 in 1904; 342 in 1939. Also see Chabanovka; Ciobana.

Hlince, Volhynia-Poland, see Hlinsche; also see Hlinsche.

Hlinsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Hlince.

Hnبدأ, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnidau; also see Hnida.

Hnيدة, Volhynia-Poland, see Hnيدة.


Hochfeld, Bashkortostan, see Ebenfeld.


Hochfeld, (also Chokmak, also Pasha-Chokmak, also Sary-Pasha-Chokmak), Crimea, Simferopol’. North central Crimea. #D 3. Founded in 1885. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 194 in 1926. Also see Chokmak; Pasha-Chokmak; Sary-Pasha-Chokmak.

Hochfe(fled, (also Visokoye Polye), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Kryvyi Rih. #B 5. Founded in 1924. Mennonite. Everyday languages: High German, Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 120 in 1926; 203 approximately in 1940; 199 in 1942 and of those 45 families without head of household. Also see Visokoye Polye.

Hochfeld, (also Vysojca), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Kolushinsky, Krivoroshsky. Approximately 50 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1896. Catholic and Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Vysojca.

Hochfeld, (also Greise-Khutor, also Grigoryevka, also Grisse, also Neu-Grigoryevka), Odessa, Berezan (Rayon Isa(y)evsk.) Catholic. Population: 290 in 1926. Also see Greise-Khutor; Grigoryevka; Grisse; Neu-Grigoryevka.

Hochfeld?, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine.

Hochfeld, (also Wiens), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Eugenfeld.) Founded in 1832 or 1836. Mennonite. Land was bought by Thomas Wiens for his four children. Acreage: 3,000 dessi.. Ceased to exist in 1921. Also see Wiens.

Hochfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molocha. Mennonite.

Hochfeld, (also No. 5, also Morosoda, also Morosovo, also Neu-Hochfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1862 or 1869 or 1872 by Danzigers from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,952 dessi. Population: 238 in 1911; 350 in 1913; 350 in 1914; 350 in 1918; 313 in 1919; 384 in 1940; 199 in 1942 and of those 45 families without head of household. Also see Morosoda; Morosovo; Neu-Hochfeld.


Hochfeld-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Hochfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hochfeld-; Khutor, Hochfeld-.

Hochfeld-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Eugenfeld.) Founded in 1832 or 1836. Mennonite. Land was bought by Thomas Wiens for his four children. Acreage: 3,000 dessi.. Ceased to exist in 1921. Also see Wiens.

Hochfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molocha. Mennonite.

Hochfeld, (also No. 5, also Morosoda, also Morosovo, also Neu-Hochfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1862 or 1869 or 1872 by Danzigers from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,952 dessi. Population: 238 in 1911; 350 in 1913; 350 in 1914; 350 in 1918; 313 in 1919; 384 in 1926; 608 approximately in 1940; 524 in 1942 and of those 38 families without head of household. Also see No. 5; Morosoda; Morosovo; Neu-Hochfeld.

Hochfeld-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Hochfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hochfeld-; Khutor, Hochfeld-.

Hochfeld-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Kronau. #J 4. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 24 in 1904; 24 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Hochfeld-; Hochfeld-Chutor; Khutor, Hochfeld-.

Hochfeld, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hochfeld.
Hochheim, (also Haimann, also Naimann, also Nayman), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, Totonay. Approximately 20 km south of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. The Hochheim parish with 3,292 Germans was an affiliate of the Neusatz parish. Kolkhoz named Gigant [Giant.] School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deportation on 17/18 August 1941. Acreage: 2,029 dessi. Population: 100 in 1905; 163 in 1911; 86 in 1914; 86 in 1918; 153 in 1919; 190 or 191 in 1926. Also see Haimann; Naimann; Nayman.


Hochheim, (also Sukhoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. (Molochna), Vassilyevka. Founded possibly as early as 1818, but more likely 1847. Fifty-two founding families, among them 9 from Baden (as of 1857.)

Hochland?, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine.

Hochstädt, (also Vysoky Grivy, also Vyssokaya Griva), Hochland?, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine. Ten German parishes with 4,402 Germans was an affiliate of the Neusatz parish. Kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 842 in 1926.

Hoffental, (also Vysokoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. (Molochna.) Founded possibly as early as 1802 or 1808 but more likely 1810. Thirty-nine founding families mainly from Baden-Durlach, some from Rhine-Palatinate and the Stuttgart area. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. The Hochheim parish faith, were part of the Hoffental parish founded in 1831 (as of 1904.) Acreage: 2,518 dessi. and 56 houses in 1857. Population: 199 in 1810; 433 people or houses in 1859, or 2,569 dessi., or 2,340 dessi. and 37 of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,300 dessi. Population: 542 in 1810; 438 between 1941 and 1943; 392 in 1942 and of those 66 families without head of household. Also see Karl Marx.

Hoffental, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 mainly by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara, also Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 601 in 1912; 725 in 1926.

Hoffental, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Approximately 80 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 3. Founded by Volga Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara, also Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 230 in 1904; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 362 in 1926; 266 in 1941. Also see Melentyevo.

Hoffental, (also Karl Marx), Mykolyav, Berislav (Seidemenuhka.). #J 5. Founded in 1812 or 1924 on Falz-Fein estates. Evangelical. Everyday language: High German. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,300 dessi. Population: 452 in 1941; 438 of those 66 families without head of household. Also see Karl Marx.

Hoern, Crimea, see Agai-Hördt.

Hoert, Agai-, Crimea, see Agai-Hoert; also see Agai-Hört; Agay-Hört; Agay-Hoert; Hört, Agai-; Hört, Agay-; Hoert, Agay-.

Hoert, Agay-, Crimea, see Agay-Hoert; also see Agai-Hört; Agay-Hört; Agay-Hoert; Hört, Agai-; Hört, Agay-; Hoert, Agai-.

Höfe, Deutsche, Volga Republic, see Deutsche Höfe.

Höfe, Jenner-, Odessa, see Jenner-Höfe.

Höfe, Mauch-, Odessa, see Mauch-Höfe.

Hoffental, (also Melentyevo), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1880. Separatist; parish: Ostheim, possibly also Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,360 or 2,380 dessi. Population: 230 in 1904; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 362 in 1926; 266 in 1941. Also see Melentyevo.

Hoffental, (also Karl Marx), Mykolyav, Berislav (Seidemenuhka.). #J 5. Founded in 1812 or 1924 on Falz-Fein estates. Evangelical. Everyday language: High German. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,300 dessi. Population: 452 in 1941; 438 between 1941 and 1943; 392 in 1942 and of those 66 families without head of household. Also see Karl Marx.

Hoffental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. In 1905 the German villages of Hoffental, Katharinental, Konstantinovka, Rosental and Straßendorf with approximately 8,000 baptized members, 588 of them of the Reformed faith, were part of the Hoffental parish founded in 1905; included were the Estonian colonies of Baltika, Estonka, Goretskaya and Livlyandka. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 825 in 1897; 1,245 in 1905; 1,661 possibly in 1905; 1,511 in 1912; 782 in 1926.
Hoffental, (also Chaykino), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded by 19 families in 1804. According to another source: 17 founding families from West Prussia. Some families had emigrated from Baden and Wuerttemberg to Prussia-Poland between 1802 and 1803. In 1810: 2 more Wuerttemberger families arrived. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. In 1822 Joh. Jakob Schmidt, born on 25 August 1707 in Stockholm, died here at the age of 115. Enterprises: agricultural machinery (2), starch factory (1), lime brickyard (1), several dye works, locksmith and cooperative shops. Acreage: 1,408 dessi. and 36 houses in 1859, or 1,369 dessi. Population: 65 in 1804; 253 in 1848; 369 in 1858; 392 in 1864; 378 in 1905; 404 in 1911; 700 in 1914; 452 in 1915; 700 in 1918; 452 in 1919. Also see Chaykino.

Hoffmann, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) West of Pallsasovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

Hoffmann-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Khutor, Hoffmann-.

Hoffmann-Chutor, Odessa, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Khutor, Hoffmann-.

Hoffmann-Khutor, (Vladimirovka), Bessarabia, Akkerman. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Hoffmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hoffmann; Vladimirovka.

Hoffmann-Khutor, Odessa, also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Hoffmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hoffmann.

Hoffmannovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hofmanovka; also see Hoffmannovka.

Hoffmannovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hoffmannovka.

Hoffmannsfeld, (also Luxembourg), Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 560 ha. Population: 164 in 1939. Also see Luxembourg.

Hofmannstal, Mykolyav, Yelanets. Founded by Berezanians. Evangelical.

Hoffnung, (also Nadeshda), Don, Taganrog, Luhans’k. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 212 approximately in 1905; 212 in 1918. Also see Nadeshda.

Hoffnung, Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev, Kurgan. No other information available.

Hoffnung, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Hoffnung, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Hoffnung, Gute, Mariupol’, see Gute Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Caucasus, Armavir, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Caucasus, Dagestan, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Caucasus, Donskoy, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Don, Rostov, Taganrog, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Don, Taganrog, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Kazakstan, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Luhans’k, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Samara, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-., Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnungsfeld, Odessa. In November 1943, its residents left for Germany in a trek.

Hoffnungsfeld, (also Nadeshda), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 198 in 1905; 255 in 1910; 240 in 1914; 920 in 1919. Also see Nadeshda.


Hoffnungsfeld, (also Kokorek), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. Approximately 9 km south of Khasavyurt. Founded by 50 families in 1910. Primarily Evangelical, but also Evangelical-Reformed. In January 1910 the large Persian estate owner Sultanov sold his country home, Dacha Kokorek, mainly to Bessarabian Germans for 89.88 Rbls. per dessi. A forty-meter-deep well had to be dug. Acreage: 2,776 dessi. Also see Kokorek.

Hoffnungsfeld, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. #J 4. Founded approximately in 1900 by 17 families from Annenfeld, Crimea, who previously had leased land on the Smekalov estate, which later became Gnadenburg. They later founded Elisabethtal, but relocated. Possibly Separatist.

Hoffnungsfeld, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Between Pyatigorsk and Grozny. No other information available.

Hoffnungsfeld, (also Tarkhanlar, also Uch-Kuyu-Tarkan), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Ak-Sheykh. Approximately 5 km east of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1879 or 1883/1884. Separatist; parish: Neusatz. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,654 dessi. Population: 152 in 1904; 215 in 1911; 275 in 1914; 196 in 1918; 196 in 1919; 166 in 1926. Estonian colony from Samruk. Also see Tarkhanlar; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkan.

Hoffnungsfeld, Dnipropetrovs’k. No other information available.

Hoffnungsfeld, (also Tarasovo, also Torosova, also Torossovo), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1856. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Birthplace of Dr. Georg Leibbrandt (5 September 1899-1982), who was head of the political bureau in the Ministry for the Occupied East. School with grades one to four, reading
room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,430 dessi. Population: 396 in 1904; 326 or 399 in 1914; 671 in 1919; 459 in 1926. Also see Tarasovo; Torosova; Torosovo.

Hoffnungsort, (also Dolganka, also Dolgenskoye), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Borsenko, Chertomlïk. #C 7. Founded on leased land in 1870. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Acreage: 1,850 dessi. Population: 334 in 1904; 230 in 1911; 229 or 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918; 257 in 1919. Also see Dolgenskoye; Dolganka.

Hoffnungstal, (also No. 7, also Basilevka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochina families in 1905/1906. Catholic; parish: Slatousk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 1,000 in 1904; 200 people and 50 farms in 1926. Also see No. 7; Basilevka.

Hoffnungstal, (also No. 9, also Nadeshdovka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1841 or 1848 by 38 [or 82] families: 34 from Wuerttemberg and 4 from Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Between 1806 and 1819: 25 of the original 34 Wuerttemberg families founded the settlement of Karlstal, Odessa district, on the estate of the Prussian cavalry captain (Rittmeister) Karl Vitsch. In 1841 they founded Hoffnungstal. Between 1843 and 1847: 57 more families arrived from Bergdorf, Glückstal, Hoffnungstal, Kassel, Neudorf, and Worms. Acreage: 4,816 dessi. and 89 houses in 1859, or 6,250 ha. Population: 743 in 1858; 1,136 in 1904; 1,381 in 1905; 1,381 in 1905; 1,930 in 1939. Also see No. 9; Nadeshdovka.


Hoffnungstal, (also Nadeshdino), Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hoffnungstal.

Hoffnungstal, (also No. 7, also Basilevka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochina families in 1905/1906. Catholic; parish: Slatousk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 1,000 in 1904; 200 people and 50 farms in 1926. Also see No. 7; Basilevka.

Hoffnungstal, (also No. 7, also Basilevka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochina families in 1905/1906. Catholic; parish: Slatousk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 1,000 in 1904; 200 people and 50 farms in 1926. Also see No. 7; Basilevka.

Hoffnungstal, (also Nadeshda-Khutor), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1913. Machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 45 in 1926; 51 people and 51 farms possibly in 1928. Also see Nadeshda-Khutor.

Hoffnungstal, (also Nadeshdino), Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hoffnungstal.

Hoffnungstal, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Hoffnungstal.

Hoffnungstal, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal.

Hoffnungstal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hoffnungstal.

Hoffmanovka, (also Hoffmannovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 113 or 213 in 1904. Also see Hoffmannovka.

Hoftal, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Hoftal.

Hohenberg, (also Totmann, also Tottman), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 45 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Agricultural kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Perhaps two separate villages which were located approximately 5 km from each other: Totmann or Tottman to the west and Hohenberg to the east. Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 3,700 dessi. Population: 102 or 112 in 1904; 160 in 1911; 194 in 1914; 194 in 1918; 162 in 1919; 227 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Totmann; Tottman.

Hohendorf, (also Khivinskoye), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) In the farthest northwest corner of Kyrgyzstan. #E 4. Founded in 1882. Possibly Mennonite. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 102 or 112 in 1904; 160 in 1911; 194 in 1914; 194 in 1918; 162 in 1919; 227 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Totmann; Tottman.

Hohenfeld, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 45 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Agricultural kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 96 in 1926. Daughter colony of these four Leninpol villages: Gnadenfeld, Gnadenfeld, Köppental, and Nikolaital. Also see Khivinskoye.

Hohenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Seelmann, Am Trakt. #D 4. Founded in 1862 or 1867. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 96 in 1897; 105 possibly in 1905; 125 in 1912; 150 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Hohenfeld, (also Glyupasky, also Vershinovka), Don, Donets’k, Ostheim. #D 8. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1941. Also see Glyupasky; Vershinovka.

Hohenfeld, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka. No other information available.

Holendry, Wolhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. No other information available.

Holendry, Wolhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. No other information available.

Holendry, Aleksandrovka-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Holendry, Aleksandrovka-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Holendry, Aleksandrovka-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Hörmann-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers southeast of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Khutor, Hörmann-.

Hörmann-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Khutor, Hörmann-.

Hörmann-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Khutor, Hörmann-.

Hörbersdorf, Wolhynia, see Hörnersfeld; Khristofovka-Khutor; Khristofovka.

Hopfau, Odesa, Berezan district. Near Petrovka. No other information available.

Horadyne, Wolhynia-Poland, see Khoradin.

Horany, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Goryani.

Horbaschka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Horbashka.

Horbachka, Wolhynia, see Gorbasha; also see Horbaschka.

Horchik, Wolhynia, see Horshchik; also see Hortschik.

Hörmann-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Khutor, Hörmann-.

Hörmann-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hörmann-; Khutor, Hörmann-.

Horn, Volga Republic, see Harn.

Hornbacher-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Hornbacher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hornbacher-; Khutor, Hornbacher-.

Hornbacher-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hornbacher-; Hornbacher-Chutor; Khutor, Hornbacher-.

Horner-Chutor, Odesa, see Horner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Horner-; Khutor, Horner-.

Horner-Khutor, Odesa, see Bergenquell; also see Chutor, Horner-; Horner-Chutor; Khutor, Horner-.

Hörnersdorf, (also Hörnsfeld, also Khris состофорвка-Khutor, also Khris состофорвка), Odessa, northern Berezan (possibly Chernov.) Catholic; parish: München. Also see Hörnsfeld; Khris состофорвка-Khutor; Khris состофорвка.
Hörnersfeld, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf.

Horochow, Volhynia-Poland, see Horokhiv.


Horodischche, (also Gorodischche, also Khorodischche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. North of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Founders were originally from Switzerland. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Gorodischche; Horodischtsche; Khorodischche.

Horodische, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodischche.

Horodnica, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Horodnica.

Horodnica, Wielka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wielka Horodnica.


Horodnica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #E 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 35 in 1905. Also see Horski.

Horochow, Volhynia-Poland, see Horokhiv.

Horodcheschik, (also Horschchik), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. Southwest of Korosten. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Horschchik; Horschtschik.

Horski, Mykolayiv, see Horsky.

Horsky, Mykolayiv, Tiraspol. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 35 in 1905. Also see Horski.

Horst, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst.

Hört, Agai-, Crimea, see Agai-Hört; also see Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hört; Agay-Hoert; Hört, Agay; Hoert, Agai; Hoert, Agay-.

Hört, Agay-, Crimea, see Agay-Hoert; also see Agai-Hört; Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hört; Hört, Agai-; Hoert, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-.

Hortschik, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horschchik.

Horyngrod, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #I 4. No other information available.

Horzvin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Horzvin.

Horzvin, Volhynia-Poland, see Horzvin.

Hoschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Hoshcha.

Hoshcha, (also Gosha), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoshcha. #J 3. Also see Gosha; Hoschtscha.

Hotin, Bessarabia, Hotin. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German residents.

Hotisch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hotisch.


Hrabownice, Vyany, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Hrabownice; also see Hrabownice, Vyany; Vyany Hrabownice.

Hrabovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova; also see Hrabovo.

Hrabova, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova.

Hrabowice, Nizni, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nizni-Hrabownice.

Hrabowice, Wyany, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyany Hrabownice; also see Hrabownice, Vyany; Vyany Hrabownice.

Hrabowo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabowo.

Hrad, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepans. No other information available.

Hrady, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. No other information available.

Hranovka, (also Granovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Granovka; Hranowka.

Hranowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hranowka.

Hrudy, Volhynia-Poland, see Grudy.

Hruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrushovka.
Hruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushovka; also see Hruschowka.

Hrusziatin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Hrydki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrydki.

Hrydkiy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Stare Kozary, see Hrydki.

Hrydy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. #J 5. No other information available.

Hryhorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Hryhorowka.

Hryhorowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hryhorowka.

Hryva, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Hrywa.

Hrywa, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrywa.

Hubin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.

Hubin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medvieche; also see Hubin.

Hubenfeld, (also Fidlerovka, also Vysokoye Pole), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. #B 3. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 90 in 1904; 90 in 1918. Also see Fidlerovka; Vysokoye Pole.

Huberovka, Crimea, see Kopitz; also see Huberovka.

Huberovka, Crimea, see Huberovka.

Hügel, Aschen-, Volgograd, see Hügel.

Huckertal, (also Kommunist, also Sovkhoz No. 593), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 4. Founded in 1767 or 1769. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Late ‘30s: the first Volga German vegetable cannery. This or the other Huckertal is birthplace of the author Reinhold Leis born in 1940. Population: 525 in 1767; 525 in 1772; 3,578 in 1857; 4,661 in 1897; 4,872 approximately in 1905; 7,350 possibly in 1905; 8,080 in 1912; 6,623 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Linevo-Osoro.

Huck, (also Splavnukha), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 4. Founded in 1767 or 1769. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 380 in 1772; 4,241 in 1857; 5,134 in 1897; 7,200 approximately in 1905; 9,169 possibly in 1905; 9,600 in 1912; 4,921 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Splavnukha.

Huckertal, (also Kommunist, also Sovkhoz No. 593), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. Southeast of Kolb. Also see Kommunist; Sovkhoz No. 593.

Hügel, Aschen-, Crimea, see Aschen-Hügel.

Hummel, Volga Republic, see Brockhausen.

Hund, Weißer, Crimea, see Weißer Hund; also see Hund, Weisher; Weisher Hund.

Hund, Weiisser, Crimea, see Weiisser Hund; also see Hund, Weiher; Weiher Hund.

Husaren, (also Gusarsky, also Hasary, also Husary, also Ilshanka, also Yelshanka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka or Frank. #B 6. Founded in 1764 or 1765 or 1766. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) “Russified” Greeks and retired Hussars lived here next to Germans. In 1830 some families from the neighboring village of Franzosen arrived. Population: 39 in 1765; 39 in 1772; 137 in 1788; 1,175 in 1857; 1,516 in 1897; 1,885 possibly in 1905; 2,231 in 1912; 1,519 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Gusarsky; Hasary; Husary; Ilshanka; Yelshanka.

Husary, Volga Republic, see Husaren.

Husch, Bessarabia, see Husch.

Huschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Huschcha.

Hush, Bessarabia, see Kapri; also see Husch.

Huscha, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kiverts, Northeast of Luts’k. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 296 in 1904; 45 families with 45 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Huschtscha.

Hussenbach, (also Linevo-Osoro), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #A 5. Founded in 1767. Evangelical; parish: Frank. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, two schools with grades one to four, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Late ‘30s: the first Volga German vegetable cannery. This or the other Hussenbach is birthplace of the author Reinhold Leis born in 1940. Population: 525 in 1767; 525 in 1772; 3,578 in 1857; 4,661 in 1897; 4,872 approximately in 1905; 7,350 possibly in 1905; 8,080 in 1912; 6,623 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Linevo-Osoro.

Hussenbach, (also Gashon, also Neu-Hussenbach), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. West of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Brunnental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,274 in 1897; 3,320 in 1905; 3,746 possibly in 1905; 3,962 in 1912; 2,055 in 1926. Also see Gashon; Neu-Hussenbach.

Hussenbach, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Hussenbach.

Hust, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.

Huszt, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.

Huta, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. No other information available.

Huta, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Huta.

Huta Korecka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Korecka, Huta.

Huta Lisovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medvieche; also see Huta Lisowka; Lisovka, Huta; Lisowka, Huta.

Huta Lisowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Lisovka; also see Lisowka, Huta.

Huta, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Huta.

Huta Pulinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaja, Huta; also see Huta Pulinskaya; Pulinskaya Huta.

Huta Pulinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaja Huta; also see Huta Pulinskaya; Pulinskaya Huta.

Huta, Staraja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Huta, Staraya; also see Staraja Huta; Staraya Huta.

Huta, Staraya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Huta Staraya; also see Huta, Staraja; Staraja Huta.

Huta, Usschinska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Usschinska Huta; also see Huta, Usschinskaja; Usschinskaya Huta.

Huta, Usschinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Usschinskaja Huta; also see Huta, Usschinska; Usschinskaya Huta.
Hutwin, (also Kucheva), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikolayevka (possibly Orekhov). Founded in 1857. Hutterite. Land was bought from the wealthy land owner Kucheva. Some left and started Bruderhöfe. In 1874, emigration to South Dakota. Also see Kucheva.

Huttertal, (also Borodaty Dummer, also Borodatyy, also Guttertal, also Staro-Borodatyy), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Approximately 18 km from Melitopol’. Founded in 1842/1843. With the help of Johann Cornies, the village was founded by Hutterites from Radichev. Each family received 65 dessi. based on a Mennonite model. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Emigration to South Dakota, especially in 1877. Acreage: 2,112 dessi. and 36 houses in 1859, or 2,197 dessi. possibly in 1915; 335 in 1918; 415 in 1919. Also see Borodaty Dummer; Borodatyy; Guttertal; Staro-Borodatyy.

Huttertal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Huttertal.

Hutwin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. Southeast of Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Huttertal.

Iasikovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasikovo; also see Jasikowo.

Ibrahim-Bay, Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 139 in 1926. Also see Bay, Ibrahim-.


Ichky, Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya on the railroad. #F 3. Possibly Mennonite. Soviet seat, dairy kolkhoz, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 74 in 1864; 147 in 1926. Also see Itschki.

Ichky, Kir-, Crimea, see Kir-Ichky; also see Itschki, Kir-; Kir-Itschki.

Ichky, Kurt-, Crimea, see Kurt-Ichky; also see Itschki, Kurt-; Kurt-Itschki.

Ichuk, Petersburg, Troitsk-Slutskaya. Evangelical. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Ichuk.

Idalja, Volhynia-Poland, see Idalya.

Idalya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Idalja.

Ignatyevka, Don, see Ignatyevka; also see Ignatjewka.

Ignatjewka, Don, see Ignatyevka; also see Ignatjewka.

Ignatovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Ignatovka.

Ignatovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Ignatovka.

Ignatowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne, see Ignatovka.

Ignatowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec, see Ignatovka.

Ignatyevka, (also No. 6), Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, Saturinovka. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: New-York. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,443 dessi. Population: 220 in 1914; 220 in 1918; 416 in 1919; 305 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Ignatevka; Ignatjewka.

Ihly-Chutor, Odessa, see Ihly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ihly-; Khutor, Ihly-.

Ihly-Gut, Odessa, see Ihly-Khutor; also see Gut, Ihly-.

Ihly-Khutor, (also Ihly-Gut), Odessa, Berezanz district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Ihly-; Ihly-Chutor; Ihly-Gut; Khutor, Ihly.

Ilak, Beschewli-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ilak; also see Besheveli-Ilak; Ilak, Beschewly-.

Ilak, Beschewly-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ilak; also see Besheveli-Ilak; Ilak, Beschewli-

Ilak, Dshuma-, Crimea, see Dshuma-Ilak; also see Dzhuma-Ilak; Ilak, Dshuma-

Ilaschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilashovka.


Ilavla, Volga Republic, see Leichtling; also see Ilavl.

Ilawla, Volga Republic, see Ilavl.

Ileanca, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka.

Ileanca, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelenovka.

Ilger Kaspir, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporyu; also see Kaspir, Ilgery.

Ilger Montonaj, Crimea, see Ilgery Montonay; also see Montonaj, Ilgery; Montonay, Ilgery.

Ilger Montonay, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonay; also see Ilgery Montonay; Montonaj, Ilgery; Montonay, Ilgery.

Ilin, (also Elin), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhrin; also see Elin.

Iljak, Beschewli-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Iljak; also see Besheveli-Iljak; Ilyak, Beschewly-.

Iljak, Beschewly-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Iljak; also see Besheveli-Iljak; Ilyak, Beschewly-.

Iljak, Tali-, Crimea, see Tali-Iljak; also see Ilyak, Taly-; Taly-Ilyak.

Iljanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilyanovka.

Iljaschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ilyashovka.

Illenbay, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Illovaysk, Don, Taganrog, Troitsko-Khartsyusk. #D 6. Founded in 1887 or 1889. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog, also Catholic: parish: Yenakiyeve. Possibly a Russian village. Acreage: 815 dessi. possibly in 1915, or 1,800 dessi. in 1911. Population: 125 in 1912; 120 in 1914; 120 in 1918; 125 in 1919. Also see Illovaysk.

Illovaysk, Don, see Illovaysk.

Ilmasli, Caucasus, see Armutli.
Ilovlinsky-Umet, (also Ilovy); Volga Republic, Dobrinka. Also see Ilovy; Ilovlinski-Umet; Umet, Ilovlinski-Umet; Ilvlinski-Umet.

Ilovlya, Volga Republic, Dobrinka, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; also see Ilowlya.

Ilovlya, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Leichtling; also see Ilowlya.

Ilovsky, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Ilovsky; also see Ilowskij, Neu-; Neu-Ilowskij.

Ilov-Umet, Volga Republic, see Rosenburg; also see Illow-Umet; Umet, Ilow-; Umet, Ilov-.

Ilovlinski-Umet, Volga Republic, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; also see Umet, Ilovlinski-Umet; Umet, Ilowlinski-Umet.

Ilovlja, Volga Republic, Dobrinka, see Ilowlya.

Ilovlja, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Leichtling; also see Ilowlja.

Ilowlja, Ilowljinski-Umet, Volga Republic, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; also see Umet, Ilowljinski-Umet; Umet, Ilowljinski-Umet.

Ilowlja, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Rosenberg; also see Ilowlja.

Ilovlja, Volga Republic, Dobrinka. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 Insel; Insel Chortitza; Insel, Kamp; Insel Khortitza, Insel.

Insel, Kiebitz-, Volga Republic, see Kiebitz-Insel.

Josefovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. #J 5. Also see Josefovka.

Josefovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Josefovka.

Josefovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Josefofka.

Josefovka, (also Yusefov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 258 in 1904. Also see Josefofka; Yusefov.

Iosifovka, Dnipropetrov’sk’, see Josefstad; also see Iosifovka; Josifowka.

Iosifovka, Odessa, see Josefstad; also see Iosifovka; Josifowka.

Iosipovka, Dnipropetrov’sk’, see Josefstad; also see Iosipovka; Josipowka.

Ipatov, Caucasus, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ipatov.

Ipatow, Caucasus, see Ipatov.

Iraklevka, Odessa, see Iraklyevka; also see Iraklyevka.

Iraklyevka, Odessa, see Iraklyevka; also see Iraklevka.

Iraklyevka, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach; also see Iraklevka; Iraklyevka.

Irenenfeld, (also Irenovka-Khutor, also Vely Mikhailovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Post office. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Irenovka-Khutor; Vely-Mikhailovka.

Irenovka-Khutor, Odessa, see Irenenfeld; also see Chutor, Irenovka-Khutor; Khutor, Irenovka-Khutor.

Irenovka-Chutor, Odessa, see Irenovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irenovka-Khutor; Khutor, Irenovka-Khutor.

Irmaschli, Caucasus, see Irimaschly.

Irmanchly, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Irumaschli.

Irinovka, Odessa, Grossuluvo, Durbaili; also see Irinowka.

Irinowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamburg; also see Irinowka.

Irinowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Irinowka.

Irinowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Irenovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irenovka-Khutor; Khutor, Irenovka-Khutor.

Irmanchly, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Irumaschli.

Irinovka, Odessa, Grossuluvo, Durbaili; also see Irinowka.

Irinowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamburg; also see Irinowka.

Irinowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Irenovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irenovka-Khutor; Khutor, Irenovka-Khutor.

Irtysch, Kazakhstan, see Irtysch.

Irtysch, (also Krasny Yar), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Irtyschskaya. #G 3. Possibly a Russian village. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 2948 in 1926. Also see Irtysch; Krasny Yar.

Ibaschka, Odessa, Berezan, see Ibaschka.

Ibaschka, Odessa, see Bergenskell; also see Ibaschka.

Ibaschka, Odessa, Berezan, see Engel-Khutor; also see Ibaschka.


Ishalka, Samara, see Ishalka.

Isharelek, Crimea, see Isharelek.
Ischitskoje-Chutor, Crimea, see Ishitskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ischitskoje; Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Ishchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ishov.

Ishchun, Deutsch, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ischun; also see Deutsch-Ishun; Ishun, Deutsch-.

Ishchun, Esen-Bak-, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ischun; also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ishun; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.

Ishchun, Nemezki, Crimea, see Nemezki Ishun; also see Ishun, Nemezki-; Nemezki, Ischun-; Nemezki, Deutsch-.

Ishun, Tesekly-, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ishuny.

Issendorf, Volga Republic, see Issendorf.

Ishalka, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara,) Possibly founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,100 dessi. Population: 212 people or 36 families in 1922; 165 in 1926. Also see Ishalka.

Isharelek, Crimea. Possibly #A 4. Also see Isharelek.

Ishitskoe-Khutor, Odessa, see Ishitskoye-Khutor-; also see Chutor, Ishitskoje-; Ishitskoje-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Ishitskoe-Khutor, (also Ishickoye), Odessa, Hofnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 80 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Ishitskoje-; Ishitskoje-Khutor-; Khutor, Ishitskoe-; Khutor, Ishitskoye-.

Ishickoe, Odessa, see Ishickoye-; also see Ishickoje.

Ishickoje, Odessa, see Ishickoye-; also see Ishickoe.

Ishikovo, Odessa, see Ishickoye-; also see Ishickoje.

Ishora, Petersburg, see Kolpino.

Ishov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Ischow.

Ishun, Esen-Bak-, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ishun; also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ishun; Ishun, Esen-Bak-.

Ishun, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ishun; also see Deutsch-Ishun; Ishun, Deutsch-.

Ishun, Nemezki, Crimea, see Nemezky Ishun; also see Ishun-Nemezki; Nemezki, Ishun-.

Ishuny, Tesekly-, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ishuny.


Islamderm, Crimea, see Neudorf.

Islam-Terek, Crimea, see Neudorf; also see Terek, Islam-.


Ilsutschistaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Isluchistaya.

Ismail, Bessarabia, Ismail. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Romanian village with German residents.

Ismail-Abaj, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj, Ismail-; Abay, Ismail-.

Ismail-Abay, (also Abay-Smail, also Smayl-Abay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Founded in 1880. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 53 in 1905; 120 in 1918; 141 in 1926. Also see Abaj, Ismail-; Abay, Ismail-; Abay-Smail; Ismail-Abay; Smayl-Abay.

Issobilnaya, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya.

Issobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya-Tischtchenskaja; also see Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tischtchenskaja-Isobilnaja.

Issobilnaya, (also Isobilnaya-Tischtchenskaja, also Isobilnaja-Tischhenskaja, also Isobilnaya), Caucasus, Stavropol'. Approximately 45 km northwest of Stavropol'. #F 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: 173 in 1904; 173 in 1918. Also see Issobilnaja; Issobilnaya-Tischtchenskaja; Tischhenskaja-Isobilnaja.

Issobilnaja, Caucasus, see Issobilnaya.

Issobilnaya, Caucasus, see Issobilnaya; also see Isobilnaja; also see Isobilnaja-Tischtchenskaja; Tischtchenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tischhenskaja-Isobilnaja.

Isopilnaja, Caucasus, see Isopilnaya.

Isopilnaya, Caucasus, see Isopilnaya; also see Isopilnaja.

Israilewka, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrinets. Founded in 1807. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony with some German model farm holders. Acreage: 3,861 and 100 houses in 1859. Population: 874 in 1859. Also see Israilewka.

Israilewka, Mykolayiv, see Israilewka.

Issenburg, Volga Republic, see Isenburg.

Issendorf, Volga Republic, see Issendorf.

Isvar, Petersburg, Volossovo. Scattered settlement near Volosovo. #A 3. Founded in 1809 by families from Baden, Prussia, and Wurtemberg. Evangelical. In 1812, the village ceased to exist; its residents moved to the Oranienbaum and Peterhof colonies and to Strelna. Mother colony. Also see Iswar.

Iswar, Petersburg, see Iswar.

Iswlj-Kul’, Omsk, see Isyl’Kul’; also see Kul, Isyl’; Kul, Isylj-.

It, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-it.

Itschki, Crimea, see Ichky.

Ivanovka, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 21 in 1857, 21 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, (also Glyadensky No. 3), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 264 in 1926. Also see Glyadensky No. 3; Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Population: 296 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were raised. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, (also Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyny. East of Mlyny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 137 in 1905. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Iwanowka; Yanovka.

Ivanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. West of Luts’k. #E 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Iwanowka.


Ivanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Novograd. North of Zwahl. #C 4. Evangelical. Also see Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, (also Novo-), Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Kharkiv, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanovka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Nowo-Iwanowka.

Ivanov Log, Slavgorod, see Nikolaipol; also see Iwanow Log; Log, Iwanov; Log, Iwanow.

Ivanovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Nova-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 10 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Iwanowsk; Ivanowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Ivanovsk.

Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nowo-Iwanowskoje-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.
Jadwonin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yadvonin.
Jadzin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadzin.
Jagiellinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagiellinov.
Jagodinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yogodinka.
Jagodnaja, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Jagodnaja; also see Neu-Yagodnaya; Yagodnaya, Neu-
Jagodnaja Poljana, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Jagodnaja; Polyana, Yagodnaya.
Jagodne, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodne.
Jagodnoe, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Yagodno.
Jagodnoe, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yagodno.
Jagodnoye, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodnoye; also see Yagodne.
Jagodnoye, Volhynia-Poland, Volyansk, see Yagodnoye; also see Yagodne.
Jagodnoye, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodnaya Polyana; also see Yagodnaya Polyana; Yama, also see Medvezhyy Yamy; Yamy, Medvezhyy.
Jambor, Slavgorod, see Yambor.
Jamburg, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yamburg.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diakievichy, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Yanovka.
Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, Tuchyn, see Yanovka.
Janowka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Yanovka I.
Janowka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Yanovka II.
Janowka-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanovka-Pawlovka; also see Pavlovka, Yanovka; Pawlowka, Janowka.
Janowka, Tortschin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Tortschin-Janow; also see Torchyn-Yanovka; Yanovka, Torchyn-.
Janow, Zapust-, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Janow; also see Yanov, Zapust-; Zapust-Yanov.
Janyschewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yanyshevka.
Japak, Chelyabinsk, see Yapak.
Japundsha, Crimea, see Yapundzha.
Japundsha-Meier, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Meier; also see Meier, Japundsha-; Meier, Yapundzha-.
Japundsha, Roth-, Crimea, see Roth-Japundsha; also see Roth, Yapundzha-; Yapundzha-Roth.
Japundshi, Crimea, see Yapundzhy.
Japuntschi, Crimea, see Yapunchy.
Jarakai, Caucasus, see Yarakay.
Jaremisin, Caucasus, see Yaremisin.
Jarewka, Caucasus, see Yarevka.
Jargara, Bessarabia, see Yargara.
Jar, Krasny, Kazakhstan, see Krasny Jar; also see Krasny Yar; also see Krasny Yar.
Jar, Kriwoj, Volga Republic, see Kriwoj Jar; also see Krivoy Yar; also see Krivoy Yar.
Jarmizin, Caucasus, see Yarmitsin.
Jarmy Galstei, Kazakhstan, see Yarmy Galstei; also see Galstei, Jarmy; Galstey Yarmy.
Jaroslavetz I, Malo-, Bessarabia, see Malo-Jaroslavetz I; also see Malo-Yaroslavetz I; Yaroslavetz I, Malo-.
Jaroslavetz II, Malo-, Bessarabia, see Malo-Jaroslavetz II; also see Malo-Yaroslavetz II; Yaroslavetz II, Malo-.
Jarowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Yarowica.
Jar, Seljenyj-, Mykolayiv, see Seljenyj-Jar; also see Selenyj-Yar; Selényj-Yar; Yar, Selényj-; Yar, Selényj-.
Jar, Seljenyj-, Odessa, see Seljenyj-Jar; also see Selenyj-Yar; Selényj-Yar; Yar, Selényj-; Yar, Selényj-.
Jaschbek, Crimea, see Yashbek.
Jaschenovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashchenovka.
Jaschizne, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashinez.
Jaschpek, Crimea, see Yashpek.
Jasiennowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasiennowka.
Jasikowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasikovo; also see Jasiokovo.
Jasinja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Yasinja.
Jasinowka, Don, see Yasinovka.
Jasinowka, Mariupol’, see Yasinovka.
Jasinowka, Volhy nia-Poland, see Yasinovka.
Jasionowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasionovka.
Jasnaja-Balka, Crimea, see Yasnaya-Balka; also see Balka, Jasnaja-; Balka, Yasnya-.
Jasnaja-Poljana, Don, see Yasnaya-Polyana; also see Poljana, Jasnaja-; Poljana, Yasnaya-.
Jasnoje, Slavgorod, see Yasnoye; also see Yasno.
Jasnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnaya; also see Yasno.
Jasnopoleje, Odessa, see Yasnopole; also see Yasnopole.
Jasnopoleje, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnopole; also see Yasnopole.
Jassinowka, Don, see Yassinovka.
Jaswinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yasinka.
Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-; Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-.
Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Berislav. East of Berislav. On the Zaporizhzhya, district border. #K 6. Also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor; Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-; Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-.
Jaworowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yavorovka.
Jaworowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yavorovka.
Jaworskoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Yavorskoye; also see Yavorskoe.
Jazinetz, Volhynia-Poland, see Yazinetz.
Jazwiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Yazviny.
J. Dauenhauer, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dauenhauer, J. .
Jegorjewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorovka; Egorovka; Yegoryevka.
Jegeropol, Bolschoj-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; also see Bolschoj-Yegeropol; Bolschoy-Yegoryevka; Egorovka, Bolschoj-; Bolschoy-Yegoryevka; Egorovka; Bolschoy-Yegoryevka.
Jegeropol, Orenburg, see Yegorovka; also see Egorovka.
Jegorovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegorovka; also see Egorovka.
Jegorovka, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Jegorovka; also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Yegorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
Jekaterinenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinenfeld; also see Ekaterinenfeld.
Jekaterinental, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also Ekaterinental.
Jekaterinopol, Chernihiv, see Yekaterinopol; also see Ekaterinopol.
Jekaterinopol, Mariupol’, see Yekaterinopol; also see Ekaterinopol.
Jekaterinoslawskaja, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinoslavskaya; also see Ekaterinoslavskaya.
Jekaterinowka, Bashkortostan, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Bessarabia, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Crimea, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Adamovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Josefstal, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, Konstantinovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, Taganrog, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Rostov, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Rostov, Radionovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Kharkiv, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Luhans'k, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Omsk, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Slavgorod, possibly Klyuchy, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Klein, Don, see Klein-Jekaterinowka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-
Jelanka, Volga Republic, see Yelanka; also see Elanka.
Jelanski Nr. 3, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 3; Elansky No. 3.
Jelanski Nr. 4, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 4; Elansky No. 4.
Jelanski Nr. 5, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 5; Elansky No. 5.
Jelanski Nr. 6, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 6; Elansky No. 6.
Jelenopolj, Samara, see Yelenopoly; also see Elenopoly.
Jelenow-Bereske, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenov-Bereske; also see Bereske-Elenov; Bereske-Jelenov; Bereske-Yelenov; Yelenov-Bereske.
Jelenowka, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Don, Donets'k, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Don, Rostov, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Kharkiv, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Odessa, Gluckstal, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Odessa, Grigoriopol, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Zaporizhzhya, Zaporizhzhya, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelisawentskaja, Omsk, see Yelisaventskaya; also see Elisaventskaya.
Jelisawentskaja, Vinnytsia, see Yelisaventskaya; also see Elisaventskaya.
Jelisawentinka, Omsk, see Yelisaventinka; also see Elisaventinka.
Jelisawetinka, Volhynia-Ukraine; see Yelisavetinka; also see Elisavetinka.

Jelisawetowka, Caucasus, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Don, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Mariupol', see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Mykolayiv, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)ev, Sherebez, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikolayevka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka.

Jelisawetowka, Grekowo-Don, see Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Yelisavetovka.

Jelisawetpol', Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetpol'; also see Elisavetpol'.

Jelisawetpolje, Mariupol', see Yelisavetpolje; also see Elisavetpolje; Elisavetpolje; Yelisavetpol'.

Jelschanka, Volga Republic, see Yelshanka; also see Elshanka.

Jeller, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yeller; also see Eller.

Jenner, (also Kirnichky), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko; also see Kirnichky.

Jenner-Höfe, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Höfe, Jenner-.

Jepaneschnikowa, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneschnikova; also see Epaneshnikova.

Jepaschnikowa, Chelyabinsk, see Yepashnikova; also see Epashnikova.

Jeremejewka, Odessa, see Yermayevka; also see Erene'evka; Eremeyevka; Yereme'evka.

Jeremetowka, Odessa, see Yeremetovka; also see Eremetovka.

Jerenschinski, Caucasus, see Yershinski; also see Ereshinski.

Jermakowski, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Ermakovsk.

Jermakowski, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Ermakovsk.

Jermaschli, Caucasus, see Yermashly; also see Ermashly.

Jermin, Mariupol', see Yermim; also see Ermin.

Jeroschinsk, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Eroshinsk.

Jerschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Ershin.

Jerschow, Volga Republic, see Yershov; also see Ershov.

Jerusalemkina, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yerusalemlka; also see Erusalemlka.

Jerusan, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Jerusan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Yeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.

Jerzyce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyce; also see Erzyce.

 Jerzyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yerzyn; also see Erzyn.

Jesionowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yesionovka; also see Eisionovka.

Jesionowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yesionovka; also see Eisionovka.

Jesiorko, Volhynia-Poland, see Yesiorko; also see Esiorko.

Jesser-Chutor, Odessa, see Jesse-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jesse-; Khutor, Jesse-.

Jesser-Khutor, Odessa, Glückstal (Kassel.) Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Jesse-; Jesse-Chutor, Khutor, Jesse-.

Jewgenjewka, Bashkortostan, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewgenjewka, Caucasus, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewgenjewka, Odessa, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewgenjewka, Volga Republic, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewgenjewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewgenjewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.

Jewstafjewo, Slavgorod, see Yevstavyevo; also see Evstavevo; Evstavevo; Yevstavevo.

Jezierce, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Yezierce; also see Ezierce.

Jezierce, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yezierce; also see Ezierce.

Jezierzany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yezierzany; also see Ezierzany.

Jeziorany, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Yeziorany; also see Eziorany.

Jeziorany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Yeziorany; also see Eziorany.

Jeziorce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorce; also see Eziorce.

Jeziorce, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorce; also see Eziorce.

Jezioro, Volhynia-Poland, see Yezioro; also see Ezioro.

Jeziorski Majdan, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorsky Maydan; also see Eziorsky Maydan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Yezisorsky.

J. Keller-Chutor, Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.

J. Keller-Khutor, (also Roskoshnoye), Odessa, also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-; Roskoshnoye.

J. Müller Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; Khutor, J. Müller; Müller Chutor, J.; Müller, J., Chutor; Müller, J., Khutor; Müller Khutor, J.

J. Müller Khutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, Sliutschtor.


Also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Khutor, J. Müller; Müller Chutor, J.; Müller, J., Chutor; Müller, J., Khutor; Müller Khutor, J.
Joachimowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yoakhimovka.

Joachimowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Yoakhimovka.

Joachimowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yoakhimovka.

Joachimsfeld, Don, see Joachimstal.

Joachinshal, (also Joachimshald), Don, Rostov, Millerovo.

Approximately 40 km southeast of Millerovo. 

Founded in 1908. Catholic. Also see Joachimshald.

Joannow, Volhynia-Poland, see Yoannov.

Joachimsfeld, Don, see Reintal.

Jockers-und Hess-Chutor, Don, see Jockers-und Hess-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hess-und Jockers-; Chutor, Jockers-und Hess-; Jockers-Chutor, Hess-; Jockers-Khutor, Hess-; Hess- und Jockers-Chutor; Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.

Jogodnoje, Omsk, see Yogodnoye; also see Yogodnoe.

Johannestal, Crimea, see Johannestal.

Johannestal, (also Koktepin), Crimea, Dzhankey.

Approximately 15 km southeast of Dzhankey. 

Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim.

Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 50 in 1918; 116 in 1926. Also see Koktepin.

Johannestal, (also Ivanly, also Ivanovka, also Johannestal I, also Sidorovka, also Sidorovo-Ivan), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 20 km southeast of Millerovo. 

Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim.

Acreage: 4,149 dessi. and 1,436 houses in 1859.

Johannestal, (also Krasnaya Kolonka, also Ladonovka, also Rote Kolonne), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. 

Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. No school. At most 7,725 dessi. Population: 186 in 1825; 421 in 1848; 625 in 1859; 287 in 1860; 329 in 1864; 307 or 370 in 1905; 306 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 385 in 1915; 315 in 1918; 467 in 1919. Also see Tashchenak.

Johannesruh, (also Tokulchak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar, Dzhurkoy. Approximately 50 km west of Dzhankey. 

Founded in 1878 by Molchun residents who bought the land for 7 Rubles per dessi. Mennonite Brethren and Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) The name Johannesruh was given in honor of Johann Cornies (1789-1848.) In the 1880s beginning of a revivalist movement. In 1893 several families moved south. Acreage: 1,300 or 1,700 dessi.; 12 farms of 100 dessi. each in 1926. Population: 75 in 1911; 75 in 1914; 97 in 1918; 135 in 1919; 115 or 122 in 1926. Also see Tokulchak.

Johannesruh, (also Chornyy-Kosh), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. 


Johannesruh, (also Tashchenak), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschaynyy. Founded in 1848 or 1853 or possibly 1864. According to another source: It was founded by Hutterites. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Model estate of Johannes Cornies. In 1874 emigration to South Dakota. Acreage: 1,104 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 2,648 dessi. Population: 197 in 1858; 197 in 1859; 287 in 1860; 329 in 1864; 307 or 370 in 1905; 306 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 385 in 1915; 315 in 1918; 467 in 1919. Also see Tashchenak.

Johannestal, Caucasus, see Johannesheim.

Johannestal, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 50 km north of Millerovo. 

Founded in 1817 or 1820, and expanded in 1833 by families from Wurttemberg (41), Poland (13), and Baden (8). In 1820 families came from Wurttemberg (27), Prussia-Poland (5), Saxony (1), in 1822 from Warsow (8) and in 1824 from Baden (8). Between 1829 and 1831 families arrived from Wurttemberg (14) and Saxony (1). Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Twenty villages with 5,047 members were part of the Worms-Johannestal-Waterloo parish.

In 1833 villagers moved one verst farther into the Salika valley. In 1842: 23 families moved to Serbia or possibly to Romania. Acreage: 4,143 dessi. and 1,436 Faden in 1848; 4,149 dessi. and 90 houses in 1859; 7,725 dessi. Population: 186 in 1825; 421 in 1848; 625 in 1858; possibly 642 Lutherans of 1,420 residents in 1905; 1,450 in 1911; 1,773 in 1914; 1,420 in 1919; 1,231 in 1926.

Johannestal, (also Mikhailovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Mannheim. Founded in 1864. Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,207 dessi. Population: 260 in 1905; 270 in 1911; 286 in 1914; 280 in 1926. Also see Mikhailovka.

Johannestal, (also Plashevy, also Plazyevo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. East of Rozhyshche. 

Founded in 1898. Catholic. School with grades one to four.

Johannestal, (also Tokulchak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar, Dzhurkoy. Approximately 50 km west of Dzhankey. 

Founded in 1878 by Molchun residents who bought the land for 7 Rubles per dessi. Mennonite Brethren and Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) The name Johannesruh was given in honor of Johann Cornies (1789-1848.) In the 1880s beginning of a revivalist movement. In 1893 several families moved south. Acreage: 1,300 or 1,700 dessi.; 12 farms of 100 dessi. each in 1926. Population: 75 in 1911; 75 in 1914; 97 in 1918; 135 in 1919; 115 or 122 in 1926. Also see Tokulchak.
38 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Plashev; Plazevo.

Johannestal?, Neu-, Kharkiv, see Neu-Johannestal?.

Johannestal, Neu-, Kharkiv, Barvenkovo, see Neu-Johannestal.

Johannsdorf, (also Johannesdorf, also Molotchyna), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. F 5. No other information available.

Johannsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kostopil', Derazhne. H 5. No other information available.

Jost, Albota de, Bessarabia, see Albota de Jos; also see Johannisdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. Parish church. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Germans were so-called Dutch, polonized Germans from Polesia.


Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. No other information available.

Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Josefine, (possibly also Hochfeld, possibly also Hochland, possibly also Ozyutychi, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kysielin, Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschke. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Babye, Kyash, Neu-Dorossin, Kasimirovka: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Hochfeld?; Hochland?; Ozyutychi?; Usdich.


Josefine-Annette, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Annette-Josefin.


Josefine-Trostenez, (also Trostieniec-Josefina), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k or Kovel'. Evangelical; parishes: Rozhyschke and Josefina. Also see Trostenez, Josefine-; Trostieniec-Josefina.

Josefiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shchurin. No other information available.

Josefowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', see Iosefovka. [shetosseeker]

Josefowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Ludwipol, see Iosefovka.

Josefowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Iosefovka.

Josefowka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Iosefovka.

Josefowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Iosefovka.

Josefopol, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Nemovychi. No other information available.


Josesdorf, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Josesdorf.

Josefstadt-Konan, (also Konan-Josefstadt, also Kunan, also Osipovka, also Ossipovka-Konan, also Yusefovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Originally probably two villages. Population: 559 in 1904. Also see Konan-Josefstadt; Kunan; Osipovka; Ossipovka-Konan; Yusefovka.

Josefstal, (also Dolgoye, also Isosifowka, also Iosipovka), Dnipropetrovsk, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. #E 3. Founded in 1789 or 1791. Ninety-five [or 54] founding families: 90 from Prussia and 5 from Wuerтемberg. One hundred families were from the city of Danzig and surrounding area; ten of them had died en route. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Twenty-two German villages and khutors with 2,535 Germans were part of the Josefstal-Fischersdorf parish founded in 1789 (as of 1905.) Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1936. In 1801: 5 more Wuerтемberg families arrived. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,250 dessi. and 110 houses in 1859, or 2,229 dessi., or 54 farms on 1,783 dessi. and 35 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 969 in 1858; 998 in 1859; 948 or 1,300 in 1905; 1,887 in 1911; 2,219 in 1914; 2,219 in 1918; 1,000 in 1919; 1,050 in 1926; 1,230 approximately in 1940; 1,102 in 1942; of those, possibly all without head of a family. Also see Dolgoye; Isosifowka; Iosipovka.

Josefstal, (also Isosifowka, also Sergeyevka), Odessa, GroBliebental, Mariinski(y)e. Founded in 1804 or 1810 by families from Upper Palatinate (11), Baden (9), Hungary (7), Lower Palatinate (6), Wuerтемberg (4), Alsace in 1804, Switzerland and other locations. Catholic. In 1804: 32 families; in 1805: 5; in 1807: 4; in 1808: 15; in 1809: 10; in 1810: 2. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,458 dessi. and 103 houses in 1859, or 3,307 dessi. Population: 427 in 1825; 741 in 1858; 741 in 1859; 1,116 in 1905; 1,019 in 1910; 1,148 in 1914; 1,956 in 1919; 1,465 in 1926; 1,809 in 1943. Also see Isosifowka; Sergeyevka.

Josefstal, (also Schwaben-Khutor, also Skripalevo), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. East of Erlenbach. #B 7. Founded in 1852. Catholic; parish: Marientald. Deanery: Saratov. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 544 in 1857; 617 in 1859; 1,158 in 1897; 1,206 possibly in 1905; 1,283 in 1912; 1333 in 1926. Also see Schwaben-Khutor; Skripalevo.

Josefstal, Neu-?, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Josefstal?.

Josefstal, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Josefstal.

Josifowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yosifovka.

Josifowka, Odessa, see Yosifovka.

Josipowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Yosipovka.

Jost, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Yost.

Jost, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Yost.

Jost, Omsk, Nosnovka, see Yost.

Jost, Volga Republic, see Yost.

Josten-Chutor, Don, see Yosten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Josten-; Khutor, Yosten-.

Jost, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Jost.

Jozefiny, Trotsteiniec-, Volhynia-Poland, see Trotsteiniec-Jozefiny.

Josenberg, Volga Republic, see Jossenberg.

Juchari-Dshamen, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dshamen; also see Dshamen, Juchari-; Dshamen, Yukhary-.

Juchari-Dshamin, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dshamin; also see Dshamen, Juchari-; Dshamen, Yukhary-.

Judendorf, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Possibly Mennonites lived also here as model farm holders.

Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch-, Bashkortostan, see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; also see Bolisch-Yukalka-Khutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-; Khutor, Bolisch-Yukalka-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.

Jutkowa, Don, see Yudkova.

Jugowka, Samara, see Yugovka.

Jukala, Bashkortostan, see Yukala.

Juliana, Volhynia-Poland, see Yuliana.

Julianow, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianow.

Julianow, Aleksandrow-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrow-Julianow; also see Aleksandrow-Julianow; Alexandrow-Julianow; Alexandrow-Yulianow; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.

Julianow, Boratin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Julianow; also see Boratin-Yulianov; Yulianov, Boratin-.

Julianow, Borotyn-, Volhynia-Poland, see Borotyn-Julianow; also see Borotyn-Yulianov; Yulianov, Borotyn-.

Julianowka, Slavgorod, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Korostyshev, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir, see Yulianowka.

Julianowka Kolpitow, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianowka Kolpitov; also see Kolpitov- Yulianowka; Kolpitow-Julianowka.


Julin-Malewannaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulin-Malevannaja; also see Malevannaya, Yulin-; Malewannaja, Julin-.

Julino I, Luhans’k, see Julino I.

Julino II, Luhans’k, see Julino II.
Jungowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yungovka.
Jungsturm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. No other information available.
Junischsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yunishche.
Jungplauen, V olhynia-Ukraine, see Yunishche.
Jungsturm, Volha Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. No other information available.
Jungplauen, V olhynia-Poland, see Yungovka.
Jungplauen, V olhynia-Poland, see Yungovka.
Jungsturm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. No other information available.
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Jungplauen, V olhynia-Poland, see Yungovka.
Jungplauen, V olhynia-Poland, see Yungovka.

Kabany, Bessarabia. Evangelical.
Kabany, Crimea, see Byuk-Kabany; also see Byuk-Kabany; Kabany, Byuk.-
Kabany-Chutor, Crimea, see Byuk-Kabany; also see Chutor, Kabany-; Khutor, Kabany-.
Kabany, Ak-Tachy-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabany; Kabany, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabany, Ak-.
Kabany, Byuk-, Crimea, see Byuk-Kabany; also see Bijuk-Kabany; Kabany, Bijuk-.
Kabany-Khutor, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 14 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Kabany-; Chutor-Khutor, Khutor, Kabany-.
Kabarnau, Bessarabia. Evangelical.
Kabatsch, Crimea, see Kabach.
Kabilonov-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Village founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 55 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Kabilonow-; Kabilonow-Chutor; Khutor, Kabilonov-.
Kabilonow-Chutor, Don, see Kabilonov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kabilonow-; Khutor, Kabilonov-.
Kacakpa, Mykolayiv, see Vassilyevka.
Kachan, Volhynia, see Hachan; also see Katschan.
Kachir, Crimea, see Kakhir.
Kachowka, Mykolayiv, see Kakhovka.
Kachowskoj, Crimea, see Kakhovsky.
Kadaevka, Kharkiv; see Kadaevka; also see Kadajewka.
Kadagaj, Crimea, see Kadagay.
Kadagay, Crimea, see Kadagaj; also see Kadagaj.
Kadagaj, Kharkiv; see Kadagay; also see Kadaevka.
Kadagay, Kharkiv; see Kadagaj; also see Kadagaj.
Kadajewka, Kharkiv; see Kadagay; also see Kadagaj.
Kadiachtische, Volhynia-Poland, see Kadiachtische.
Kadiischche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. #G 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Luts’k and Rivne. German private school with two and later three grades (as of 1935.) Population: 40 farm holders in 1905; 70 families with 94 students in 1938. Also see Kadsichtische.
Kagarlyk-Chutor, Odessa, see Kagarlyk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kagarlyk-; Khutor, Kagarlyk-.
Kagarlyk-Khutor, Odessa, see Freiberg; also see Chutor, Kagarlyk-; Kagarlyk-Chutor; Khutor, Kagarlyk-.
Kahul, Bessarabia, see Cahul.
Kaiserdorf, (also No. 12, also Zarskoye), Mariupol’, Ludwgistal. Founded in 1823 by 26 families, all from the Danzig and Marienburg administrative districts. Catholic; parish: Göttland. Acreage: 1,560 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,772 dessi. Population: 318 in 1858; 318 or 323 in 1859; 494 in 1905; 494 in 1910; 465 in 1911; 465 in 1914; 465 in 1918; 586 in 1919; approximately 450 in August 1921; approximately 382 in December 1921. Also see No. 12; Zarskoye.
Kaisersgrände, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 mainly by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda” and by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 376 in 1912; 417 in 1926.

Kaisersheim, Odessa, see Lustdorf.


Kajaste, (also Utlyuk, also Starry Nuner), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Bergtal. Tree nursery funded by Mennonites. Also see Kalczik; Kaltscha?, Neu-; Neu-Kaltscha?.

Kajasty-Osma, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Osma, Kayasty-; Osma, Kayasty-.

Kajbesi I, Bessarabia, see Kayabey I.

Kajasta, Crimea, see Kayasta.

Kajasty-Osma, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Osma, Kayasty-; Osma, Kayasty-.

Kajnasch, Crimea, see Kaynasch.

Kakhir, Crimea; also see Kachik.

Kakhovka, Mykolayiv; also see Kachowka.

Kakhovskoy, (possibly also Katokovsky-Khutor), Crimea, Kakhovka, Mykolayiv; also see Kachowka.

Kajaste, Crimea, see Kayabey I.

Kajaste-Osma, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Osma, Kayasty-; Osma, Kayasty-.

Kajbesi I, Bessarabia, see Kayabey I.

Kajasty-Osma, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Osma, Kayasty-; Osma, Kayasty-.

Kajnasch, Crimea, see Kaynasch.

Kakhir, Crimea; also see Kachik.

Kakhovka, Mykolayiv; also see Kachowka.

Kakhovskoy, (possibly also Katokovsky-Khutor), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürich. On the Zürich border. At first leased by Zürich colonists, later purchased by the Czar’s help. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Also see Groß-Seidemenukha; Kalinovka; Seydeminukha; Tatarka.

Kalininskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalininskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalinindorf, (also Groß-Seidemenukha, also Kalinovka, also Seydeminukha, also Tatarka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) #H 5. Founded on Falz-Fein estates in 1809 or possibly in 1840. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Jewish farming colony. Language in schools: German until 1914; then no German school. Some Mennonites and Lutherans [from Glückstal & Gross-Liebental colonies] also lived here as model farm holders. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 9,848 dessi. and 211 houses in 1859. Population: 2,097 in 1858; 200 approximately in 1905; 449 in 1858; 412 or 449 in 1859; 210 or 390 in 1905; 342 in 1910; 347 in 1911; 345 in 1914; 345 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 428 in 1922; 1,114 in 1926. Also see No. 21; Kaltschinowka.

Kaleczik, Mariupol’, see Kachik.

Kalestrovo, Odessa, see Karlsruhe; also see Kalestrovo.

Kalestrovo, Odessa, see Kalestrovo.

Kalinindorf, (also Groß-Seidemenukha, also Kalinovka, also Seydeminukha, also Tatarka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) #H 5. Founded on Falz-Fein estates in 1809 or possibly in 1840. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Jewish farming colony. Language in schools: German until 1914; then no German school. Some Mennonites and Lutherans [from Glückstal & Gross-Liebental colonies] also lived here as model farm holders. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 9,848 dessi. and 211 houses in 1859. Population: 2,097 in 1858; 200 approximately in 1905; 449 in 1858; 412 or 449 in 1859; 210 or 390 in 1905; 342 in 1910; 347 in 1911; 345 in 1914; 345 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 428 in 1922; 1,114 in 1926. Also see No. 21; Kaltschinowka.

Kaleczik, Mariupol’, see Kachik.

Kalestrovo, Odessa, see Karlsruhe; also see Kalestrovo.

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Kalininskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalininskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalinindorf, (also Groß-Seidemenukha, also Kalinovka, also Seydeminukha, also Tatarka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) #H 5. Founded on Falz-Fein estates in 1809 or possibly in 1840. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Jewish farming colony. Language in schools: German until 1914; then no German school. Some Mennonites and Lutherans [from Glückstal & Gross-Liebental colonies] also lived here as model farm holders. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 9,848 dessi. and 211 houses in 1859. Population: 2,097 in 1858; 200 approximately in 1905; 449 in 1858; 412 or 449 in 1859; 210 or 390 in 1905; 342 in 1910; 347 in 1911; 345 in 1914; 345 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 428 in 1922; 1,114 in 1926. Also see No. 21; Kaltschinowka.

Kalininskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalininskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalinindorf, (also Groß-Seidemenukha, also Kalinovka, also Seydeminukha, also Tatarka), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) #H 5. Founded on Falz-Fein estates in 1809 or possibly in 1840. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Jewish farming colony. Language in schools: German until 1914; then no German school. Some Mennonites and Lutherans [from Glückstal & Gross-Liebental colonies] also lived here as model farm holders. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 9,848 dessi. and 211 houses in 1859. Population: 2,097 in 1858; 200 approximately in 1905; 449 in 1858; 412 or 449 in 1859; 210 or 390 in 1905; 342 in 1910; 347 in 1911; 345 in 1914; 345 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 428 in 1922; 1,114 in 1926. Also see No. 21; Kaltschinowka.

Kalininskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.

Kalininskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoje.
Kalinowiec, Don, see Marienort; also see Kalinowo.

Kalita-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kalita-Khutor; also Kalita-Chutor.

Kalishinka, Slavgorod, see Kamyshinskoye; also see Slavgorod.

Kalinowo, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Kalinovka.

Kalinowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Kalinovka.

Kalinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv, Oster. Founded in 1871 by families from the Bilovizh colonies. Evangelical. Dissolved in 1882. Also see Chutor, Kalita-; Khutor, Kalita-.

Kalischinka, Slavgorod, see Kalishinka.

Kaliska, Volga Republic, see Galka.

Kallinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kallinov.

Kallinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Kallinovka; also see Kallinow.

Kallinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Kallinovka.

Kalmückenberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Evangelical.

Kalmu-Kara, (also Kalau-Kara, also Kalmukary), Crimea. Simferopol', Suya, Tabuldy. Approximately 15 km northeast of Simferopol'. #D 4. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Village with Germans and Tartars. Agricultural kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.). Acreage: 1,592 dessi. Population: 27 in 1864; 30 in 1904; 71 in 1911; 71 in 1918; 44 in 1919; 49 in 1922; 69 in 1926. Also see Kalau-Kara; Kalmukary; Kara, Kalmu-.

Kamlukary, Crimea, see Kalmu-Kara.

Kalontarovka, (also Kalantarovka), Caucasus, Arkhangel'sk (also Archangelsk). #J 3. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, reading room, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (approximately as of 1926). Population: 328 in 1926. Also see Kalantarovka; Kalontarowka.

Kalontarowka, Caucasus, see Kalontarovka.

Kaltan, (also Koltan), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 251 people or 45 families in 1922; 267 in 1926. Also see Koltan.

Kaltscha, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Kaltscha; also see Alt-Kaltscha; Kaltscha, Alt-.

Kaltscha?, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Kaltscha; also see Kaltscha?, Neu-, Neu-Kaltscha.

Kaltschik, Mariupol, see Kaltschik.

Kaltschinowka, Chernihiv, see Kalchinsonova.

Kaltschinowka, Mariupol’, see Kalchinovka.

Kaluka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Evangelical. Southwest of Torchyn. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Kamenaja Gora, Odessa, see Kamenaja-Balka; also see Kamenaja.

Kamenaja-Balka, Odessa, see Kamenaja-Balka; also see Balka, Kamenaja-; Balka, Kamenaja.

Kamenaja, Odessa, see Kamenaja.

Kamenaja-Balka, Odessa; also see Balka, Kamenaja-; Balka, Kamenaja; Kamenaja-Balka.

Kamenaja-Balka, Odessa, see Ochsner; also see Kamenaja.

Kamenaja Gora, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamenaja-Balka; also see Kamenaja Gora; Gora, Kamenaja; Kamenaja.

Kamenaya, Odessa, see Ochsner; also see Kamenaya.

Kamenaya-Balka, Odessa; also see Balka, Kamenaja-; Balka, Kamenaja; Kamenaya-Balka.

Kamenaja Gora, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Steinberg; also see Kamenaja Gora; Gora, Kamenaja; Kamenaja.

Kamenets, Samara, see Kamenesk; also see Kamezen.

Kamenev, Samara, see Kamenets.

Kamenistoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamenistoye; also see Kamenistoe.

Kamenistoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamenistoe; also see Kamenistoe.

Kamenistoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Steinfeld; also see Kamenistoe; Kamenistoe.

Kamenka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Steinbach.
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<td>Kamenka, Dnipropetrovs'k</td>
<td>Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders initially lived here among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists.</td>
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<td>Kamenka, Mykolayiv, Petrovka</td>
<td>see Steinberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka</td>
<td>see Steinfeld.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Odessa</td>
<td>see Mannheim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenka, (also No. 4), Orenburg</td>
<td>Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Petersburg</td>
<td>see Kamenopolye; also see Kamenopolye, Dnipropetrovs'k.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Petersbourg, Petersbourg-Pargolovskaya</td>
<td>#B 1. Founded on leased land in 1863 by families from Kolpino and Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 240 approximately in 1905; with Volkovo: 400 or 550 in 1926.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenka, (also Bähr), Volga Republic</td>
<td>Bergseite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolohoz founded with loans, schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades one to seven, library, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Emigration: 40 families to Samara in 1858/1859, 35 families to America in 1886/1887; however, 20 of them returned. In 1890, the wooden church built in 1832 burned down and was rebuilt by 1907. Forest: 767 dessi. 11,968 dessi. Population: 148 people or 42 families in 1765; 378 in 1769; 148 in 1773; 535 people: 267 females, 268 males or 97 families in 1788; 2,456 in 1857; 5,289 or 3,036 in 1897; 5,289 possibly in 1905; 5,300 or 3,342 in 1912; 3,052 in 1926. Crown colony. Mother colony. Also see Bähr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenka, (also Kamionka), Volhynia-Poland</td>
<td>Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Stepan. Northwest of Stepan. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopol' and Tuchyn. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 196 in 1904; 22 families and 35 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Kamenka near Mizk; Kamionka.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka-Chutor, Slavgorod</td>
<td>see Kamenka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kamenka-; Khutor, Kamenka-.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka-Khutor, Slavgorod</td>
<td>Population: 12 and two farms in 1926; 12 in 1928. Also see Chutor, Kamenka-; Kamenka-Chutor; Khutor, Kamenka-.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka near Mizk, Volhynia-Poland</td>
<td>see Kamenka bei Mizk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Novo-, Mykolayiv</td>
<td>see Novo-Kamenka; also see Kamenka, Novo-; Novo-Kamenka.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Nowo-Kamenka</td>
<td>see Kamenka, Novo-; Novo-Kamenka.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennaja, Kharkiv</td>
<td>see Kamennaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennaja Gorka, Volhynia-Ukraine</td>
<td>see Kamennaya Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaya; Gorka, Kamennaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennaja Werba, Volhynia-Poland</td>
<td>see Kamennaya Werba; also see Verba, Kamennaya; Werba, Kamennaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennaya, Kharkiv</td>
<td>Poltava, Sakhnovschchina. Population: 150 in 1911. Also see Kamennaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennaya Gorka, Volhynia-Ukraine</td>
<td>see Steinberg; also see Gorka, Kamennaya; Gorka, Kamennaya; Kamennaja Gorka.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennj Kut</td>
<td>Zaporizhzhya, see Kamennyy Kut; also see Kut, Kamennyj; Kut, Kamenny.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamennyy Kut, Zaporizhzhya</td>
<td>see Klippenfeld; also see Kamenny Kut; Kut, Kamennyj; Kut, Kamenny.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenoe, Kharkiv</td>
<td>see Kamenoye; also see Kamenoe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenoe, Kharkiv</td>
<td>see Kamenoye; also see Kamenoe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenopolje, Dnipropetrovs’k</td>
<td>see Kamenopolye; also see Kamenopolje.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenopolye, Dnipropetrovs’k</td>
<td>see Steinfeld; also see Kamenopolye; Kamenopolje.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenopolye, Dnipropetrovs’k</td>
<td>see Kamenopolye; Kamenopolje.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenoye, Kharkiv</td>
<td>see Marienheim; also see Kamenoe; Kamenoe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenosk, (also Kamenets), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg</td>
<td>(Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,240 dessi. Population: 205 people or 44 families in 1922; 199 in 1926. Also see Kamenets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamenskij, Volga Republic</td>
<td>see Kamenskij.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kamyshevoye, (also Kameshevoye), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite Brethren. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 214 in 1926. Also see Kameshevoye; Kamyschewoje; Kamyshevoe.

Kamyshevoe, (also Kalishinka), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 30 km south of Slavgorod. Founded by Volga Germans in 1907. Evangelical. Population: 308 in 1926; 394 or 372 or were all German with 105 farms in 1980; 457 or 437 or were all German and 127 farms in 1987. Also see Kalishinka; Kamyschenskoje; Kamyshevoe.

Kamyshevoye, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Kandel. Founded in 1943. Also see Rybalskoye.

Kandel, (also Rybalskoye), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Selz. Founded in 1808. Fifty [or seventy-two] founding families from Alsace: Selz: 20 families with 83 family members; Hagenau: 10 families with 38 family members; Lauterburg: 19 families with 72 family members; Lembach: 1 family with 3 family members; Palatinate (21), Baden (16), Austria (3 families). Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,966 dessi. and 193 houses in 1859, or 6,210 dessi. Population: 295 in 1808; 659 in 1825; 1,583 in 1858; 2,824 in 1905; 2,597 in 1910; 2,497 in 1914; 2,800 in 1919; 2,812 or 2,817 in 1926; 3,439 in 1943. Also see Rybalskoye.

Kandel, Neu-, Odessa, Bereznan district, see Neu-Kandel.

Kandel, Neu-, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Neu-Kandel.

Kandel, Neu-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Kandel.

Kaneau, Volga Republic, see Kano.

Kangil, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Kamyshovo. Population: approximately 100 in 1904. Also see Kamyschewo.

Kangil, Karatscha-, Crimea, see Karatscha-Kangil; also see Kangil, Karatscha; Karatscha-Kangil.

Kangil, Karatscha-, Crimea, see Karatscha-Kangil; also see Kangil, Karatscha; Karatscha-Kangil.

Kangil, Kojasch, Crimea, see Kojasch Kangyl; also see Kangil, Kojasch; Kojasch Kangyl.

Kankrinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönfeld; also see Kankrinovka.

Kannjschatzkaja, Don, see Kannyshatzkaja.

Kanny, Slavgorod, see Kanny.
**Kannyshatzkaya, Don, Rostov, Millerovo.**
Evangelical. Settlement far from other German villages. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Kannschatzkaja.

**Kano, Caucasus, see Alt-Kana.**

**Kano, (also Caneau, also Kana, also Kanka, also Kanskoe).**
Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marlstadt.

**#E 2.** Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, machinery kolkhoz, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 283 in 1772; 976 in 1857; 1,703 in 1897; 2,303 in 1904; 2,367 possibly in 1905; 2,494 in 1912; including Susly and Mechet: 1,158 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Caneau; Kana; Kaneau; Kanskoe; Kanskoje.

**Kanskoje.**
Volga Republic, see Kanskoje; also see Kanskoje; see Kanskoe; also see Kanskoe.

**Kanrat, Dzhambuldy-**
Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Kanrat; Kanrat, Dzhambuldy-

**Kanrat, Dzhambuldy-**
Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Kanrat; Kanrat, Dzhambuldy-

**Kantor, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, (also No. 3, also Sipay, also Sypay).**
Orenburg, Uran (D'y(e)yevka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

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Orenburg, Uran (D'y(e)yevka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, (also No. 3, also Sipay, also Sypay).**
Orenburg, Uran (D'y(e)yevka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, (also No. 3, also Sipay, also Sypay).**
Orenburg, Uran (D'y(e)yevka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite.

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Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

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Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

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Orenburg, Uran (D'y(e)yevka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite.

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Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, Alt-**
Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kantor.

**Kantor, (also No. 3, also Sipay, also Sypay).**
Orenburg, Uran (D'y(e)yevka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite.

Karach, Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 30 km northwest of Simferopol’. Evangelical. Also see Karatsch.

Karach, Crimea, Zürichtal, see Karakh.


Karaganovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Karaganovka.

Karaganovka, Omsk, see Karaganovka.

Karagoli, Odessa, see Karagoly.

Karagoly, Odessa, see Franzfeld; also see Karagoli.

Karagots, (also Karakoos), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. General von Schütz’s estate where the founding families of Zürichtal temporarily settled in 1804. Also see Karagoz; Karakoos.

Karagoy, Crimea, see Karagots.

Karajuy, Karagoz, (also Karakoos), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. General of Zürichtal temporarily settled in 1804. Also see Karagots; Karakoos.

Karakanovka, Odessa, see Neudorf; also see Karamanowka.

Karamanovka, Odessa, see Karaganowka.

Karamanowa, Malaja, Odessa, see Neudorf; also see Karamanovka.

Karamanovka, V olga Republic, see Orlovskoye.

Karaman, Volga Republic, see Ust-Karaman.

Karambasch, Bashkortostan, see Kambah.

Karambash, (also Karanbakh), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Volga Republic, see Ust-Karaman.

Karamin, Crimea, see Grüental.

Karamyschewka, Kazakhstan, see Karamyschevka.

Karamyschewka, Volga Republic, see Karamyschevka.

Karamysch, Lessnoj-, Volga Republic, see Lessnoj-Karamysch; also see Lessnoj-Karamysch; Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Lessnoj-Karamysch.

Karamyschewka, (also Kraukamysh), Volga Republic, see Karamyschewka; Kraukamysh, Kokchetav, Sovietskaya. #B 3. Founded in 1901. Evangelical. “Dorf der Rothaarigen” [is its unofficial name; its residents have reddish hair indeed. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 427 in 1926. Also see Dorf der Rothaarigen; Karamyschewka; Kraukamysh.

Karamyschewka, Volga Republic, see Bauer; also see Karamyschewka.

Karamysh, Goloi-, Volga Republic, see Goloi-Karamysh; also see Goloi-Karamysch; Karamysh, Goloy.

Karamysh, Goloy-, Volga Republic, see Goloy-Karamysh; also see Goloi-Karamysch; Karamysh, Goloy.


Kara-Kurt, (also Karagurt, also Karahurt), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 20 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 151 in 1864; 80 in 1918. Also see Karagurt; Karahurt; Kurt, Kara-.

Kara-Kurt, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Kara-Kurt.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

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Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karakutsch-Chutor, Crimea, see Karakutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Chutor, Karakutsch-Chutor; Khutor, Karakuch.
Karamyskh, Golyj-, Volga Republic, see Golyj-Karamyskh; also see Golyv-Karamyskh; Karamyskh, Golyy-.
Karamyskh, Golyy-, Volga Republic, see Golyy-Karamyskh; also see Golyj-Karamyskh; Karamyskh, Golyj-.
Karamyskh, Lessnoy-, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamyskh; also see Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Lessnoj-Karamysch.
Karanbach, Bashkortostan, see Karanbakh.
Karanbakh, Bashkortostan, see Karambash; also see Karanbach.
Karangut, (also Karankut), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Karangut, (also Karankut), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Karangut, Bashkortostan, see Karambash; also see Karanbakh.
Karanbach, Bashkortostan, see Karanbakh.
Karanbach, Bashkortostan, see Karambash; also see Karanbach.
Karasin, Volhynia-Poland, see Karazin.
Karassubasar, Crimea, Neusatz. No other information available.
Kara-Taschlyk, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Taschlyk, Kara-; Tashlyk, Kara-.
Kara-Tashlyk, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Taschlyk, Kara-; Tashlyk, Kara-.
Kara-Tabel, Crimea, see Bruderfeld; also see Tobel, Kara-.
Kärcher-Khutor, (also Kicher-Khutor), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebej, Aleshevo (Yasyko-v.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 16 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Kärcher-; Kärcher-Chutor; Kercher-Khutor; Khutor, Kärcher-.

Kardamich, Odessa, see Schönfeld; also see Kardamitsch.

Kardamitsch, Odessa, see Kardamich.

Kardzhau, Bijn-, Crimea, see Bijn-Kardzhau; also see Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardzhau, Bijn-.

Kardzhau, Bijn-, Crimea, see Bijn-Kardzhau; also see Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardzhau, Bijn-.

Kardzhav, Bijn-, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhau; also see Bijn-Kardzhau; Kardzhau, Bijn-.

Karevo, Losh-, Caucasus, see Losh-Karevo; also see Karevo-Losch; Losch, Karevo-.

Karevo, Losh-, Caucasus, see Losh-Karevo; also see Karevo, Losh-; Losch, Karevo-.

Karewo-Chutor, Caucasus, see Chutor, Karewo-; Khutor, Karewo-.


Karlinkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Karlinkow.

Karlinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Karlinowka.

Karl Liebknecht, Luhans'k, see Marienfeld; also see Liebknecht, Karl.

Karl-Liebknecht, Mariupol', see Ludwigs-; also see Liebknecht, Karl-.

Karl Liebknecht, Mykolayiv, see Deutschendorf; also see Liebknecht, Karl.

Karl Liebknecht, Zaporizhzhya, Molocha (Halbstadt). Founded in 1922. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Liebknecht, Karl.

Karl Liebknecht-Chutor, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Karl Liebknecht-Khutor, Odessa, see Neu-Kandel; also see Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-; Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Liebknecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Karl Marks, Don, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl-Marks, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marks, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marx, Don, Taganrog, Grishino, Krasnoarmeysko(y)- e. #B 4. Evangelical. Also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marx, Mykolayiv, see Hoffental; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marx, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Emerged again in the Soviet period. Also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.


Karlovka, Kherson, Mikhailovka; also see Karlovka.

Karlovka, (also Glinyanaya), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 153 in 1904. Also see Glinyanaya; Karlovka.

Karlovka, (also Karlufka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Roswaschen. Approximately 60 km southwest of Chernoby. #F 3. Evangelical. Isolated village. Population: 81 in 1904. Also see Karlovka; Karlufka.

Karlovka-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Gruan. Near Volnovakha. #B 7. Founded in 1868. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Karlovka-; Karlovka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka-Khutor, Kharkiv, Poltava, Konstantinograd. Evangelical; parish: Poltava. Population: 18 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Karlovka-; Karlovka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka-Khutor, Mykolayiv. Population: 6 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Karlovka-; Karlovka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka, Caucasus, see Karlovka.

Karlovka, Crimea, see Karlovka.

Karlovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Karlovka.

Karlovka, Kherson, see Karlovka.

Karlovka, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka.

Karlovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlovka.

Karlovka-Chutor, Don, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlovka-; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlovka-; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlovka-; Khutor, Karlovka-.
Karlsruhe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical.

Karlsruhe, (also Karolsberg), Vollhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. Possibly #A 5. Founded by Mennonites who emigrated to Kansas and Dakota Territory in 1874. This village is perhaps Karlswalde. Also see Karolsberg.

Karlsruhe, (also possibly Romanovka), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Founded in 1897. Evangelical; parish: Karlsfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Romanovka is possibly a village northeast of Karlsruhe. Acreage: 4,500 dessi. Population: 420 in 1918; 346 in 1926. Also see Romanovka?.

Karlskaja, Volga, see Karlskaya.

Karlskaja, Volga, also see Karlskaja.


Karlsruhe, (also Dzhankoy-Deutsch, also Usum-Sakal), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Totonai. Approximately five kilometers south of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1885 or 1890. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,750 dessi. Population: 114 in 1864; 126 in 1905; 150 in 1911; 165 in 1914; 278 in 1918; 259 in 1919; 211 in 1926. Also see Dzhankoy-Deutsch; Usum-Sakal.

Karlsruhe, (also Kalestrovo), Odessa, Berezian district, Landau. Founded in 1809/1810 or possibly in 1817 by families from Baden (42), Rhine-Palatinate (34), Alsace (7), and Wurttemberg (1). According to another source they were from: Bavarian Palatinate (26), Baden (21), Prussia (6), Alsace (3), and Hesse (1). Catholic. Since 1861, independent parish with Antonivka-Khutor; previously a branch of Landau. Church construction: 1820 to possibly 1830 and 1881-1885. Orphanage founded in 1892 and mainly financed by Heinrich Hoffmann. Private school of H. P. Böcher (around 1900). On 1 September 1900, founding of a secondary school (Progymnasmum); since 1914 with eight grades instead of six. In 1918, 150 refugees from the Antonivka-Khutor were received here. On 13 March 1944, resettlement. Acreage: 5,390 dessi. and 129 houses in 1859, or 5,450 dessi. Population: 303 people or 71 families with 156 females, 147 males in 1811; 437 in 1825; 1,085 in 1858; 1,410 in 1905; 1,840 in 1911; 1,982 in 1914; 1,932 or 2,082 in 1918; 2,510 in 1926; 2,096 in 1943. Mother colony. Daughter colonies: Blumental, Fix-Khutor, Neu-Karlsruhe, Petrovka, Rosenheim, and Sbardt-Khutor. Also see Kalestrovo.

Karlsruhe, (also Kreshchenka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna). Founded in 1815/1816 by 36 families who had arrived from: Wasserau (16) and Weinau (15), and in 1821 five families from the Durlach and Eppingen areas in Baden and some from Alsace.

Some came via Kalisch, Poland. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. Men were deported between 22 and 25 September 1941. Acreage: 2,390 dessi. and 49 houses in 1859, or 2,146 dessi. or 2,160 dessi. and 36 farms and 19 families without land (as of 1857). Population: 457 in 1815; 492 people and 36 farms and 6 vacant lots in 1848; 678 in 1858; 678 in 1859; 698 in 1864; 364 in 1904; 358 in 1905; 306 in 1911; 314 in 1914; 322 in 1915; 314 in 1918; 380 in 1919; 2,550 in 1941. Also see Kreshchenka.

Karlsruhe, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Karlsruhe.

Karlsruhe, Neu-, Mykolayiv, Gornostayevka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Karlsruhe, Neu-, Mykolayiv, Poltavka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Karlsruhe, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Karlstal, (also Schellenberg), Odessa, Großliebental, Chervono, Povstansh, Nikola(y)evsko(y)e. In 1806 or 1819, 25 Wurttemberg families founded this settlement on the estate of Prussian cavalry captain (Rittmeister) Karl Vitsch. Or: founding families from Freudental. For more information, see Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,702 dessi. Population: 138 in 1911; 193 in 1914; 176 in 1919; 175 or 195 in 1926. Also see Schellenberg.

Karlswalde, (also Golondyrin Slobodskye, also Karolswalde, also Slobodskie Gollendry), Vollhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 5. Founded on its own land approximately in 1790 by Mennonites who had emigrated to Dakota Territory and Kansas in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 75 in 1905. Also see Golondyrin Slobodskye; Karolswalde; Slobodskie Gollendry.

Karlofka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, see Karlovka.

Karmas(s)en, Odessa, Rasdelnaya. No other information available.


Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other information available.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. No other information available.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Nowy Dwor. Northeast of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Germans were so-called Dutch, polonized Germans from Polesia.

Karolinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolinovka.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Karolinkow.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Karolinkow.
Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. West of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Karolinkow.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Karolinkow.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; see Karolinovka; also see Karolinkow.

Karolinkow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Karolinkov.

Karolinkow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Karolinkov.

Karolinkow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Karolinkow.

Karolinkow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Karolinkow.


Karolinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #J 5. Also see Karolinovka.

Karolinovka, (also Karolinok), Volhynia-Ukraine, Torchny; also see Karolinkow; Karolinkow.


Karolinow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolinov.

Karolinowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Karolinovka.

Karolinowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Karolinovka.

Karolinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolinovka.

Karolov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Roxno, also Rowno). Rivne; also see Karolov.


Karolovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Karolowka.

Karolovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Karolowka.

Karolow, Volhynia-Poland, see Karolov.

Karolow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolov.

Karolowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Karolovka.

Karolowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Karolovka.

Karolsberg, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlsberg.

Karolswalde, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karolswalde.

Karpinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.

Karpilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Karpilowka.

Karpilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Karpilovka.

Karpovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golchinovka. Founded by Molocha families in 1885. Mennonite; parish: Memrik. Karpov was one of the large estate owners on whose land the Memrik colonies arose. Village with full-size farms (Vollwirtschaftsdorf.) Acreage: 21 farms of 60 dessi. each or 1,260 dessi.. Population: 149 in 1911; 149 in 1914; 149 in 1918; 150 in 1919. Also see Karpova.

Karpovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Elsaß. Also see Karpovka.

Karpovka, Omsk, see Rosenort; also see Karpovka.

Karpowen, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.

Karpowka, Don, see Karpovka.

Karpowka, Odessa, see Karpovka.

Karpowka, Omsk, see Karpovka.

Karrass, (also Schottlanka), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded in 1803/1804. Evangelical; parishes: Karrass and Herrnhuter. Scottish mission settlement of Herrnhuter Brethren. In 1815, the first people from the Volga arrived in this village. They formed the majority since approximately 1850. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 7,000 dessi. in 1807 or 3,523 dessi.. Population: 307 in 1856; 1,393 in 1918; 1,281 in 1926. See also Schottlanka.

Karrassan, Crimea, see Karazan.

Karsten-Chutor, Don, see Karsten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karsten-; Khutor, Karsten-.


Kartagaj, Crimea, see Kartagay.


Kartaki, Odessa, see Kartakay.

Kartakay, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic. Also see Kartaki.

Kartamyschewka, Odessa, see Kartamyshevka.

Kartamyshevka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Kartamyschewka.

Kartaschowa, Don, see Kartashova.

Kartashova, Don, see Kartaschowa; also see Kartaschowa.

Kartmichik, Crimea, see Kart-Myschik; also see Kartmitschik.

Kart-Myschik, Crimea, see Kart-Myschik; also see Myschik, Kart-; Myschik, Kart-.

Kart-Myschik, (also Kartmichik), Crimea, Simferopol’, Sopot, Kambar or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,213 or 1,363 dessi.. Population: 179 in 1904; 198 in 1911; 211 in 1914; 170 in 1918; 330 in 1919; 288 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Kartmichik; Kart-Myschik; Myschik, Kart-; Myschik, Kart-.
Kartmitschik, Crimea, see Kartmichik.
Kartsch, Caucasus, see Karch.
Kartschag, Crimea, see Karchag.
Kartschau, Crimea, see Karchau.
Kartschag, Crimea, see Karchag.
Kartschemka, Volhynia-Poland, see Karchemka.
Kartschemka, Volhynia-Poland, see Karchemka.
Kary-Gut, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor; also see Gut, Kary.
Kary-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Chutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Chutor, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Chutor, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Khutor, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Khutor, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Kaszonoselsk, Mariupol', see Konsdorf.
Kashary, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Kashary; also see Alt-Kaschary; Kaschary, Alt-.
Kashovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Kaschowka.
Kasimirka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
Kasimirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. A few kilometers east of Radomyshl'. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 168 in 1904. Also see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysche. Possibly a German village. Population: with Bab(y)e, Josefine, Kiyash, Neu-Dorossin: 45 families with 61 students in 1938. Also see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kasimirovka.
Kasinski, Slavgorod, see Kasinsky.
Kasinsky, Slavgorod, Lanino; also see Kasinski.
Kasitzkaja, Volga Republic, see Kasitzkaya.
Kasitzkaja, Volga Republic, see Brabander; also see Kasitzkaja.
Kasjonnosselsk, Mariupol’, see Kasjonnosselsk.
Kaspero, Chelyabinsk, Chelyabinsk. A few kilometers west of Chelyabinsk. #C 1. Population: 45 in 1926.
Kaspir, Ilgery, Crimea, see Ilgery Kaspir.
Kaspir, Syrt, Crimea, see Syrt Kaspir.
Kasporyu, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporyu; also see Elgery-Kasporyu; Kasporyu, Elgery-.
Kasporyu, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporyu; also see Elgery-Kasporyu; Kasporyu, Elgery-.
Kaspuri, Crimea, see Kaspury.
Kaspury, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporyu; also see Kaspuri.
Katerinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Katerinovka.

Katharinenfeld, (also Bolnisi, also Luxemburg), Caucasus, Georgia, Tbilisi. #J 6. Founded in 1818 by 135 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Katharinenfeld. Parish for 2,349 Germans founded in 1829 (as of 1905.) They first settled on the Shamshkhor river bank across from former Annenfeld. In 1930, founding of an agricultural school of viniculture and a teacher's college; the school had 6 teachers. Consumer kolkhoz, winery kolkhoz, and a kolkhoz started with small loans, [German term given earlier] literary society, glee club, musical society, and youth association. Three mills, one brewery, one dairy, two cognac factories and three brickyards (as of 1913.) Thirteen months after the village was founded, 256 people had died in epidemics. As a result, the government permitted the move to the Mushaver River in 1819; the new site was 800 m above sea level. After they moved, they enjoyed good health, wine and grain harvest, and good dairy production. In 1826, the village was plundered. Around 1840 or 1855, it became the center of a sect-like movement. Numerous groves. Center of the GNR Luxemburg created between World War I and World War II. Around 1900, the population was greater than that of Helenendorf. Acreage: 4,200 dessi. (crown), 4,500 dessi. (community) and 1,400 dessi. (private) or 12,237 dessi. Population: 786 in 1869; 1,822 in 1900; 2,349 Germans approximately in 1905; approximately 2,710 people or 400 families on 95 farms in 1913; 2,713 in 1914; 2,669 in 1918; 3,700 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Bolnisi; Luxemburg.


Katharinenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovsk‘k, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Sholokhovsk, Chertomlik. #G 2. Founded in 1868. Catholic. Population: 886 in 1926. Also see Yekaterinovka.


Katharinenfeld, (also Shakhoov, also Sharbovo), Don, Donets’s, Dzerzhinsk, Bachmut, Skotovatoya. Possibly #C 4. Founded on its own land in 1886. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigstal and Shidlovo. Acreage: 2,650 dessi. Population: 441 in 1904; 410 in 1911; 410 in 1914; 410 in 1918; 420 in 1919. Also see Shakhoov; Sharbovo.

Katharinenfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km west of Millerovo. #E 1. No other information available.

Katharinenfeld, (possibly also Deresovo, also Yekaterinovka), Kharkiv. #G 2. Evangelical and Catholic. It burned down in 1942. Population: 140 in 1926. Also see Deresovo; Yekaterinovka.
Katharinenfeld, (also Gliboko, also Yekaterinovka), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Ruda(y)evka. #B 5. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: possibly Josefstal. Acreage: 800 dessi. Population: 180 in 1914; 209 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Gliboko; Yekaterinovka.


Katharinenfeld, Yekaterinoslav, see Gliboko.

Katharinenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Soviet seat in Listovka. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Yekaterinovfeld.


Katharinenhof, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 366 in 1859. Also see Vodyanaya.

Katharinenhof, (also Neu-Yamburg, also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. #C 5. Founded in 1870. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 500 in 1918; 525 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Neu-Yamburg; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenhof, (also Friesendorf, also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. Founded in 1887. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 90 farms prior to World War II. Population: 37 in 1919. Daughter colony of Yamburg. Also see Friesendorf; Yekaterinovka.


Katharinenstadt, (also Baronsk, also Marx, also Marxstadt), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 27 June 1766/1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical and Catholic. Birthplace of writer Alexander Henning (1892-1974) and the journalists Andreas Kramer (1920-?) and Hugo Wormsbecher (1938-?). Workers central cooperative, agricultural-cooperative kolkhoz, machinery kolkhoz, five schools with grades one to four, one school with grades one to seven, two schools with grades one to five. Four house for adult literacys, five libraries, museum, business college, agricultural school, teacher’s college with six semesters, music school, medical courses, day care learning center, five orphanages, four clubs, retirement home for farmers, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Teacher’s seminary, college of mechanical engineering with eight semesters; two of the largest Volga German machinery factories: Wiedergeburt (mills, agricultural machinery, ship engines, and much more) and Kommunist (agricultural machinery, later diesel engines.) In 1852, was erected a monument for Catherine II. The Russian junior high school of Katharinenstadt arose in 1857 by merging the district schools of Katharinenstadt and Grimm. Skilled craftsmen retirement home founded in 1865. Childrens’ home or reform school for boys founded in 1874. Work and nursing home founded in 1897. Here was one of the largest Volga German oil mills. In 1918, construction of a tobacco factory; 50 to 60 pud of unprocessed tobacco a day. Population: 283 in 1766; 4,654 in 1859; 4,354 in 1857; 10,331 in 1897; 2,200 Catholics of 12,334 possibly in 1905; 2,348 Catholics of 11,962 in 1912; 13,150 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Baronsk; Marx; Marxstadt.

Katharinental, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol'. #C 7. Founded in 1858. Evangelical and Catholic. Everyday language: West Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 384 approximately in 1940; 57 families of 404 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Yekaterinovka.


Katharinental, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchorsk, Sofievka. Approximately 90 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. #C 4. Catholic. Also see Yekaterinovka.

Katharinental, (also Kamyshatzkaya, also Kumshaka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. A few kilometers north of Millerovo. #F 2. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four. Population: 197 in 1904; 280 in 1926. Also see Kamyshatzkaya; Kumshaka.
Katharinental, (also 4. Abteilung, also Yekaterinovka), Odessa, Berezan district, Landau. Founded in 1817. Sixty [or 51] founding families from: Rhine-Palatinate (28), Baden (24), Wurttemberg (7), and Alsace (1). The first 17 families were from Baden and Wurttemberg. In 1818, 17 families arrived from Bavarian Palatinate. In 1819, 17 families from Baden and Poland, 1 family from Austria. Catholic; parish: Katharinental. Until 1861 Katharinental was part of Landau, then Karlsruhe (1861-1871). Since 1871, independent parish. The Russian Pokrovskaya and the khutors Bisvan(y)e, Schlosser and Schmalz were part of it. The name “4. Abteilung” was only in use until 1820. Church construction: 1820, and 1868-1869. School construction: 1820 and 1908. The last non-deported priest, blind Father Greiner, resided here in 1941. Acreage: 5,564 des. and 104 houses in 1859, or 5,816 des. Population: 234 in 1825; 773 in 1858; 1,726 in 1905; 1,740 in 1911; 1,400 or 1,581 in 1914; 1,500 in 1919; 2,320 in 1926; 2,300 in 1941; 2,068 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see 4. Abteilung; Yekaterinovka.


Katharinental, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Katharinental.

Katherinental, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Katherinental.

Katharzynovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southeast of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Katharzynovka.

Katharzynovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Katharzynovka.

Katjuschino, Odessa, see Halbstadt; also see Katjuschino.

Katzalabovka, Odessa, see Freudenberg; also see Katzalabovka.

Katzalabovka, Odessa, see Katzalabovka.

Katzbach, (also Lushanka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1821 by 48 [or 65] families: 20 from Wurttemberg, 14 from Prussia and Bessarabia, 14 from Poland (from Prussia); later descendants of people who had emigrated from Wurttemberg to Poland between 1800 and 1804. In 1821, 28 families arrived from Poland. In 1822, 8 families arrived from Alt-Posttal and Kulm, Bessarabia. In 1825, 19 Evangelical families arrived from Krasna, Bessarabia. In 1837, 7 families from Poland and 1 from Baden, two from Wittenberg, Bessarabia; only 1 family each came straight from Baden and Wurttemberg. Alt-Elft. Acreage: 3,914 des. and 62 houses in 1859, or 4,230 ha. Population: 734 in 1858; 970 or 856 in 1905; 1,159 in 1939. Also see Lushanka.

Kau, Odessa. Schwedenkolonie. Founded in 1761.

Kau, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Kau.

Kautz, (also Kauz, also Vershinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 5. Founded on 20 May 1767 by 141 individuals as private colony of director de Boffe. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative a. and or cooperative store, agricultural kolchoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 141 in 1772; 1,316 in 1857; 1,583 in 1897; 2,503 approximately in 1905; 2,577 possibly in 1905; 2,800 in 1912; 1,518 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kauz; Vershinka.

Kauz, Volga Republic, see Kautz.

Kavelinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Kavelinka.

Kawkas-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Chutor, Kawkas-.

Kawelinka, Volga Republic, see Kavelinka.

Kawkas-Chutor, Odessa, see Kawkas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Khutor, Kawkas-.


Kayasta, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Kajasta.


Kaynash, Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 45 in 1864. Also see Kajnash.

Kazliwkowka, Odessa, see Kazliwkowka.

Kazliwkowka, Odessa, see Kazliwkowka.

Kazliwkowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kazliwkowka.
Kazmierovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kasimirovka; also see Kazmierowka.

Kazmierowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kazmierovka.

Kech, Adzhy-, Crimea, see Adzhy-Kech; also see Adshi-Ketsch; Ketsch, Adshi-

Keche-Ely-, Crimea, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Kech-Ely; Ely, Tschel-Ketsche-; Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-; Tschel-Ketsche-Ely.


Keche-Ely, Dzhil-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kechel-Ely; also see Dzhil-Kechel-Elly, Tschel-Ketschel-.

Keche-Ely, Dzhil-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kechel-Ely; also see Dzhil-Kechel-Elly, Tschel-Ketschel-.


Keerleut, Crimea, see Neu-Wasserreich.

Keilmann und Schander, Volga Republic, see Schander; also see Schander, Keilmann und; Schander und Keilmann.

Keimbrechtsiedlung, (also Mokraya-Balka), Caucasus. Evangelical. Population: 90 in 1918. Also see Mokraya-Balka.

Kekesfüred, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad.

Kekhel-Ely, Dzhil-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dzhil-Kekhel-Elly; Ely, Dzhil-Kech-, Tschel-Ketschel-.

Kekhel-Ely, Dzhil-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dzhil-Kekhel-Elly; Ely, Dzhil-Kech-, Tschel-Ketschel-.

Keimbrechtsiedlung, (also Mokraya-Balka), Caucasus. Evangelical. Population: 90 in 1918. Also see Mokraya-Balka.

Keilmann und Schander, Volga Republic, see Schander; also see Schander, Keilmann und; Schander und Keilmann.

Keimbrechtsiedlung, (also Mokraya-Balka), Caucasus. Evangelical. Population: 90 in 1918. Also see Mokraya-Balka.

Kederesdy, (also Kendereske, also Kenderesov), Carpathian Mountains, see Kenderesdy.

Keller-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Khutor; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.

Keller-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Khutor; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor (also Balaichuk, also Novokovo, also Sokolovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Balaichuk; Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-; Novokovo; Sokolovo.

Keller-Khutor, A. J., possibly Odessa. See A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, (also Balaichuk, also Novokovo, also Sokolovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Balaichuk; Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-; Novokovo; Sokolovo.

Keller-Khutor, A. J., possibly Odessa. See A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, (also Balaichuk, also Novokovo, also Sokolovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Balaichuk; Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-; Novokovo; Sokolovo.

Keller-Khutor, A. J., possibly Odessa. See A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-.

Keller-Khutor, (also Balaichuk, also Novokovo, also Sokolovo), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Balaichuk; Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-; Novokovo; Sokolovo.

Keller-Khutor, A. J., possibly Odessa. See A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-.


Ketsch, Adshi-; Crimea, see Adshi-Ketsch; also see Adzhy-Kech; Kech, Adzhy-.

Ketsche-Ely, Tschel-, Crimea, see Tschel-Ketsche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche; Ely, Tschel-Ketsche; Keche-Ely, Chel-; Chel-Keche-Ely.

Ketsch-Ely, Dschil-, Crimea, see Dschil-Ketsche-Ely; also see Dzhil-Kechel-Ely-; Ely, Dzhil-Kechel-; Ely, Dzhil-Kechel-.

Khabaevo-Khutor, Caucasus, see Khabayevo-Khutor; also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-.

Khabag, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Kolonie; also see Chabag.

Khabog, Possad, Bessarabia, see Possad Khabog; also see Chabog Possad; Possad, Chabog.

Khabayevo-Khutor, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Kuban district. Evangelical; parishes: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk and Yekaterinodar. Population: 200 approximately in 1915; 200 in 1918. Also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-.

Khabnoe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khabnoy; also see Chabnoje.


Khabog, Possad, Bessarabia, see Possad Khabog; also see Chabog Possad; Possad, Chabog.

Khabolat, Bessarabia, see Schabolat; also see Chabolat.

Khazhdy-Bey, Crimea, see Azhdy-Bay; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Bey, Khazhdy-; Chadshi-Bey.

Khazhdy-Khutor, Demir-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khazhdy-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Khutor, Demir-; Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Demir-Chadshi-Khutor; Khutor, Demir-Khazhdy-.

Khaginsk, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chaginsk.

Khaginsk, Esto-, Caucasus, see Esto-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Esto-; Esto-Chaginsk.

Khasiol, Volga Republic, see Khasseoi; also see Chaisol.

Khakhovskoe-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khutor, Khabayevo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-.
Khakhovskoye-Khutor, (also Shakhovskoye-Khutor), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. Approximately 40 km southeast of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-; Shakhovskoye-Khutor.

Khalde'evka, Omsk, see Khaldeyevka; also see Chaldeyevka.

Khaldeyevka, Omsk, Borodinsk (Trussovka.) #E 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1904. Mennonite. Joint seed and cattle breeding cooperative named Trussovka. Population: 54 in 1926. See also Chaldeyevka; Khalde'evka.

Khanlar, Caucasus, see Helenendorf; also see Chanlar.

Khan-Tokus, Crimea, see Friedenstal; also see Chan-Tokus; Tokus, Chan-; Tokus, Khan-.

Kharbinsk, Sverdlovsk; also see Charbinsk.

Kharbink, (also No. 2, also Karch, possibly also Lviv No.1), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded approximately in 1901. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 30 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 120 in 1918. Also see No. 2; Chartsch; Karch; Lviv No.17.


Khetros Neamty, Bessarabia, see Ketrossy; also see Chetros Neamti; Neamti, Chetros; Neamty, Khetros.

Khi'lniky, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Chilniki.

Khi'vinskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Khi'vinskoye; also see Chhi'vinskoje.

Khi'vinskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Hohendorf; also see Chhi'vinskoje; Khi'vinskiy.

Khlebnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Khlebnoye; also see Chlebnoje.

Khlebnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Landskrone; also see Chlebnoje; Khlebnoe.

Khlebodarovka, Mariupol’, see Khlebodarovka; also see Chlebodarowka.

Khlevodarovka, Mariupol’, see Sontsov; also see Chlebodarowka; Khlebodarovka.

Khylenovo, Omsk, see Khlenovka; also see Chrlenow; Khlenovo.

Khylenovka, (also Khlyenovo), Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Krasnopolye, Livanovka, Neu-Dachnoye, e, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: including the other four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Chlenowa; Khylenovo.

Khlennon, Omsk, see Khylenovo; also see Chlenowo.

Khylenovo, Omsk, see Khlenovka; also see Chlenowo; Khlenovo.

Khmelev-Dombrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrov-Khmelev; also see Chmelew-Dombrowo; Dombrowo-Chmelew.
Kholopiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. 
Southwest of Rozhyszcze. Evangelical. Almost 25 
German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 
percent Germans. Also see Chmielnik.

Khmiovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see 
Chmielova.

Khmisopol, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Kostopol’; also see 
Chmisopol.

Khojoda, Gross-, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Khojoda; also see 
Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-
Chobda; Gross-Khojoda; Khojoda, Groß-.

Khojod, Gross-, Kazakhstan, see Gross-Khojoda; also see 
Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-
Chobda; Groß-Khojoda; Khojoda, Groß-.

Khabot, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see 
Chobot.

Khabultov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see 
Chubultow.

Khocin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also 
Rowno), Oleksandriya. Also see Chocin.

Khadova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Northeast of 
Torchyn. Evangelical. Still existed in 1927. Also see 
Chodowa.

Khoika, Volhynia-Poland, see Khvoyka; also see Choika.

Kholenka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see 
Kholopiny.

Kholodyevka, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded 
approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. 
Mennonite. Population: 62 in 1926. Also see 
Cholodajewka.

Kholodyevka, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded 
approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. 
Mennonite. Population: 62 in 1926. Also see 
Cholodajewka; Kholodyevka.

Kholoniov, Omsk, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see 
Cholonjov.

Kholopec, Dombrovo-, Volhynia-Poland, see 
Dombrovo-Kholopec; also see Cholopetsch-
Dombrovo; Dombrovo, Cholopetsch.-

Kholopecze, also Kholpich, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, 
Ksielin; also see Cholopetsche; Kholpich.

Kholopecze, Dabrova-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-
Kholopecze; also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-;
Dabrowa-Cholopetsche.

Kholpich, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopecze; also see 
Cholpitsch.

Kholpich-Dombrovo, Volhynia, see Dombrovo-
Kholopecze; also see Cholopitsch-Dombrovo;
Dombrovo, Kholpich-; Dombrovo, Cholopelsch.-

Kholopiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see 
Cholopiny.

Kholopiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. 
Southwest of Rozhyszcze. Evangelical. Almost 25 
German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 
percent Germans. Also see Chmielnik.

Kholopiny, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Kholnica; also see 
Kholodaevka, Neu-. 

Kholodayevka, Omsk, see Kholodayevka; also see 
Kholodayevka.

Kholodajewka, Omsk, see Cholodajewka; also see 
Kholodajewka.

Kholodyevka, Omsk, see Kholodyevka; also see 
Kholodyevka.

Kholopecze, also Kholpich, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, 
Ksielin; also see Cholopetsche; Kholpich.

Kholopecze, Dabrova-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-
Kholopecze; also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-;
Dabrowa-Cholopetsche.

Kholpich, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopecze; also see 
Cholpitsch.

Kholpich-Dombrovo, Volhynia, see Dombrovo-
Kholopecze; also see Cholopitsch-Dombrovo;
Dombrovo, Kholpich-; Dombrovo, Cholopelsch.-

Kholopiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see 
Cholopiny.
Germans and two people of a different nationality and 112 farms in 1980; 437 or 435, or was everybody German with 113 farms in 1987. Also see No. 87; Choroschoje; Khorosho; Khoroshy.

Khoroshy, Slavgorod, see Khoroshoye; also see Choroschij.

Khorostov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Chorostow.

Khorov, (also Horov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Chorow; Horov.

Khorov, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Chorow.

Khortitza, Omsk, Yelansk. #F 1. Founded possibly in 1902, but more likely 1914. Mennonite. Butter artel, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 140 in 1926. Also see Chortitza.

Khortitza, (also No. 1), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894. Founders from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 305 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Chortitza.

Khortitza, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) #K 3. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, red corner, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 296 or 298 in 1926; 310 in 1928; 60 farms. Ceased to exist. Also see Chortitza.

Khortitza, (also Ostrovo-Khortitza), Zaporizhzhya, Khorob; also see Chortitza. Founded in 1789 by 34 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khorob. Everyday language: most, Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Surrounded by high mountains. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, red corner, school with grades one to four, teachers' college, retirement home for farmers (Bauernheim) (as of 1926). In 1841/1842, a junior high school (Zentralschule) and in 1895, a senior high school for girls were founded. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,993 dessi. and 83 houses in 1859; or 2,580 dessi. Population: 223 in 1914; 223 in 1918; 220 in 1941. Also see Bobrovsk; Chrenowoje.

Khrauchati, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Khrachat; also see Chratschait, Nowo-; Nowo-Chratschait.

Khramsky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km south of Troitsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 157 in 1926. Also see Chramskij.

Khrenovoe, Voronezh, see Khrenovoe; also see Chrenowoje.

Khrenovoe, (also Bobrovsk), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Bobrovsk; Chrenowoje; Khrenovoe.

Khreshchatta, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Khreschatta; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Neu-Chreschatta.

Khreshchatick, Don, see Reschendorf; also see Chreschtschatik.

Khrestina, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Chrestina.

Christianov, Zaporizhzhya, see Leitershausen; see Christianow.

Christianovka, (also Rosa Luxemburg), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Alexe(y)evka. #B 4. Founded on its own land in 1891. Evangelical; parishes: Ludvigstal and Shidlovo. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 223 in 1905; 223 in 1914; 223 in 1918; 220 in 1941. Also see Christianowka; Rosa Luxemburg.

Christianovka, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Christianowka.
Khristina, (also Khrestina, also Christianovka, also
Kristina, also Novo-Safronovka), Mykolayiv,
Yelanets, Novo-Odessa. #F 3. Founded by Berezaners
in 1891. Catholic; parish: Christina. Felsenburg,
Kuhn, Mykhaylivka, and Schönhof in the Kirovograd
district were part of this parish. In the early 1920s, this
parish was moved to Felsenburg. Founding year and
population figures possibly apply to Christianovka.
Population: 223 in 1915; 50 in 1918. Also see
Christina; Khrestina; Christianovka; Kristina; Novo-
Safronovka.

Khristina, Odessa, Berezan; also see Christina.

Khristina, (also Novo-Odessa), Odessa, Novo Odessa.
Catholic. Also see Christina; Novo-Odessa.

Khristoforovka, Dnipropetrov’sk, Nikopol’, Friesendorf.
Population: 73 in 1918; 73 in 1919. Also see
Christoforovka.

Khristoforovka-Khutor, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf; also
see Chutor, Christoforovka-; Christoforovka-Chutor;
Khutor, Christoforovka-.

Khristofovka, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf; also see
Christofovka.

Khristopol, Slavgorod, see Rosenfeld; also see Christopol.

Khromoly, (also Kromolin), Orel, Zizdra. Approximately
150 km northeast of Orel. Founded approximately in
1910 by David Adam of Neu-Khermer, Volhynia. Also
see Chromoly; Kromolin.

Khryniki, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see
Chryniki.

Khukull, Crimea, Zürichtal. Founded on leased land. Also
see Chukull.

Khurilek-Güter, Crimea, Zürichtal. Founded on leased
land. Also see Churilek-Güter; Güter, Churilek-; Güter;
Churilek-.

Khust, (also Hust, also Huszt), Carpatho-Ukraine, Khust.
Founded approximately in 1143. Jewish and Unitarian.
The original village was founded by Germans from the
Carpathian Mountains. It was destroyed by Mongols
100 years later and likely was rebuilt. Acreage: 3,052
farms on 9,763 ha. Population: 10,292 in 1910; 409 of
11,835 people were Germans in 1920; 732 of 17,883
people were Germans in 1930. Also see Chust; Hust;
Huszt.

Khutor, Slavgorod, Blagoveschchenka. Seventy kilometers
east of Slavgorod. On the south shore of Lake
Kulunda. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912.
Mennonite; parish: Sayachy. Also see Chutor.

Khutor, Abas-Tumani-, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-
Khutor; also see Abas-Tumani-Chutor; Chutor, Abas-
Tumani-; Tumani-Chutor, Abas-; Tumani-Khutor,
Abas-.

Khutor, Ackermann-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ackermann-
Khutor; also see Ackermann-Chutor; Chutor,
Ackermann-.

Khutor, Adam-, Zaporizhzhya, see Adam-Khutor; also see
Adam-Chutor; Chutor, Adam-.
Khutor, Bisvane-, Odessa, see Bisvane-Khutor; also see Bisvanye-Khutor; Biswanje-Chutor; Chutor, Biswanje; Khutor, Bisvanye.

Khutor, Bisvanye-, Odessa, see Bisvanye-Khutor; also see Bisvanye-Khutor; Biswanje-Chutor; Chutor, Biswanje; Khutor, Bisvanye.

Khutor, Blank-, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Khutor; also see Blank-Chutor; Chutor, Blank.

Khutor, Blivenitz-, Don, see Blivenitz-Khutor; also see Blivenitz-Chutor; Chutor, Blivenitz.

Khutor, Block-, Don, see Block-Khutor; also see Block-Chutor; Chutor, Block.

Khutor, Block-, Volga Republic, see Block-Khutor; also see Block-Chutor; Chutor, Block.

Khutor, Blonsky-, Odessa, see Blonsky-Khutor; also see Blonski-Chutor; Chutor, Blonski.

Khutor, Bock-, Omsk, see Bock-Khutor; also see Bock-Chutor; Chutor, Bock.

Khutor, Bodamer-, Bessarabia, see Bodamer-Khutor; also see Bodamer-Chutor; Chutor, Bodamer.

Khutor, Bogdanovka-, Odessa, see Bogdanovka-Khutor; also see Bogdanovka-Chutor; Chutor, Bogdanovka.

Khutor, Böhme-, Mykolayiv, see Böhme-Khutor; also see Böhme-Chutor; Chutor, Böhme.

Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; also see Bolish-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolish-Jukalka; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolish; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish.

Khutor, Brandt-, Don, see Brandt-Khutor; also see Brandt-Chutor; Chutor, Brandt.

Khutor, Braun-, Bashkortostan, see Braun-Khutor; also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun.

Khutor, Braun-, Odessa, Kuchurgan district, see Braun-Khutor; also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun.

Khutor, Braun-, Odessa, Shira(s)a-vo, see Braun-Khutor; also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun.

Khutor, Brehning-, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Chutor; also see Brehning-Chutor; Chutor, Brehning.

Khutor, Brinsa-, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Brinsa-Chutor; Chutor, Brinsa.

Khutor, Bryantsevka-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bryantsevka-Khutor; also see Bryantsevka-Chutor; Chutor, Bryantsevka.

Khutor, Buimer-, Kharkiv, see Buimer-Khutor; also see Buimer-Chutor; Chutor, Buimer.

Khutor, Bulayev-, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulayev-Chutor; Chutor, Bulayev.

Khutor, Bulayev-, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulayev-Chutor; Chutor, Bulayev.

Khutor, Burdovsky-, Mykolayiv, see Burdovsky-Khutor; also see Burdovsky-Chutor; Chutor, Burdovsky.

Khutor, Burga-, Odessa, see Burga-Khutor; also see Burga-Chutor; Chutor, Burga.

Khutor, Burkana-, Odessa, see Burkana-Khutor; also see Burkana-Chutor; Chutor, Burkana.

Khutor, Burga-, Odessa, see Burga-Khutor; also see Burga-Chutor; Chutor, Burga.

Khutor, Burkuna-, Odessa, see Burkuna-Khutor; also see Burkuna-Chutor; Chutor, Burkuna.

Khutor, Burlsatsky-, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlsatsky-Khutor; also see Burlsatsky-Chutor; Chutor, Burlsatsky.

Khutor, Burr-, Mariupol’, see Burr-Chutor; also see Burr-Chutor; Chutor, Burr.

Khutor, Busch-, Don, see Busch-Khutor; also see Busch-Chutor; Chutor, Busch.

Khutor, Cheremozhnya-, Volynia-Ukraine, see Cheremozhnya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschermoschnja; Tschermoschnja-Chutor.

Khutor, Chistopol-, Kazakhstan, see Chistopol-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopolj; Tschistopolj-Chutor.

Khutor, Chistopoly-, Saratov, see Chistopoly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tscherulek; Tscherulek-Chutor.

Khutor, Classen-, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Classens; Classen-Chutor.

Khutor, Dalne Osernie-; Slavgorod, see Dalne Osernie-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnie Oserniej; Dalnie Osernie-Chutor; Chutor, Dalnie Osernie.

Khutor, Dalnye Osernie-, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernie-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnie Oserniej; Dalnie Osernie-Chutor; Chutor, Dalnie Osernie.

Khutor, Danielsfeld-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Danielsfeldj-Chutor.

Khutor, Dargel-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dargel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dargelj; Dargel-Chutor.

Khutor, Dautrich-, Don, see Dautrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dautrichj; Dautrich-Chutor.

Khutor, Demir-Khadshy-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khadshyj-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Chutor; Chutor, Demirj-Chadshi; Chadshi-Chutor; Chutor, Demirj.

Khutor, Derebtschin-, Podil’s’ka, see Derebtschin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Derebtschinj; Derebtschin-Chutor.

Khutor, Desiner-, Odessa, see Desiner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Desinerj; Desiner-Chutor.

Khutor, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Deutschj; Deutsch-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Dick-Chutor; also see Chutor, Dickj; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj; Dick-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Zaporizhzhya, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj; Dick-Chutor.
| Khutor, Dieck- | Caucasus, see Dieck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Dieck-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dietrich- | Odessa, see Dietrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Dietrich-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dinkels- | Kharkiv, see Dinkels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dinkels-; Dinkels-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dobrinker- | Volga Republic, see Dobrinker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dobrinker-; Dobrinker-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dolshik- | Don, see Dolshik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dolshik-; Dolshik-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Domanevka- | Odessa, see Domanevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Domanewka-; Domanewka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Donskoy- | Odessa, see Donskoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Donskoji-; Donskoji-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dorsche- | Dnepropetrovs’k, see Dorsche-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dorsche-; Dorsche-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dreilings- | Don, see Dreilings-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreilings-; Dreilings-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dreispitzer- | Volga Republic, see Dreispitzer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Dreispitzer-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dreys- | Caucasus, see Dreys-Khutor; also see Chutor, Drees-; Drees-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dzhangran- | Crimea, see Dzhangran-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dshankoj-; Dshankoj-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dubokray- | Nizhniy Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Dubokrai-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dvoryanka- | Odessa, see Dvoryanka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dworjanka-; Dworjanka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dyck- | Caucasus, see Dyck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dyck-; Dyck-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Dzhankoy- | Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dshankoj-; Dshankoj-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eass- | Odessa, see Eass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eass-; Eass-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eckert- | Bessarabia, see Eckert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Eckert-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ehny- | Odessa, see Ehny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ehni-; Ehni-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eigenfeld- | Don, see Eigenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Eigenfeld-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eigenheim- | Caucasus, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Eigenheim-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ekaterinovka- | Kazakhstan, see Ekaterinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ekaterinovka- | Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Ekaterinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Emilyanovka- | Caucasus, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Emilyanovka- | Kazakhstan, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Engel- | Dnepropetrovs’k, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Engel- | Don, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Engel- | Odessa, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Enns- | Kazakhstan, see Enns-Khutor; also see Chutor, Enns-; Enns-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Esslenger- | Odessa, see Esslenger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Esslenger-; Esslenger-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ettel- | Orenburg, see Etzel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Etzel-; Etzel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Faas- | Bessarabia, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Faas- | Odessa, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Faas- | Zaporizhzhya, see Faas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Faas-; Faas-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Faas- | Fahlmann- | Caucasus, see Fahlmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fahlmann-; Fahlmann-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Fast- | Zaporizhzhya, see Fast-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fast-; Fast-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Fedorovka- | Luhans’k, see Fedorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorowka; Chutor, Fedorowka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Engel- | Dnepropetrovs’k, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Engel- | Don, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Engel- | Odessa, see Engel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Enns- | Kazakhstan, see Enns-Khutor; also see Chutor, Enns-; Enns-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Esslenger- | Bessarabia, see Esslenger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Esslenger-; Esslenger-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Esslenger- | Odessa, see Esslenger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Esslenger-; Esslenger-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eckert- | Bessarabia, see Eckert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eckert-; Eckert-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ehny- | Odessa, see Ehny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ehni-; Ehni-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eigenfeld- | Don, see Eigenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Eigenfeld-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Eigenheim- | Caucasus, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Eigenheim-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ekaterinovka- | Kazakhstan, see Ekaterinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ekaterinovka- | Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Ekaterinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Emilyanovka- | Caucasus, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Emilyanovka- | Kazakhstan, see Emilyanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor. |
Khutor, Flemmer-, Omsk, see Flemmer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Flemmer-Chutor.

Khutor, Foney-, Kazakhstan, see Foney-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Fondi-Chutor.

Khutor, Frank-, Odessa; see Frank-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frank-; Frank-Chutor, Evangelical.

Khutor, Franken-, Volga Republic, see Franken-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franken-; Franken-Chutor.

Khutor, Franz-, Odessa; see Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franz; Franz-Chutor.

Khutor, Freudental-, Odessa, see Freudental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Freudental-; Freudental-Chutor.

Khutor, Frick-, Volgograd, see Frick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frick-; Frick-Chutor.

Khutor, Friesen-, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Friesen-Chutor.

Khutor, Frill-, Omsk, see Frill-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Friss-Chutor.

Khutor, Friss-, Omsk, see Friss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Friß-Chutor; Friß-Khutor; Friß-Chutor.

Khutor, Fritz-, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritz-; Fritz-Chutor.

Khutor, Fritz-, Volga Republic, see Fritz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritz-; Fritz-Chutor.

Khutor, Füries-, Mariupol’, see Füries-Khutor; also see Chutor, Füries-; Füries-Chutor.

Khutor, Fuchs-, Odessa, see Fuchs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Fuchs-Chutor.

Khutor, Fuchs-, Don, see Fuchs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fuchs-; Fuchs-Chutor.

Khutor, Fyodorovka-, Luhans’k, see Fyodorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowka-; Fjodorowka-Khutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-.

Khutor, Fyodorovsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorovsk-Chutor; Fedorovsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-.

Khutor, Gaeckle-, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gaeckle-; Gaeckle-Chutor.

Khutor, Galinkovsky-, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galinkowski-; Galinkowski-Chutor.

Khutor, Galker-, Volga Republic, see Galker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galker-; Galker-Chutor.

Khutor, Gardey-, Odessa, see Gardey-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gardey-; Gardey-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerassimenko-, Caucasus, see Gerassimenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerassimenko-; Gerassimenko-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerber-, Odessa, see Gerber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerber-; Gerber-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerbrandt-, Kazakhstan, see Gerbrandt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerbrandt-; Gerbrandt-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerke-, Don, see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerke-, Mariupol’, see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerling-, Bessarabia, see Gerling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerling-; Gerling-Chutor.

Khutor, Germin-, Mariupol’, see Germin-Khutor?; also see Chutor, Germin-; Germin-Chutor?.

Khutor, Germin-, Zaporizhzhya, see Germin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Germin-; Germin-Chutor.

Khutor, Gerstenberger-, Bessarabia, see Gerstenberger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerstenberger-; Gerstenberger-Chutor.

Khutor, Gieck-, Odessa, see Gieck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gieck-; Gieck-Chutor.

Khutor, Glitzricher-, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glitzricher-; Glitzricher-Chutor.

Khutor, Glöckler-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Glöckler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glöckler-; Glöckler-Chutor.

Khutor, Goetz-, Bessarabia, see Goetz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goetz-; Goetz-Chutor.

Khutor, Goll-, Odessa, see Goll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goll-; Goll-Chutor.

Khutor, Grieb-, Don, see Grieb-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grieb-; Grieb-Chutor.

Khutor, Griese-, Odessa, see Griese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Griese-; Griese-Chutor.

Khutor, Grisa-, Odessa, see Grisa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grisa-; Grisa-Chutor.

Khutor, Großmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-.

Khutor, Großmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-.

Khutor, Grünfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grünfeld-; Grünfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Grushevska-, Mykolayiv, see Grushevska-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Gruschewka-Chutor.

Khutor, Guß-, Odessa, see Guß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Chutor, Guß-Chutor; Guß-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-.

Khutor, Guss-, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Chutor, Guß-Chutor; Guß-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-.

Khutor, Gustav-Fein-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-Khutor; Gustav-Fein-Khutor; Gustav-Fein-Chutor.

Khutor, Gut-, Don, see Gut-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gut-; Gut-Chutor.

Khutor, Guty-, Kharkiv, see Guty-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guty-; Guty-Chutor.

Khutor, Hahn-, Bashkortostan, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor.

Khutor, Hahn-, Bessarabia, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn-; Hahn-Chutor.
Khutor, Kagarlyk-, Odessa, see Kagarlyk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kagarlyk-; Kagarlyk-Chutor.
Khutor, Kalita-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kalita-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kalita-; Kalita-Chutor.
Khutor, Kamenka-, Slavgorod, see Kamenka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kamenka-; Kamenka-Chutor.
Khutor, Kampenhausen-, Zaporizhzhya, see Kampenhausen-Khutor; also see Kampenhausen- Chutor; Chutor, Kampenhausen-.
Khutor, Kapitanovka-, Odessa, see Kapitanovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kapitanovka-; Kapitanovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Karakuch-, Crimea, see Karakuch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakuch-; Karakuch-Chutor.
Khutor, Karl Behnken-, Odessa, see Karl Behnken-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karl Behnken-; Karl Behnken-Chutor.
Khutor, Karl Klaß-, Odessa, see Karl Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karl Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor.
Khutor, Klaß-, Odessa, Berezn district, see Klaß-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor.
Khutor, Klass-, Odessa, Karlova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klass-; Klass-Chutor.
Khutor, Klassinovka-, Odessa, see Klassinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassinovka-; Klassinovka- Chutor.
Khutor, Klaß-, Odessa, Kavkass, see Kavkass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kavkass-; Kavkass-Chutor.
Khutor, Keller-, Odessa, Berezn district, see Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Keller-Chutor.
Khutor, Keller-, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Keller-Chutor.
Khutor, Keller-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Keller-Chutor.
Khutor, Keneges-, Crimea, see Keneges-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keneges-; Keneges-Chutor.
Khutor, Kercher-, Bashkortostan, see Kercher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kercher-; Kercher-Chutor.
Khutor, Khabaev-, Caucasus, see Khabaev-Khutor; also see Chabajevo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajevo-; Khabaev-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaev-.
Khutor, Khakhovskoe-, Kazakhst, see Khakhovskoe-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-.
Khutor, Khakhovskoye-, Kazakhst, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-.
Khutor, Khutor-, Don, see Kharitonov-Khutor; also see Charitonow-Chutor; Chutor, Charitonow-.
Khutor, Khuteny-, Kharkiv, see Khuteny-Khutor; also see Choteny-Chutor; Chutor, Chotenj-.
Khutor, Khotzky-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Khotzky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Khotzky-; Chutor, Chotzky-.
Khutor, Kristoforovka-, Odessa, see Kristoforovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kristoforovka-; Chutor, Kristoforovka-.
Khutor, Kienast-, Don, see Kienast-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kienast-; Kienast-Chutor.
Khutor, Killmann-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Killmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmann-; Killmann-Chutor.
Khutor, Killmannsfeld-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Killmannsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld-; Killmannsfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Kindsvater-, Crimea, see Kindsvater-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kindsvater-; Kindsvater-Chutor.
Khutor, Kirsch-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kirsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kirsch-; Kirsch-Chutor.
Khutor, Klaß-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Chutor, Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor; Chutor, Klaß-.
Khutor, Klaß-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klass-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Chutor, Klass-; Klaß-Chutor; Chutor, Klass-.
Khutor, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor.
Khutor, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor.
Khutor, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor.
Khutor, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor.
Khutor, Klatten-, Don, see Klatten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klatten-; Klatten-Chutor.
Khutor, Klatten-, Don, Taganrog, see Klatten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klatten-; Klatten-Chutor.
Khutor, Klein-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.
Khutor, Klein-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.
Khutor, Klein-, Orenburg, see Klein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.
Khutor, Klemesh-, Don, see Klemesh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemesch-; Klemesch-Chutor.
Khutor, Klemush-, Don, see Klemush-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemusch-; Klemusch-Chutor.
Khutor, Klinken-, Don, see Klinken-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klinken-; Klinken-Chutor.
Khutor, Klöpfer-, Don, see Klöpfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klöpfer-; Klöpfer-Chutor.
Khutor, Kluchnik-, Mariupol’, see Kluchnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klutschnik-; Klutschnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Klundovo-, Odessa, see Klundovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundowo-; Klundowo-Chutor.
Khutor, Klundt-, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundt-; Klundt-Chutor.
Khutor, Knaurers-, Don, see Knaurers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knaurers-; Knaurers-Chutor.
Khutor, Kneib-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kneib-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kneib-; Kneib-Chutor.
Khutor, Knies-, Odessa, see Knies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knies-; Knies-Chutor.
Khutor, Knipps-, Caucasus, see Knipps-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knipps-; Knipps-Chutor.
Khutor, Knittel-, Don, see Knittel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knittel-; Knittel-Chutor.
Khutor, Knittels-, Mariupol’, see Knittels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knittels-; Knittels-Chutor.
Khutor, Knorrov-, Don, see Knorrov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knorrov-; Knorrov-Chutor.
Khutor, Koch-, Bashkortostan, see Koch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koch-; Koch-Chutor.
Khutor, Koch-, Don, see Koch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koch-; Loh-Chutor.
Khutor, Kogendzhelga-, Crimea, see Kogendzhelga-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kogendzhelga-; Kogendzhelga-Chutor.
Khutor, Köhler-, Odessa, see Köhler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Köhler-; Köhler-Chutor.
Khutor?, Kokey-, Crimea, see Kokey-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Kokey-; Kokey-Chutor?.
Khutor, Komargorod, Podil’s’ka, see Komargorod-Khutor; also see Chutor, Komargorod-; Komargorod-Chutor.
Khutor, Königs-, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Königs-; Königs-Chutor.
Khutor, Konurchy-, Crimea, see Konurchy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Konurtschi-; Konurtschi-Chutor.
Khutor, Kopp-, Kazakhstan, see Kopp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kopp-; Kopp-Chutor.
Khutor, Kornwies-, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornwies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornwies-; Kornwies-Chutor.
Khutor, Korochintsov-, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow-; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Korochintsov-Khutor; Korotschinzow-Chutor.
Khutor, Korochinsov-, Don, see Korochinsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow-; Khutor, Korochinsov-; Korochinsov-Khutor; Korotschinzow-Chutor.
Khutor, Koschin-, Don, see Koschin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koschin-; Koschin-Chutor.
Khutor, Krabba-, Odessa, see Krabba-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krabba-; Krabba-Chutor.
Khutor, Krae-, Don, see Krae-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Kraye-; Kraje-Chutor; Kraye-Chutor.
Khutor, Krasna-, Caucasus, see Krasna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasna-; Krasna-Chutor.
Khutor, Krasnagorovka-, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnagorovka-Krasnagorovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Krasny-, Bashkortostan, see Krasny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Chutor.
Khutor, Krasny-, Odessa, see Krasny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Chutor.
Khutor, Krater-, Crimea, see Krater-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krater-; Krater-Chutor.
Khutor, Kraye-, Don, see Kraye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Kraje-; Kraje-Khutor; Kraje-Chutor.
Khutor, Krell-, Don, see Krell-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krell-; Krell-Chutor.
Khutor, Kremer-, Caucasus, see Kremer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kremer-; Kremer-Chutor.
Khutor, Krivenko-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Krivenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krivenko-; Krivenko-Chutor.
Khutor, Krolik-, Bessarabia, see Krolik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krolik-; Krolik-Chutor.
Khutor, Krolik-, Mariupol’, see Krolik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krolik-; Krolik-Chutor.
Khutor, Krolien-, Don, Donets’k, see Krolien-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krolien-; Krolien-Chutor.
Khutor, Krolien-, Odessa, see Krolien-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krolien-; Krolien-Chutor.
Khutor, Krolien-, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Krolien-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krolien-; Krolien-Chutor.
Khutor, Kronstal-, Odessa, see Kronstal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Chutor.
Khutor, Krutkh-, Omsk, see Krutkh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krutsch-; Krutsch-Chutor.
Khutor, Kubors-, Mykolayiv, see Kuborsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kuborsk-; Kuborsk-Chutor.
Khutor, Kulikovo-, Bashkortostan, see Kulikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kulikovo-; Kulikovo-Chutor.
Khutor, Kupfer-, Odessa, see Kupfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kupfer-; Kupfer-Chutor.
Khutor, Kurtherumovka-, Don, see Kurtherumovka; also see Chutor, Kurtherumovka-; Kurtherumovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Kursinovichy-, Chernihiv, see Kursinovichy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kursinovitschi-; Kursinowitschi-Chutor.
Khutor, Kurris-, Odessa, see Kurris-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Chutor.
Khutor, Kurz-, Bessarabia, see Kurz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurz-; Kurz-Chutor.
Khutor, Küst-, Caucasus, see Küst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Küst-; Küst-Chutor.
Khutor, Kyana-, Crimea, see Kyana-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kijana-; Kijana-Chutor.
Khutor, Lerisk-, Odessa, see Lerisk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lerisk-; Lerisk-Chutor.
Khutor, Liebig-, Volga Republic, see Liebig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Liebig-; Liebig-Chutor.
Khutor, Liedtke-, Don, see Liedtke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Liedtke-; Liedtke-Chutor.
Khutor?, Littke-, Don, see Littke-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Littke-; Littke-Chutor?.
Khutor, Logen-, Don, see Logen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Logen-; Logen-Chutor.
Khutor, Looke-, Don, see Looke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Looke-; Looke-Chutor.
Khutor, Lubomirsky-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lubomirsky-; Lubomirsky-Chutor.
Khutor, Luisental-, Mariupol’, see Luisental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Luisental-; Luisental-Chutor.
Khutor, Lustig-, Crimea, see Lustig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lustig-; Lustig-Chutor.
Khutor, Machulin-, Don, see Machulin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matschulin-; Matschulin-Chutor.
Khutor, Maiers-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Maiers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maiers-; Maiers-Chutor.
Khutor, Makat-, Crimea, see Makut-Khutor; also see Chutor, Makat-; Makat-Chutor.
Khutor, Malcha-, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Malscha-; Malscha-Chutor.
Khutor, Malinovsky-, Don, see Malinovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Malinowski-; Malinowski-Chutor.
Khutor, Malinsky-, Mykolayiv, see Malinsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Malinski-; Malinski-Chutor.
Khutor, Manne-, Odessa, see Manne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Manne-; Manne-Chutor.
Khutor, Manov-, Odessa, see Manov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Manow-; Manow-Chutor.
Khutor, Mardarowska-, Odessa, see Mardarowska-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mardarowka-; Mardarowska-Chutor.
Khutor, Marienfeld-, Slavgorod, see Marienfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marienfeld-; Marienfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Mariental-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mariental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mariental-; Mariental-Chutor.
Khutor, Marine-, Odessa, see Marine-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marine-; Marine-Chutor.
Khutor, Marquart-, Bashkortostan, see Marquart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marquart-; Marquart-Chutor.
Khutor, Martl-, Siberia or Central Asia, see Martl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Martl-; Martl-Chutor.
Khutor, Martsianovka-, Odessa, see Martsianovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marzianowska-; Marzianowka-Chutor.
Khutor, Masärnä-, Volhynia-Poland, see Masärnä-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masärnä-; Masärnä-Chutor.
Khutor, Maserne-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maserne-; Maserne-Chutor.
Khutor, Maskalovs-, Odessa, see Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maskalows-; Maskalows-Chutor.
Khutor, Mathies-, Caucasus, see Mathies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mathies-; Mathies-Chutor.
Khutor Mayer, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Myers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer; Mayer Chutor; Mayer Khutor.
Khutor, Meyers-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Meyers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meyers-; Meyers-Chutor.
Khutor, Melha-, Odessa, see Melha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Melha-; Melha-Chutor.
Khutor, Melhaff-, Odessa, see Melhaff-Khutor; also see Chutor, Melhaff-; Melhaff-Chutor.
Khutor, Menler-, Crimea, see Menler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Menler-; Menler-Chutor.
Khutor, Meserina-, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meserina-; Meserina-Chutor.
Khutor, Metzker-, Odessa, see Metzker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Metzker-; Metzker-Chutor.
Khutor, Meuchel-, Odessa, see Meuchel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meuchel-; Meuchel-Chutor.
Khutor, Michels-, Zaporizhzhya, see Michels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Michels-; Michels-Chutor.
Khutor, Mikhailovs-, Zaporizhzhya, see Mikhailovs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mikhailows-; Mikhailows-Chutor.
Khutor, Milovoy-, Volga Republic, see Milovoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Milowoi-Chutor.
Khutor, Minz-, Zaporizhzhya, see Minz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Minz-; Minz-Chutor.
Khutor, Miuss-, Volga Republic, see Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor.
Khutor, Mohren-, Donets’k, see Mohren-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mohren-; Mohren-Chutor.
Khutor, Mook-, Don, see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.
Khutor, Mook-, Mariupol’, see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.
Khutor, Moshary, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moshary Khutor; also see Chutor, Moshari; Moshari Chutor.

Khutor, Müchel-, Odessa, see Müchel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müchel-; Müchel-Chutor.

Khutor, Müller-, Odessa, see Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müller-; Müller-Chutor.

Khutor, Müller-J., Odessa, see Müller-J. Khutor; also see Chutor, Müller-J.; J. Chutor, Müller-; J. Khutor, Müller-; Müller-J. Chutor.

Khutor, Mumber-, Bashkortostan, see Mumber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mumber-; Mumber-Chutor.

Khutor, Nachel-, Odessa, see Nachel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nachel-; Nachel-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-, Orenburg, see Neu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-; Neu-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-, Orenburg, Orenburg, see Neu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-; Neu-Chutor.

Khutor, Neudorf-, Mykolyiv, see Neudorf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neudorf-; Neudorf-Chutor.

Khutor, Neufeld-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neufeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neufeld-; Neufeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Neugebauer-, Don, see Neugebauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neugebauer-; Neugebauer-Chutor.

Khutor, Neuhof-, Odessa, see Neuhof-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neuhof-; Neuhof-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-Kronau-, Mykolyiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu.

Khutor, Neusatz-, Mykolyiv, see Neusatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neusatz-; Neusatz-Chutor.

Khutor, Neutiec-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neutiec-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neutiec-; Neutiec-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Caucasus, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.

Khutor, Nikolaevka-, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Chutor.
Khutor, Olgenfeld-, Caucasus, see Olgenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgenfeld-; Olgenfeld-Chutor.

Khutor, Ogino-, Slavgorod, see Ogino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ogino-; Ogino-Chutor.

Khutor, Olrada-, Odessa, see Olrada-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olrada-; Olrada-Chutor.

Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-, Crimea, see Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-; Dzhabu-Chutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Chutor.

Khutor, Ossikovo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ossikovo-; Ossikovo-Chutor.

Khutor, Panfilowo-, Volga Republic, see Panfilowo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Panfilowo-; Panfilowo-Chutor.

Khutor, Pankovka-, Kharkiv, see Pankovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pankovka-; Pankovka-Chutor.

Khutor, Pechanka-, Chernihiv, see Pechanka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pechanka-; Pechanka-Chutor.

Khutor, Penner-, Don, see Penner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Penner-; Penner-Chutor.

Khutor, Peters-, Bashkortostan, see Peters-Khutor; also see Chutor, Peters-; Peters-Chutor.

Khutor, Petrovka-, Odessa, see Petrovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrovka-; Petrovka-Chutor.

Khutor, Petrovsky-, Don, see Petrovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrovsky-; Petrovsky-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfaffen-, Volga Republic, see Pfaffen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfaffen-; Pfaffen-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfeiffer-, Bashkortostan, see Pfeiffer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfeiffer-; Pfeiffer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfeffer-, Orenburg, see Pfeffer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfeffer-; Pfeffer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pfleumer-, Kazakhstan, see Pfleumer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfleumer-; Pfleumer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pinkovsky-, Zaporizhzhya, see Pinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pinkowski-; Pinkowski-Chutor.

Khutor, Pismechowa-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Pismechowa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pismetschowa-; Pismetschowa-Chutor.

Khutor, Planer-, Orenburg, see Planer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Planer-; Planer-Chutor.

Khutor, Pokoj-, Slavgorod, see Pokoj-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Pokoj-Chutor.

Khutor, Polesnaya-, Mykolayiv, see Polesnaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Polesnaja-; Polesnaja-Chutor.

Khutor, Popov-, Caucasus, see Popov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Popow-; Popow-Chutor.

Khutor, Popov-, Don, see Popov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Popov-; Popov-Chutor.

Khutor, Popov-, Omsk, see Poppe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppe-; Poppe-Chutor.

Khutor, Poppen-, Odessa, see Poppen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppen-; Poppen-Chutor.
Khutor, Reshetilov-, Don, see Reshetilov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reshetilov-; Reshetilov-Chutor.
Khutor, Rheintal-, Don, see Rheintal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Rheintal-Chutor.
Khutor, Riegel-, Omsk, see Riegel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Riegel-; Riegel-Chutor.
Khutor, Ritter-, Mykolyiv, see Ritter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ritter-; Ritter-Chutor.
Khutor, Rodina-, Slavgorod, see Rodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rodina-; Rodina-Chutor.
Khutor, Roduner-, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roduner-; Roduner-Chutor.
Khutor, Roemmich-, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Kotovsk, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
Khutor, Roemmich-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.
Khutor, Rogalski-, Don, see Rogalski-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rogalski-; Rogalski-Chutor.
Khutor, Roller-, Odessa, see Roller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roller-; Roller-Chutor.
Khutor, Römmich-, [Tom, qualif] see Römmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Römmich-; Römmich-Chutor.
Khutor, Rosenfeld-, Caucasus, see Rosenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rosenfeld-; Rosenfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Rösler-, Odessa, see Rösler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rösler-; Rösler-Chutor.
Khutor, Roth-, Kazakhstan, see Roth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.
Khutor, Roth-, Odessa, see Roth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.
Khutor, Rudneva-, Caucasus, see Rudneva-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rudneva-; Rudneva-Chutor.
Khutor, Sabangul-, Orenburg, see Sabangul-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sabangul-; Sabangul-Chutor.
Khutor, Sakal-, Crimea, see Sakal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sakal-; Sakal-Chutor.
Khutor, Samara-, Slavgorod, see Samara-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samara-; Samara-Chutor.
Khutor, Samarsky-, Don, see Samarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samarsky-; Samarsky-Chutor.
Khutor, Samsonovka-, Slavgorod, see Samsonovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samsonovka-; Samsonovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Sandfeld-, Mykolyiv, see Sandfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sandfeld-; Sandfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Sarenke-, Odessa, see Sarenke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarenke-; Sarenke-Chutor.
Khutor, Sarultino-, Don, see Sarultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarultino-; Sarultino-Chutor.
Khutor, Sarasovka-, Volga Republic, see Sarasovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarasovka-; Sarasovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Sattler-, Odessa, see Sattler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sattler-; Sattler-Chutor.
Khutor, Savichevo-, Odessa, see Savichevo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Savichevo-; Savichevo-Chutor.
Khutor, Savidovka-, Odessa, see Savidovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Savidovka-; Savidovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Sayt-Bolat-, Crimea, see Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sayt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; Chutor, Sayt-Bolat-; Sayt-Bolat-Chutor.
Khutor, Schäfer-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Schäfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Schäfer-Chutor.
Khutor, Schardt-, Mykolyiv, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schardt-, Odessa, see Schardt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.
Khutor, Scharf-, Caucasus, see Scharf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scharf-; Scharf-Chutor.
Khutor, Schatz-, Odessa, see Schatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schatz-; Schatz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schauer-, Caucasus, see Schauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schauer-; Schauer-Chutor.
Khutor, Scheffler-, Don, see Scheffler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scheffler-; Scheffler-Chutor.
Khutor, Schenkel-, Kazakhstan, see Schenkel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Chutor.
Khutor, Schieß-, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schieß-; Schieß-Chutor.
Khutor, Schieß-, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schieß-; Schieß-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmalz-, Odessa, see Schmalz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmalz-; Schmalz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmalz-, Odessa, see Schmalz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmalz-; Schmalz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidgal-, Luhans’k, see Schmidgal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidgal-; Schmidgal-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Don, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Luhans’k, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-., Mariupol’, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Mykolayiv, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Odessa, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidtgall-, Kharkiv, see Schmidtgall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Chutor.
Khutor, Schmidtgall-, Osnabrück, see Schmidtgall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidtgall-; Schmidtgall-Chutor.
Khutor, Scholl, A., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, A.; Scholl A. Chutor.
Khutor, Scholl, F., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, F.; Scholl F. Chutor.
Khutor, Scholl, J., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, J.; Scholl J. Chutor.
Khutor, Scholl, S., Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S. Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl, S.; Scholl S. Chutor.
Khutor, Schneider-, Caucasus, see Schneider-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schneider-; Schneider-Chutor.
Khutor, Schönfeld-, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönfeld-; Schönfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Schönfeld-, onion, see Schönfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönfeld-; Schönfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Schönteich-, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönteich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönteich-; Schönteich-Chutor.
Khutor, Schönwiese-, Mariupol’, see Schönwiese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönwiese-; Schönwiese-Chutor.
Khutor, Schotten-, Don, see Schotten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schotten-; Schotten-Chutor.
Khutor, Schröder-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.
Khutor, Schröder-, Don, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.
Khutor, Schröder-, Omsk, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.
Khutor, Schulten-, Don, see Schulten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Schulten-Chutor.
Khutor, Schultz-, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultz-; Schultz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schultz-, Bessarabia, see Schultz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultz-; Schultz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schutz-., Odessa, see Schutz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schutz-; Schutz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schützen-, Odessa, see Schützen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schützen-; Schützen-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Odessa, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schwan-, Volgograd, see Schwan-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwan-; Schwan-Chutor.
Khutor, Schwarz-, Don, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schwarz-, Odessa, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schwarz-, Omsk, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.
Khutor, Schwede-, Volgograd, see Schwede-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwede-; Schwede-Chutor.
Khutor, Schweiger-, Zaporizhzhya, see Schweiger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweiger-; Schweiger-Chutor.
Khutor, Schweikert-, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Chutor.
Khutor, Seeh-, Don, see Seeh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seeh-; Seeh-Chutor.
Khutor, Seibel-, Don, see Seibel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibel-; Seibel-Chutor.
Khutor, Seibelfeld-, Don, see Seibelfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibelfeld-; Seibelfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Seidel-, Kazakhstan, see Seidel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seidel-; Seidel-Chutor.
Khutor, Seit-Bulat-, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Seit-Bulat-Chutor.
Khutor, Selinger-, Odessa, see Selinger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Selinger-; Selinger-Chutor.
Khutor, Selingera-, Odessa, see Selingera-Khutor; also see Chutor, Selingera-; Selingera-Chutor.
Khutor, Selinger-, Volgograd, see Selinger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Selinger-; Selinger-Chutor.
Khutor, Selingera-, Volgograd, see Selingera-Khutor; also see Chutor, Selingera-; Selingera-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Mariupol’, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Kazakhstan, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Kazakhstan, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Kazakhstan, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Kazakhstan, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Kazakhstan, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Kazakhstan, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Shchetnik-, Volgograd, see Shchetnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shchetnik-; Shchetnik-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Odessa, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Volgograd, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Kazakhstan, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Volgograd, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Kazakhstan, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Volgograd, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Kazakhstan, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Schütze-, Volgograd, see Schütze-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schütze-; Schütze-Chutor.
Khutor, Shelokhovka-, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelochocka-; Schelochocka-Chutor.

Khutor, Shелologino-, Kazakhstan, see Shelologino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schelogino-; Schelogino-Chutor.

Khutor, Shepsa-, Odessa, see Shepsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schepsa-; Schepsa-Chutor.

Khutor, Shirak-, Don, see Shirak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schirak-; Schirak-Chutor.

Khutor?, Shiroky-, Odessa, see Shiroky-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schirokij-; Schirokij-Chutor?.

Khutor, Shmotino, Bashkortostan, see Shmotino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmotino-; Schmotino-Chutor.

Khutor, Shultino-, Don, see Shultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultino-; Schultino-Chutor.

Khutor, Shutshin-, Don, see Shutshin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Shutshin-; Shutshin-Chutor.

Khutor, Siemens-, Bashkortostan, see Siemens-Khutor; also see Chutor, Siemens-; Siemens-Chutor.

Khutor, Singer-, Bessarabia, Bender, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor.

Khutor, Singer-, Bessarabia, Chisinau, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor.

Khutor, Singer-, Odessa, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Singer-Chutor.

Khutor, Skarupka-, Odessa, see Skarupka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Skarupka-; Skarupka-Chutor.

Khutorskoe, Kazakhstan, see Khutorskoye; also see Chutorskoje.

Khutorskoye, (also Roth), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Evangelical. Butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (as of 1926.) Population: 178 in 1926. Also see Chutorskoje; Khutorskoe; Roth.

Khutor, Slepukha-, Odessa, see Slepukha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Slepucha-; Slepucha-Chutor.

Khutor, Sofievka-, Zaporizhzhya, see Sofievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sofievka-; Sofievka-Chutor.

Khutor, Spatzen-, Caucasus, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.

Khutor, Spatzen-, Volga Republic, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.

Khutor, Sperling-, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Sperling-Chutor.

Khutor, Springer-, Crimea, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.

Khutor, Springer-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.

Khutor, Stanilevich-, Odessa, see Stanilevich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stanilevich-; Stanilevich-Chutor.

Khutor, Stehle-, Omsk, see Stehle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stehle-; Stehle-Chutor.

Khutor, Stein-, Kharkiv, see Stein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stein-; Stein-Chutor.

Khutor, Steinbalgen-, Mykolayiv, see Steinbalgen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Steinbalgen-; Steinbalgen-Chutor.

Khutor, Straßburg-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Straßburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Straßburg-; Straßburg-Chutor.

Khutor, Stumpf-, Omsk, see Stumpf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stumpf-; Stumpf-Chutor.

Khutor, Suetin-Miuss-, Volga Republic, see Suetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Chutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.

Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-; Miuss-Chutor, Suyetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.

Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.

Khutor, Surovo-, Bashkortostan, see Surovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Surowo-; Surovo-Chutor.

Khutor, Swenigorodka-, Odessa, see Swenigorodka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Swenigorodka-; Swenigorodka-Chutor.

Khutor, Tasanay-, Crimea, see Tasanay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tasanai-; Tasanai-Chutor.

Khutor, Thiessen-, Zaporizhzhya, see Thiessen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Thiessen-Chutor.

Khutor?, Tiessen-, Don, see Tiessen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tiessen-; Tiessen-Chutor?.

Khutor, Tikhin-, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Tichin-Chutor.

Khutor?, Tissen-, Don, see Tissen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tissen-; Tissen-Chutor?.

Khutor?, Tizen-, Don, see Tizen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tizen-; Tizen-Chutor?.

Khutor, Toews-, Zaporizhzhya, see Toews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Toews-; Toews-Chutor.

Khutor, Tomak-, Crimea, see Tomak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tomak-; Tomak-Chutor.

Khutor, Trautmann-, Odessa, see Trautmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trautmann-; Trautmann-Chutor.

Khutor, Trost-, Odessa, Bere(y)esovka, see Trost-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.

Khutor, Trost-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Trost-Khutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.

Khutor, Tsarievka-, Mykolayiv, see Tsarievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariewka-; Khutor, Zarievka-; Zarievka-Khutor; Zarievka-Chutor.

Khutor, Tserepin-, Caucasus, see Tserepin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Zeprink-Chutor; Zeprink-Khutor.

Khutor, Tugunkhy-, Crimea, see Tugunkhy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tugunchi-; Tugunchi-Chutor.
Khutor, Tulpenfeld-, Mariupol’, see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tulpenfeld-; Tulpenfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Tunear-, Crimea, see Tunear-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunear-; Tunear-Chutor.
Khutor, Tungunchy-, Crimea, see Tungunchy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunguntschi-; Tunguntschi-Chutor.
Khutor, Tunsu-, Crimea, see Tunsu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunsu-; Tunsu-Chutor.
Khutor, Udacha-, Odessa, see Udacha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Udatshca-; Udatshca-Chutor.
Khutor, Uran-, Orenburg, see Uran-Khutor; also see Chutor, Uran-; Uran-Chutor.
Khutor, Uzrui-, Chernihiv, see Uzrui-Khutor; also see Chutor, Uzrui-; Uzrui-Chutor.
Khutor, Ustinovo-, Caucasus, see Ustinovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ustinowo-; Ustinowo-Chutor.
Khutor, Vaatz-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Vaatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.
Khutor, Vakarsky-, Odessa, see Vakarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vakarski-; Vakarski-Chutor.
Khutor, Vardane-, Caucasus, see Vardane-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wardane-; Wardane-Chutor.
Khutor, Vesselo-, Mykolayiv, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wesseloe-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Chutor.
Khutor, Vesseloye-, Mykolayiv, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vesseloe-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Chutor.
Khutor, Vesselo-, Odessa, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjojole-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Chutor.
Khutor, Vessyoloe-, Odessa, see Vessyoloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjojole-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Chutor.
Khutor, Vessyoloye-, Odessa, see Vessyoloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessjojole-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vessyoloe-Chutor.
Khutor, Wetter-, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Vetter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Chutor.
Khutor, Wetter-, Don, Donets’k, Dzhersinsk, see Vetter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Chutor.
Khutor, Vodina-, Mykolayiv, see Vodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wodina-; Vodina-Chutor.
Khutor, Vogt-, Odessa, see Vogt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vogt-; Vogt-Chutor.
Khutor, Volkov-, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolkow-; Wolkow-Chutor.
Khutor, Volkovo-, Odessa, see Volko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolkowo-; Wolkowo-Chutor.
Khutor, Volz-, Kazakhstan, see Volz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volz-; Volz-Chutor.
Khutor, Wächter-, Zaporizhzhya, see Wächter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Chutor.
Khutor, Wagner-, Bashkortostan, see Wagner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.
Khutor, Wagner-, Bessarabia, see Wagner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.
Khutor, Wagner-, Luhans’k, see Wagner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.
Khutor, Wahl-, Bashkortostan, see Wahl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wahl-; Wahl-Chutor.
Khutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Abra(y)ev, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.
Khutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.
Khutor, Wall-, Omsk, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.
Khutor, Wallmann-, Zaporizhzhya, see Wallmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wallman-; Wallmann-Chutor.
Khutor, Walter-, Caucasus, see Walter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Walter-; Walter-Chutor.
Khutor, Walter-, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Walter-; Walter-Chutor.
Khutor, Wanner-, Odessa, see Wanner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wanner-; Wanner-Chutor.
Khutor, Warenburg-, Volga Republic, see Warenburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Warenburg-; Warenburg-Chutor.
Khutor, Weidenbach-, Orenburg, see Weidenbach-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weidenbach-; Weidenbach-Chutor.
Khutor, Weidenbaum-, Volga Republic, see Weidenbaum-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weidenbaum-; Weidenbaum-Chutor.
Khutor, Weigel-, Bessarabia, see Weigel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weigel-; Weigel-Chutor.
Khutor, Weinbänder-, Kazakhstan, see Weinbänder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weinbänder-; Weinbänder-Chutor.
Khutor, Welter-, Odessa, see Welter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Welter-; Welter-Chutor.
Khutor, Werner-, Don, see Werner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Werner-; Werner-Chutor.
Khutor, Wessel-, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessel-; Wessel-Chutor.
Khutor, Wilms-, Zaporizhzhya, see Wilms-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wilms-; Wilms-Chutor.
Khutor, Wolf-, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Khutor, Wolf-, Omsk, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Khutor, Woge-, Odessa, see Woge-Khutor; also see Chutor, Woge; Woge-Chutor.
Khutor, Wurster-, Odessa, see Wurster-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wurster; Wurster-Chutor.
Khutor, Wüst-, Caucasus, see Wüst-Khutor; also see Chutor, W üst; W üst-Chutor.
Khutor, Yabloyna-, Volga Republic, see Yabloyna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jabloña; Jablonja-Chutor.
Khutorjanka, Mykolayiv. Population: 74 in 1919. Also see Chutorjanka.
Khutor, Yano-, Mariupol', see Yano-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jano; Jano-Chutor.
Khutor, Yekaterinovka, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka.
Khutor, Yekaterinovka, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka.
Khutor, Yekaterinovka, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Yekaterinovka Khutor; also see Chutor, Jekaterinowka; Ekaterinovka Khutor; Jekaterinowka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka.
Khutor, Yosten-, Don, see Yosten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Josten; Josten-Chutor.
Khutor, Yurmakew-, Bashkortostan, see Yurmakey-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jurmajej; Jurmajej-Chutor.
Khutor, Zarievka-, Mykolayiv, see Zarievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariweka; Tsarievka-Chutor; Tsarievka-Khutor; Zariweka-Chutor.
Khutor, Zeller-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zeller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeller; Zeller-Chutor.
Khutor, Zengler-, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zengler; Zengler-Chutor.
Khutor, Zentner-, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zentner; Zentner-Chutor.
Khutor, Zeprink-, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink; Tseprink-Chutor; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.
Khutor, Zielbar-, Orenburg, see Zielbar-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziebart; Ziebart-Chutor.
Khutor, Zimmermann-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann; Zimmermann-Chutor.
Khutor, Zimmermann-, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann; Zimmermann-Chutor.
Kianlj, Crimea, see Kianlj.
Kianly, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Kianlj.
Kiasch, Volhynia-Poland, see Kiasch.
Kiash, Volhynia-Poland, see Kyaz; also see Kiasch.
Kiabak, Crimea, see Kyabak.
Kijana-Chutor, Crimea, see Kyana-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kijana-; Khutor, Kyana-.

Kijanly, Crimea, see Kyanly.

Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-, Crimea, see Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Kijat, Koktschora-, Crimea, see Koktschora-Kijat; also see Kokchora-Kyat; Kyat, Kokchera-.

Kijat, Koro-, Crimea, see Koro-Kijat; also see Korot-Kyat; Kyat, Korot-.

Kijaz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kyaz.

Kilchen, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Kiltschen.

Kilchin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kiverti. #E 5. Also see Kiltschin.

Kildiar, Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol’. #D 4. Founded in 1902. Land was bought or leased by Bilovizh colonists. Former Tartar village. Evangelical; parish: Byten. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 15 in 1918; 70 in 1926.

Killenbeck, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Killmann, Dnipropetrov’sk, Pavlograd. No other information available.

Killmann-Chutor, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Killmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmann; Khutor, Killmann.

Killmann-Khutor, Dnipropetrov’sk, Pavlograd. #F 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Killmann; Khutor, Killmann; Killmann-Chutor.

Killmannsfeld-Chutor, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Killmannsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld; Khutor, Killmannsfeld-.

Killmannsfeld-Khutor, (also Fedorovka), Dnipropetrov’sk, Pavlograd. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 32 in 1905; 32 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld; Fedorovka; Khutor, Killmannsfeld-; Killmannsfeld-Chutor.

Killmannstal, Dnipropetrov’sk, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 5. Founded in 1894 or approximately between 1880 and 1890 by these families: Amboni, Haag, Springer, Walz, Willhauk, Zeller, and others from North Taurian daughter colonies. Catholic; parish: Georgsburg, also Mennonite. Everyday language: High German, also Ukrainian. Language in schools: German until 1938. Consumer kolkhoz, wind mill, power station, grain elevator, village clinic, birthing center, pharmacy, high school with grades one to seven. Mennonites settled near the steam mill namedFast. In 1933, the village was connected to a radio network. In 1935, electrification. Between 1937 and 1938, arrest of almost all men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 785 approximately in 1940; 416 in 1942; of those, 79 families without head of household.


Kilse-Metschet, Crimea, see Kilse-Mechet; also see Mechet, Kilse-; Metschet-Kilse.

Kilts, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum; also see Kilz.

Kiltschen, Odessa, see Kilchen.

Kiltschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kilchin.

Kilz, Kharkiv, see Kilts.

Kind, (also Baskakovka, also Baskarova), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 3 August 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Näb. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 140 in 1772; 964 in 1857; 1,592 in 1897; 2,388 souls or people in 1905; 2,600 possibly in 1905; 2,890 in 1912; 1,701 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Baskakovka; Baskarova.

Kindsvater-Chutor, Crimea, see Kindsvater-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kindsvater-; Khutor, Kindsvater-.

Kindsvater-Khutor, possibly Volga Republic (Bergseite.) The khutor existed at least until 1903. It is said to be the birthplace of Amelia Meisner (1903-?), whose parents were from Cherbakovka and Podchinnaya; her mother was a Dietz. Also see Chutor, Kindsvater-; Khutor, Kindsvater-; Kindsvater-Chutor.


Kipchak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Kipchak-Karalar; also see Kiptschak.


Kipchak, Kullar-, Crimea, see Kullar-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Kullar-; Kullar-Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Kurulu-, Crimea, see Kurulu-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Kurulu-; Kurulu-Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Sary-; Sary-Kiptschak.

Kipchak, Tashly-, Crimea, see Tashly-Kipchak; also see Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kiptschak.

Kipen, Petersburg, see Kiepen.

Kippel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Evangelical.

Kiptschak, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Kipchak.

Kiptschak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Kipchak.

Kiptschak-Karalar, Crimea, see Kipchak-Karalar; also see Karalar, Kiptschak-; Karalar, Kipchak-.

Kiptschak, Kullar-, Crimea, see Kullar-Kiptschak; also see Kipchak, Kullar-; Kullar-Kiptschak.

Kiptschak, Kurulu-, Crimea, see Kurulu-Kiptschak; also see Kipchak, Kurulu-; Kurulu-Kipchak.

Kiptschak, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Kiptschak; also see Kipchak, Sary-; Sary-Kiptschak.
Kiptschak, Tashly-, Crimea, see Tashly-Kiptschak; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kipchak.

Kiralymezõ, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Königsfeld.

Kir-Bajlar, Crimea, see Kir-Bajlar; also see Bajlar, Kir-; Bajlar, Kir-.

Kir-Bajlar, (also Lenindorf), Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Former Tartar village. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Also see Bajlar, Kir-; Bajlar, Kir-; Kir-Bajlar; Lenindorf.

Kirchdorf, (also Farforovoy, also Farforovka, also Kolonie bei der Porzellanfabrik), Petersburg. Southeast of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1865 on leased land by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 30 in 1857; 30 in 1904; 40 in 1926. Also see Farforovka; Farforovoy; Kolonie bei der Porzellanfabrik.

Kircheim, Volga River. Ceased to exist.

Kirchwald, Neu-, Don district, see Neu-Kirchwald.

Kirej, Crimea, see Kirey.

Kirej-Tabor, Crimea, see Kirey-Tabor; also see Tabor-Kirej; Tabor-Kirey.

Kirey, Crimea, Dshurchy. Evangelical. Also see Kirej.

Kirej-Tabor, Crimea, see Kirey-Tabor; also see Kirej-Tabor; Tabor-Kirej.

Kirghiz, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.

Kirgiskij?, Kirgiskij?, Kirgiskij, Slavgorod, see Kirgisky?; also see Kirgischki, Odessa, see Jenner; also see Kirnitschki.

Kirnitschki, Mykolayiv, see Kirnitschki; also see Kirnitzschki.

Kirryst, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylowka.

Kirylowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Kirylowka.


Kirkewitsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kirkevich.

Kirmachy, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Kirmatschi.

Kirmancy, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Kirmantschi.

Kirmantschi, Crimea, see Kirmancy.

Kirmatschi, Crimea, see Kirmachy.

Kirmichky, Mykolayiv, see Schönfeld; also see Kirmitschki.

Kirmichky, Odessa, see Jenner; also see Kirnitschki.

Kirmitschki, Mykolayiv, see Kirnichky.

Kirmitschki, Odessa, see Kirnichky.

Kirov, Mykolayiv, see Altonau; also see Kirow.

Kirovka, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Kirowka.

Kirovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Founded approximately in 1923. Also see Kirowka.

Kirovograd, Kherson, see Elisabethgrad; also see Kirovograd.

Kirow, Mykolayiv, see Kirow.

Kirowka, Caucasus, see Kirowka.

Kirowka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Kirovka.

Kirowograd, Kherson, see Kirovograd.


Kirpitsch-Kutan, Caucasus, see Kirpitsch-Kutan; also see Kutan, Kirpich-; Kutan, Kirpitsch-.

Kirsanova, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Deutsch-Kirsanova; Kirsanova, Deutsch-.

Kirsanova, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Deutsch-Kirsanova; Kirsanova, Deutsch-.

Kirsch-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kirsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kirsch-; Khutor, Kirsch-.

Kirschfeld, (also Koshkina), Ukraine. Also see Koshkina.

Kirsch-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. Evangelical. #F 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kirsch-; Khutor, Kirsch-; Kirsch-Chutor.

Kirschwald, (also No. 1, also Vishnevataya), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1824 by 26 families, all from the Elbing district, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,560 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,465 dessi., or 26 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 421 in 1858; 332 or 421 in 1859; 367 or 388 in 1905; 347 in 1910; 352 in 1911; 360 in 1914; 360 in 1918; 421 in 1919; 368 in 1922. Also see No. 1; Vishnevataya.

Kirschwald, Neu-, Don district, see Neu-Kirschwald.

Kirzhiv, Zaporizhzhya, see Kirzhiv.

Kirzhov, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 15 in 1859. Also see Kirschow.

Kirzhow, Zaporizhzhya, see Kirzhiv.


Kirylowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Kirylowka.

Kirylowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylowka.
Kirylucha, Volhynia-Poland, see Kiryluha.
Kiryluha, (also Kiriluca), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. #D 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kiriluca; Kirylucha.

Kischelovka, Volhynia, see Kishelovka.
Kischielin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kischielin.
Kischkine-Tomboi, Omsk, see Kishkine-Tomboy; also see Tomboi, Kischkine-; Tomboy, Kishkine-.
Kiselevka, Don, see Kiselyevka; also see Kiseljewka.
Kiselevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Kiselewo.
Kieselowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kiselevo.
Kiseljovka, Don, see Kiseljewka; also see Kisselevka.
Kiselyovka, (also Kiselyovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kisselevka; also see Kiselyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi.

Kisselewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kisselevka.

Kitai, Crimea, Kerch, see Kitay.
Kitai, Crimea, Leninsk, see Kitay.
Kitai, Crimea, Simferopol', see Kitay.
Kitai, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Kitay.

Kitai-Kara, Crimea, see Kitay-Kara; also see Kara, Kitai-; Kara, Kitay-.
Kitai, Terkile-, Crimea, see Terkile-Kitai; also see Kitay, Terkile-; Terkile-Kitai.

Kitay, Crimea, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kitai.


Kitay, Crimea, Simferopol'. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Mennonite. Also see Kitai.


Kitay, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kara-Kitai; Kitai, Kara-.

Kitay, Terkile-, Crimea, see Terkile-Kitai; also see Kitai, Terkile-; Terkile-Kitai.

Kitschewo, Volhynia-Poland, see Kichevo.
Kitschkas, Orenburg, see Kichkas.
Kitschkas, Zaporizhzhya, see Kichkas.

Kivertsi, (also Kivertz, also Kveritz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Luts'k. Population: 38 families with 35 students in 1938. Also see Kivertsi; Kiveritse; Kiwerce.

Kivertz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi.
Kiwerce, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertz.

Kianly, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Kjama-Tau, Bashkortostan, see Kyama-Tau; also see Tau, Kjama-; Tau, Kyama-.

Klara Zetkin, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rosental; also see Zetkin, Klara.

Klara Zetkin, Donets'k, see Jahndorf; also see Zetkin, Klara.

Klassen, Mykolayiv, Shur(y)evka. #G 8. No other information available.

Klassen-Chutor?, Don, see Klassen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Klassen-; Khutor?, Klassen-.

Klassen-Khutor?, Don, see Klassen-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Klassen-; Khutor?, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor?.


Klassinovka-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Klassinovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klassinovka-; Khutor, Klassinovka-.

Klass-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Chutor.

Klassen-Chutor, Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded in 1902. Mennonite. Population: possibly 53 in 1928. Also see Chutor, Klassen-; Khutor, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor?; also see Chutor?, Klassen-Khutor?; also see Klassen-Khutor?; also see Klassen-Chutor?.

Klein, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Neudorf.

Klein, (also Arkhangelskoye), Dnipropetrovsk’s. Population: 118 in 1859. Also see Arkhangelskoye.

Klein, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Klein, Orenburg, Orenburg. Possibly founded in 1890 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Klein-Bergdorf, (also Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe), also Grigoriopol Steppe, also Malaya-Kolosovka, also Neu-Bergdorf), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Glückstadt. Acreage: approximately 400 in 1905; 255 in 1910; 246 in 1911; 298 in 1914; 278 in 1919. Also see Bergdorf, Klein-; Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe; Grigoriopol Steppe; Malaya-Kolosovka; Neu-Bergdorf.

Klein-Biskupiche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzbowica; also see Biskupiche, Klein-; Biskupische, Klein-; Klein-Biskupische.

Klein-Biskupische, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Biskupiche; also see Biskupiche, Klein-; Biskupische, Klein-.

Klein-Blumenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Pology. Population: 102 in 1926. Also see Blumenfeld, Klein-.

Klein Chemielnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Khemielnik; also see Chemielnik, Klein; Khemielnik, Klein.

Klein-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Klein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.

Klein-Chutor, Orenburg, see Klein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.

Klein-Ekaterinovka, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Jekaterinowka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Klein-Ekaterinovka, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Jekaterinowka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonie near Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near.


Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata, Petersburg. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 70 in 1905; 78 in 1919. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Mikhailovka.

Kleine Kolonie, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Founded in 1892. Separatist; parish: Osytheim. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,190 dessi. Population: 250 in 1914; 260 in 1918; 325 in 1926. Also see Katharinental, Klein.; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Stepanovka.

Klein Khemielnik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Chemielnik, Klein; Khemielnik, Klein; Klein Chemielnik.


Klein-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 30 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Klein.; Khutor, Klein.; Klein-Chutor.

Klein-Kleca, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno, Mezhirichi; also see Klecka, Klein.-

Klein-Kluska, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Glusha; also see Gluscha, Klein.-

Klein-Konstantinovka, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 197 in 1912; 276 in 1926. Also see Klein-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Klein.; Konstantinovka, Klein.-

Klein-Konstantinovka, Samara, see Klein-Konstantinovka; also see Konstantinovka, Klein.; Konstantinovka, Klein.-

Klein-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Kupla, Klein.-

Rozhyshche. Also see Gluscha, Klein.; Glusha, Klein.; Klein-Glusch; Klein-Kluska.

Klein-Hoffnungstal, Odessa see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Hoffnungstal, Klein.-

Klein-Horodnica, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Dubno, Yaroslaviche; also see Horodnica, Klein.-

Klein-Jamburg, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klein-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Klein.; Yamburg, Klein.-

Klein-Jekaterinowka, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein.; Jekaterinowka, Klein.; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein.-

Klein-Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein.; Jekaterinowka, Klein.; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein.-

Klein-Karlsruhe, (also Neu-Karlsruhe), Odessa, Berezan district. South of Karlsruhe. Founded between 1925 and 1928. Catholic. Also see Karlsruhe, Klein.; Neu-Karlsruhe.

Klein-Katharinental, (also Klein-Yekaterinovka, also Stepanovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka, Anastas(ý)evka. #B 5. Founded in 1892. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,190 dessi. Population: 250 in 1914; 260 in 1918; 325 in 1926. Also see Katharinental, Klein.; Klein-Yekaterinovka; Stepanovka.

Klein Khemielnik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Chemielnik, Klein; Khemielnik, Klein; Klein Chemielnik.


Klein-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 30 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Klein.; Khutor, Klein.; Klein-Chutor.

Klein-Kleca, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno, Mezhirichi; also see Klecka, Klein.-

Klein-Kluska, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Glusha; also see Kluska, Klein.-

Klein-Konstantinovka, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 197 in 1912; 276 in 1926. Also see Klein-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Klein.; Konstantinovka, Klein.-

Klein-Konstantinovka, Samara, see Klein-Konstantinovka; also see Konstantinovka, Klein.; Konstantinovka, Klein.-

Klein-Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Kupla, Klein.-
Klein-Liebental, (possibly also Lubimovka), Don, Donets’k. #C 8. Evangelical. Population: 52 in 1918; 115 in 1941. Also see Liebental, Klein-; Lubimovka?.

Klein-Liebental, (possibly also Lubimovka), Luhans’k, Rovenky. South of Rovenky. #D 4. Evangelical. Population: 52 in 1919. Also see Liebental, Klein-; Lubimovka?.

Klein-Liebental, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Catholic. Also see Liebental, Klein-.

Klein-Liebental, (also Ksenyevka, also Malaya Akarsha, today also Malo-Dolinskoye, also Ksienievka), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariinsko(y)e. Founded in 1804 by families from Alsace and some from Baden and the Palatinate. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkozh, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Arrival of families: 15 in 1803/1804; 52 in 1804; 20 in 1805; 1 in 1807; 7 in 1809; in 1812, the plague claimed 29 lives. Acreage: 4,204 dessi. in 1859. Population: 587 in 1817; 647 in 1825; 1,436 in 1858; 1,434 and 148 lives. Acreage: 4,204 dessi. in 1859. Population: 587 in 1817; 647 in 1825; 1,436 in 1858; 1,434 and 148 houses in 1859; 2,163 or 2,227 or 2,347 in 1905; 2,037 in 1911; 2,127 in 1914; 2,280 in 1919; 2,281 in 1926; 3,018 in 1943. Also see Liebental, Klein-; Ksenievka; Ksnyevka; Malaya Akarsha; Malo-Dolinskoye.

Klein-Markozovka, Caucasus, see Klein-Markozovka; also see Markozovka, Klein-; Markosowka, Klein-.

Klein-Markozovka, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Founded in 1870 on leased land by families from the Volga. Evangelical. Approximately 40 farms. Population: 200 in 1926. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Klein-Markosowka; Markosovka, Klein-; Markozovka, Klein-.

Klein-Martinovka, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 40 approximately in 1905; 40 in 1918. Also see Klein-Martinovka; Martinovka, Klein-; Martinovka, Klein-.

Klein-Martinovka, Don, see Klein-Martinovka; also see Martinovka, Klein-; Martinovka, Klein-.

Klein-Nagardav, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1809. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite. Jewish farming colony. Presumably, some Mennonites also lived here also as model farm holders. Acreage: 1,830 dessi. and 33 houses in 1859. Population: 217 in 1858. Also see Klein-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Klein-; Nagardaw, Klein-.

Klein-Nagardaw, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Nagardav; also see Nagardav, Klein-; Nagardaw, Klein-.

Klein-Neudorf, Mykolayiv, see Neudorf-Khutor; also see Neudorf, Klein-.


Klein-Olersk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Okorsk, Klein-.

Klein-Oleksin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Oleksin, Klein-.

Klein-Orlovka, Don, see Novo-Orlovka; also see Klein-Orlovka; Orlovka, Klein-; Orlovka, Klein-.

Klein-Orlovka, Don, see Klein-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Klein-; Orlovka, Klein-.

Klein-Peterhof, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal,) Evangelical. With Groß-Peterhof: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 48 in 1912. Also see Peterhof, Klein-.

Klein-Podhaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaje; also see Klein-Podhaje; Podhaj, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Podhaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaj; also see Klein-Podhaje; Podhaj, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Podhaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaj; also see Klein-Podhaje; Podhaj, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Podhaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaj; also see Klein-Podhaje; Podhaj, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Rastatt, (also Lenintal), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1927. Catholic; parish: Mostov(y)e. Population: 500 in 1941. Also see Lenintal; Rastatt, Klein-.

Klein-Romanovka, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. With Groß-Romanovka and Mykolayiv: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 116 in 1912; 186 in 1926. Also see Klein-Romanovka; Romanovka, Klein-; Romanovka, Klein-.

Klein-Romanovka, Samara, see Klein-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Klein-; Romanovka, Klein-.

Klein-Sady, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Sady, Klein-.

Klein-Schdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zhdshary; also see Schdshary, Klein-; Zhdshary, Klein-.

Klein-Sedlyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #J 5. Also see Klein-Siedlishutsche; Sedlyshche, Klein-; Siedlishutsche, Klein-.

Klein-Seidemenuchka, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidemenukh; also see Seidemenukh, Klein-; Seidemenukha, Klein-.

Klein-Seidemenukha, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1840. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite. Jewish farming colony. Here also were probably some Mennonite and Lutheran model farmers. Acreage: 1,588 dessi. and 115 houses in 1859. Population: 418 in 1858. Also see Klein-Seidemenuchka; Seidemenuchka, Klein-; Seidemenukha, Klein-.
Klein-Siedlischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Sedlyshche; also see Sedlyshche, Klein-Siedlischtsche, Klein.

Klein-Valentinov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Klein-Valentinov; Valentinov, Klein-; Valentinov, Klein.

Klein-Valentinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Valentinov, Klein-; Valentinov, Klein.

Klein-Volnianka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche. #E 5. Also see Klein-Wolnianka; Wolnianka, Klein-; Wolnianka, Klein-.

Klein-Walter, Volga Republic, (Bergseite.) West of Frank and outside the Volga Republic. Evangelical. Also see Walter, Klein.

Klein-Werder, (also Maly-Werder, also Yekaterinopol), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(m)itrovka. Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families from Hesse. Catholic. The everyday language later was Ukrainian and Russian only. Acreage: 80 farms with 1,500 dessi. in 1926. Population: including Groß-Werder: 1,591 in 1926; including Groß-Werder: 1,043: 261 males, 341 females, 441 children in 1942; 4 residents were deported. Also see Maly-Werder; Werder, Klein-; Yekaterinopol.


Klein-Werder, (also No. 23, also Yekaterinopol), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded in 1831/1832 or in 1842 by 26 families mainly from the Bilovizh mother colony by the same name. Catholic; parish: Groß-Werder. Acreage: 1,260 dessi. and 27 houses in 1859, or 1,059 dessi. Population: 411 in 1858; 411 or 419 in 1859; 226 in 1905; 300 in 1910; 300 in 1911; 312 in 1914; 312 in 1918; 333 in 1919; 261 in 1922. Also see No. 23; Werder, Klein-.

Klein-Wolnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Wolnianka; also see Wolnianka, Klein-; Wolnianka, Klein.

Klein-Yamburg, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Klein-; Klein-Jamburg; Yamburg, Klein.

Klein-Yekaterinovka, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Katharinental; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinovka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Klein-Yekaterinovka, (also Stepanovka), Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1889 by Prussian settlers. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 196 in 1904. Also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinovka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Stepanovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Klein-Zahorce, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Zahorce, Klein-.

Klein-Zhdshary, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zdzary; also see Klein-Schdshary; Schdshary, Klein-; Zhdshary, Klein-.

Klein-Zdzary, (also Klein-Zhdshary), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Klein-Zhdshary; Zdary, Klein-.

Klein-Zeschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zeshin; also see Zeschin, Klein-; Zeshin, Klein.


Klein-Zytin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Oleksandriya (also Alexandria); also see Zytin, Klein-


Klementinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementinov.


Klementowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementovka.

Klesow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klewansz.

Klesiv, [verified] Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesiv; also see Klesow.

Klesow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klesiv.

Kletschany, Volhynia-Poland, see Klekany.

Klevan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #G 4. Also see Klewansz.

Klewansz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kletschany.

Klepachev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Klepatschew.

Klepatschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Klepacutev.

Klesiv, [verified] Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesiv; also see Klesow.

Klesow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klesiv.

Klemesch-Chutor, Don, see Klemesch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemesch-; Khutor, Klemesch.

Klemesch-Chutor, Don, see Katharinenhof; also see Chutor, Klemesch-; Khutor, Klemesch.

Klemusch-Chutor, Don, see Klemusch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klemusch-; Khutor, Klemusch.

Klemusch-Khutor, Don, see Katharinenhof; also see Chutor, Klemusch-; Khutor, Klemusch.

Klepachev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Klepatschew.

Klepatschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Klepacutev.

Klesiv, [verified] Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesiv; also see Klesow.

Klesow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klesiv.

Kletschany, Volhynia-Poland, see Klekany.

Klevan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #G 4. Also see Klewansz.

Klewansz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kletschany.

Klimentovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementovka; also see Klimentovka.

Klimentovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementovka; also see Klimentovka.

Klin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniiahinin. No other information available.

Klin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. No other information available.

Klin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
Klinck, (also Klinok), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,740 dessi. Population: 246 people or 44 families in 1922; 201 in 1926. Also see Klinok.

Klinken-Chutor, Don, see Klinken-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klinken-; Khutor, Klinken-.


Klinenko, Samara, see Klinck.

Klinovoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Klinovoye; also see Klinovo.

Klinovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Klinovoye; also see Klinovo.

Klinovoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Klinovoye; also see Klinovo.

Klippenfeld, (also Kamennyy Kut, also Küppenfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862. Mennonite; parish: Waldheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 851 dessi. or 10,790 ha. Population: 27 Germans of 1,248 residents in 1904; 2,692 in 1905; 3,312 in 1939. Also see Chaga; Veselaya Dolina.

Klubnikowo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo; also see Klubnikovo.

Klubnikovo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo; also see Klubnikovo.

Kluckarky, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky.

Kluckarky, (also Klucarky, also Varkulcsa), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukachevo. Unitarian. Acreage: 300 farms on 460 ha. Population: 27 Germans of 1,248 residents in 1920; 151 Germans of 1,587 residents in 1930. Also see Klucarky; Klutscharki; Varkulcsa.


Kluch, Rakitov-, Kazakhstan, see Rakitov-Kluch; also see Kluch, Rakitov; Rakitov-Kluch.

Kluchy, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Moor; also see Klutsch.

Kluchy, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Moor; also see Klutschy.

Klunko, Caucasus, see Klund-Khutor.

Klundovo-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Klundovo-; Khutor, Klundovo-; Klundovo-Chutor.

Klundowo-Chutor, Odessa, see Klundovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundowo-; Khutor, Klundovo-.

Klundt-Chutor, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundt-; Khutor, Klundt-.

Klundt-Khutor, (also Klund), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 4. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Klundt-; Khutor, Klundt-; Klund; Klundt-Chutor.

Klunjikowo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo.

extensive collection of data on this village through Stumph’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,003 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859, or 3,156 dessi., or 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857). Population: 375 in 1859; 42 farm holders in 1904; 817 in 1905; 846 in 1911; 714 or 832 in 1914; 714 in 1918; 877 in 1919; 3,156 in 1943; 670 approximately in 1940; of those 557 possibly all with heads of household in 1942; 3,156 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kostirka; Mikhailovka.

Klosterdorf, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Klosterdorf.

Klöstitz, (also Chaga, also Veselaya Dolina), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1815 or possibly in 1821 by 134 families from: Bessarabia and Prussia (49), mainly Wuerttemberg (45) who had temporarily settled in Poland between 1800 and 1804 and moved on to Bessarabia in 1814, and directly from Wuerttemberg (19). Many Prussian families joined the Wuerttemberg immigrants as did 14 families from Baden and 7 families from Rhine-Bavaria. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Acreage: 8,132 dessi. and 155 houses in 1859, or 10,790 ha. Population: 1,294 in 1858; 2,172 in 1904; 2,692 in 1905; 3,312 in 1939. Also see Chaga; Veselaya Dolina.

Klosterdorf, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Klosterdorf.

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Klunykyovo, (also Klubnikovo), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1895. Founders from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Agricultural kolhоз founded with loans, all-Russian Mennonite cooperative, school with grades one to four (in 1926). Population: 268 in 1926. Also see Klubnikovo; Klunjikowo.

Klusk, Groß-, Volhynia, see Groß-Klusk; also see Gross-Klusk; Klusk, Gross-.

Klusk, Gross-, Volhynia, see Gross-Klusk; also see Groß-Klusk; Klusk, Gross-.

Klusk, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Klusk.

Klutscharki, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky.

Klutsch, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Kluchy.

Klutsch, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Kluchy.

Klutschnik-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Kluchnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klutschnik-; Khutor, Kluchnik-.

Klutsch, Rakitov-, Kazakhstan, see Rakitow-Klutsch; also see Kluch, Rakitov-; Rakitov-Klutsch.

Klyuchevaya, Mykolayiv, see Klyuchevoye; also see Klutschewaja.

Klyuchevoe, Mykolayiv, see Klyuchevoye; also see Klutschewoje.


Klutschewoje; Klyuchevaya; Klyuchevoe. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Klyuchewaja.

Klyuch, Kosshuhovsky, Yeniseysk, see Kosshuhovsky Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Kosshuhowski; Kosshuhowski Klutsch.


Klyuch, Rokito-, Kazakhstan, see Rokito-Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Rokito-; Rokito-Klutsch.

Klyuch, Serobryanny, Yeniseysk, see Serobryanny Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Serebrjanny; Serebrjanny Klutsch.

Klyuch, Studeny, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studenja; Studeny Klutsch; Studeny Klyuch.

Klyuch, Studenja, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studenja; Studeny Klyuch; Studeny Klutsch.

Klyuchy, Volga Republic, see Moor; also see Klutschy.

Knauers-Chutor, Don, see Knauers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knauers-; Khutor, Knauers-.


Kneib-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kneib-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kneib-; Khutor, Kneib-.

Kneib-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. #F 4-F 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kneib-; Khutor, Kneib-; Kneib-Chutor.

Kniahiniin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 3. No other information available.

Kniahininek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinitek. #E 4. No other information available.

Kniahininek Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. #E 5. Also see Kolonie, Kniahinitek.

Knittel-Khutor, Volgograd. Founded in 1924. Possibly Separatist. Allegedly, it can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Also see Chutor, Knippels-; Khutor, Knippels-; Knittels-Chutor.


Knittels-Khutor, Mariupol’, Taganrog. Founded on leased land approximately in 1865. Evangelical; Rosenfeld. One of the first German hamlets in the area. Population: 40 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Knittels-; Khutor, Knittels-; Knittels-Chutor.

Knjase-Trubezkoje, Omsk, see Knjase Trubetskoye; also see Knjase Trubezkoje; Trubeskoje, Knjase.

Knjasewka, Mykolayiv, see Knjaazevka.

Knashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knashe.

Knasheeskaja, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knjasheeskaja; also see Knjasheeskaja; Slobodka Knjasheeskaja.

Knoil, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Lysanderhöhe. No other information available.

Knoorov-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Knoorow-; Khutor, Knoorow-; Knoorov-Chutor.

Knoorov-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Knoorov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knoorow-; Khutor, Knoorow-.

Knyase-Trubetskoye, Omsk, see Knyase Trubetskoye; also see Knyase-Trubezkoje; Trubeskoje, Knyase; Trubeskoje, Knjase.

Knyase-Trubeskoje, Omsk. Also see Knyase-Trubetskoye; Trubeskoje, Knyase; Trubeskoje, Knjase.

Knyashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Knjashe.
Knyasheskaya, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyasheskaya; also see Knyasheskaja, Slobodka; Slobodka Knjasheksaja.

Knyazevka, Mykolayiv, see Fürstenfeld; also see Knjasewka.

Kobalovice, Carpathian Mountains, see Kobalovicya; also see Kobalowice.

Kobalovicya, (also Kobalovice), Carpatho-Ukraine, Irshava. Unitarian and Catholic. Acreage: 16 farms on 125 ha. Population: 30 Germans of 84 residents in 1920; 34 Germans of 101 residents in 1930. Also see Kobalovice; Kobalovicja.

Kobalowice, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kobalovice.

Kobalowicya, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kobalovicya.

Kobeck, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Kobeck

Koblevo, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Koblewo.

Koblewo, Odessa, see Koblevo.

Kochalak, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Kotschalak.

Koch-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Koch; also see Antonovka-Kotscher; Kotscher, Antonowka-.

Kochetnoe, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Kochetnoye; also see Kotschetnoye.

Kochetnoye, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Kochetnoye; also see Kotschetnoye.

Kochetnoye, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Schilling; also see Kochetnoe; Kotschetnoye.

Kochetnoye, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Hörlzel; also see Kochetnoe; Kotschetnoye.

Koch-Chutor, Baskanortostan, see Koch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koch-; Khutor, Koch-.

Koch-Chutor, Don, see Koch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koch-; Khutor, Koch-.

Koch-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molochra families. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Koch-; Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Chutor.

Koch-Khutor, Don, Donsetsk, Yanisol. #A 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Koch-; Khutor, Koch-; Koch-Chutor.

Kochkovato II, (also No. 2), Chelyabinsk, Chuldinovo. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. School with grades one to four, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 145 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Kotschkovato II.

Kochky, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 167 in 1926. Also see Kotschi.

Kochube`evka, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kotschubejewka.

Kochube`evka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kotschubejewka.

Kochube`evka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Tiege; also see Kochube`evka; Kotschubejewka.

Kocior, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Kockstein, (also Kocktein, also Kokeytein), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Totaluy. Approximately 20 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 2,741 dessi.. Population: 133 in 1914; 133 in 1918. Also see Kocktein; Kokeytein.

Kocktein, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Berlin.

Kocktein, Crimea, see Kockstein.

Kodagaj, Crimea, see Kodagay.

Kodagay, (also Kadagay, also Katagay), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Alexandrovka. #D 2. Founded in 1884. Mennonite and Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 689 dessi. Population: approximately 136 in 1911; 54 in 1914; 54 in 1918; 181 in 1926. Also see Kadagay; Katagay; Kodagaj.


Kodischi, Caucasus, see Kodishy.

Kodishy, Caucasus, see Steinfeld; also see Kodisch.

Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Kodshambak, Crimea, see Kodzhambak.

Kodzhambak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,932 dessi.. Population: 187 in 1905; approximately 138 in 1911; 138 in 1914; 138 in 1918; 192 in 1919; 266 in 1926. Also see Kodshambak.

Kodshambak, Beshuj-, Crimea, see Beshuj-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambak; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambak; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambaks; Beshuy-Kodzhambak; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambak, Beshuy.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambaks; Beshuy-Kodzhambak; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.

Kodshelak, Crimea, see Kodzhelak.

Kodzhelak, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Kodshelak.

Kodul, Kos-, Kazakhstan, see Kos-Kodul.

Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodzha-; Kodzha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Kodshambak, Beshuj-, Crimea, see Beshuj-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambak; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambaks; Beshuy-Kodzhambak; Kodshambaks, Beshui-; Kodzhambaks, Beshuy-; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.

Kolj, Omsk, see Koly.

Kolkhoz Einigkeit,

Kolki, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolki.

Kolki, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. #F 6. Also see Kolki.

Kollodinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodenka.

Kolobotino, Mykolayiv, see Rosenheim.

Kolode’evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kolodeyevka; also see Kolodejevka.

Kolodejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kolodeyevka; also see Kolode’evka.

Kolodenka, volhynia-Poland, see Kolodenya.

Kolodeznoe, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodeznoe.

Kolodeznoye, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodeznoye; also see Kolodeznoe.

Kolodeyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical. In 1939, it merged with Cheremozhnya. Also see Kolodeznoe.

Kolodeznoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Kolodeznoye; also see Kolodeznoe.

Kologrivovka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station Kologrivovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Station-Kologrivovka.

Kologrivovka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Kologrivovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Station Kologrivovka.

Kolokolzewka, Volga Republic, see Kolokoltsevka.

Kolokoltsevka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kolokolzewka.

Kolodejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kolodeyevka; also see Kolode’evka.

Kolodeznoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kolodeznoye; also see Kolodeznoe.

Kolonie bei Chudovo, Novgorod. #F 4. Evangelical. Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Chudovo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near Chudovo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei der Porzellanfabrik, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf.

Kolonie bei Kovalevo, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Leninskaya. #E 2. Founded in 1872 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 20 in 1857; 110 in 1904; 180 in 1926. Also see Kolonie bei Kovalewo; Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kovalevo, Kolonie near; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei Kovalewo, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; see also Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kovalevo, Kolonie near; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei Malaja Wischera, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near.

Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera, (also Visha), Novgorod. #H 4. Evangelical. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Kolonie bei Malaja Wischera; Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; Malaja Wischera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near; Vishera.

Kolonie bei Murino, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1889 by families from Kleine Kolonie, Farforovka, and Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 25 in 1904; 32 in 1926. Also see Kolonie bei Neu-Saratovka; Kolonie bei Murino, Kolonie bei; Neu-Saratovka, Kolonie bei; Neu-Saratovka, Kolonie bei; Neu-Saratovka, Kolonie bei; Neu-Saratovka, Kolonie bei; Neu-Saratovka, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei Ruchly, Petersburg, see Ruchy; also see Kolonie bei Rutschli; Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Ruchly, Kolonie near; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei Rutschli, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Ruchly; also see Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Ruchly, Kolonie near; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie bei Staraja Russa, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraya Russa; also see Kolonie near Staraya Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraya Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraya Russa, Kolonie bei; StarayRussa, Kolonie near.

Kolonie bei Staraya Russa, (also Russa), Novgorod. #F 5. Evangelical. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraya Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraya Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraya Russa, Kolonie bei; StarayRussa, Kolonie near.

Kolonie bei Tschudowo, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudovo; also see Kolonie near Chudovo; Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Chudovo, Kolonie near; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie, Buxhövdener, Petersburg, see Buxhövden.
Kolonie, Chornaya Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Tschoranjaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaja; Losa Kolonie, Tschornjaja; Tschornjaja Losa Kolonie.

Kolonie der 12 Apostel, Caucasus, Georgia, Saganlug. On the Lochine River. Founded in 1818. Evangelical. In 1820, it was abandoned because of ownership disputes with Grusinians and resulted in the founding of Petersdorf. Also see 12 Apostel, Kolonie der.

Kolonie, Fröhliche, Petersburg, see Fröhliche Kolonie.

Kolonie, Grenz-, Novgorod, see Grenz-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Kleine, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kniahininex, Volhynia-Poland, see Kniahininex Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kronstädtner-, Petersburg, see Kronstädtner-Kolonie.

Kolonie near Chudovo, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudovo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Chudovo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie near Kovalevo, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kovalevo, Kolonie near; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie near Malaya Vishera, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaja Wischera; Malaja Wischera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near.

Kolonie near Murino, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Murino; also see Murino, Kolonie bei; Murino, Kolonie near.

Kolonie near Ruchly, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Ruchly; also see Kolonie bei Rutschli; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Ruchly, Kolonie near; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.

Kolonie near Staraya Russa, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraya Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near; Staraya Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraya Russa, Kolonie near.

Kolonie, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Nikolai-, Novgorod, see Nikolai-Kolonie.

Kolonie No. 1, (also Deutscher Khutor No. 1), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pavlodar. A few kilometers west of Pavlodar. #H 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Population: 127 or 147 in 1926. Also see Deutscher Khutor No. 1.


Kolonie, Oranienbaumer-, Petersburg, see Oranienbaumer-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Peterhofer, Petersburg, see Peterhofer Kolonie.

Kolonien, Pferdezüchter-, Caucasus, see Pferdezüchter-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Podhale, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhale Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaje; Kolonie, Podhaye; Podhaje Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaich, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaitsch; Podhaitsch Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaitsch Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaje; Podhaje Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaye; Podhaye Kolonie; Podhake Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaye, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaye Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhace; Podhace Kolonie.

Kolonie, Rote, Don, Donets’k, see Rote Kolonie.

Kolonie, Rote, Don, Taganrog, see Rote Kolonie.

Kolonie, Schabo-, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Schlüsselburger, Petersburg, see Schlüsselburger Kolonien.

Kolonie, Sechziger, Petersburg, see Sechziger Kolonien.

Kolonie, Smoljanaja, Petersburg, see Smoljanaja Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Smolyanaja; Smolyanaja Kolonie.

Kolonie, Smolyanaja, Petersburg, see Smolyanaja Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Smoljanaja; Smoljanaja Kolonie.

Kolonie, Snamenski-, Petersburg, see Snamenski-Kolonien; also see Kolonie, Znamensky-Kolonie; Znamensky-Kolonien.

Kolonie Snamenski-, Petersburg, see Snamenski-Kolonien; also see Kolonie, Znamensky-Kolonie; Znamensky-Kolonien.


Kolonie, Tor, Volhynia-Poland, see Tor Kolonien.

Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaja Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaja; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja.

Kolonie, Znamensky-, Petersburg, see Znamensky-Kolonien; also see Kolonie, Snamenski-Kolonien; Snamenski-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Zweidundzwanziger, Petersburg, see Zweidundzwanziger Kolonien.

Kolonija, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Kolonija; also see Kolonija, Novo-; Novo-Kolonja.

Kolonya, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolonya.

Kolonya, Novo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonja; also see Kolonya, Novo-; Novo-Kolonya.

Komka, Bashkortostan, see Sofievo.

Komka, Don, Rostov, Alexandrovsky, see Eigenfeld.

Komka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Taurida.

Komka, Grafskaja, Don, see Grafskaja Kolonka; also see Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja.

Komka, Grafskaja, Don, see Grafskaja Kolonka; also see Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja.

Komka, Krasnaja, Don, see Krasnaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Krasnaja Kolonka.
Kolonka, Krasnaya, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Krasnaja Kolonka.

Kolonka, Levenskaya, Don, see Levenskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenshka; Lewenska Kolonka.

Kolonka, Levenskaia, Don, see Lewenskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenshka; Levenskaja Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masaevkaya, Don, see Masaevkaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masajewskaia, Don, see Masajewskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masajewskaia, Don, see Masajewskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masayevskaya, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masajewskaia, Don, see Masajewskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Novo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Novo-; Novo-Kolonka.

Kolonka, Nyemetskaya, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Nyemetskaja; Kolonka, Nyemetskaja; Nyemetskaja Kolonka; Nyemetskaya Kolonka.


Kolos, Volga Republic, see Prop.

Koloschanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Koloschanka.

Koloshanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. Northeast of Luts’k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Koloschanka.

Kolosova, see Bergdorf, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; see also Kolosova.

Kolosovka, Malaya-, Odessa, see Malaya-Kolosovka; also see Kolosovka, Malaja; Malaja-Kolosovka.

Kolosova, see Berezan, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; see Kolosova.

Kolosovka, Malaja-, Odessa, see Malaja-Kolosovka; also see Kolosovka, Malaja; Malaja-Kolosovka.


Kolovert I, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) East of Tuchyn. #K 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn, also Baptist. Parish church and prayer house. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 140 in 1904; 53 families with 48 students in 1938. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Kolovert I.

Kolovert II, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Mezhirichi. East of Tuchyn. #K 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 286 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kolovert II.

Kolovschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. West of Kostopil’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kolowschtschizna.

Kolow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolow.

Kolowert I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovert I.

Kolowert II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovert II.

Kolowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovschizna.

Kolpino, (also Achtauazwinger, also Ishora), Petersburg, Troitsk-Ulyanovka, Kolpino. #E 2. Founded in 1765 by families from Swabia. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 660 dessi. Population: 540 in 1848; 580 in 1857; 800 in 1904; 1,443 in 1926. Also see Achtauazwinger; Ishora.

Kolpytov I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow I.

Kolpytov II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow II.

Kolpytov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinukhy. #C 3. Also see Kolpytov.

Kolpytov-Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka Kolpytov; also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Marianovka Kolpytov.

Kolpytov-Yulianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianovka Kolpytov; also see Julianovka Kolpito; Kolpito, Julianovka.-

Kolpytov I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow I.

Kolpytov II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow II.

Kolpytov, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytov.

Kolpito, Julianovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Julianovka Kolpito; also see Kolpytov-Yulianovka--; Yulianovka Kolpytov.

Kolpytov-Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka Kolpytov; also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Marianovka Kolpytov.

Kolmack, Crimea, see Schönfeld.

Koltan, Samara, see Koltan.

Kolschanowka, Slavgorod, see Kolchanaovka.

Koltunovka, Caucasus, Vorontsovo. Northeast of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 113 in 1926. Also see Koltunovka.

Koltunovka, Caucasus, see Koltunovka.

Koly, (also Kely), Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Kely; Kolj.

Koly Magi, Volhynia-Poland, see Koly Magy; also see Magi, Koly; Magy Koly.

Koly Magy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche; also see Koly Magi; Magi, Koly; Magy Koly.

Komanowa, Odessa, see Neudorf; also see Komanowa.

Komanowa, Odessa, see Komanowa.

Komargorod-Chutor, Podil’ska, see Komargorod-Khutor; also see Chutor, Komargorod-; Khutor, Komargorod-.

Komarov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Komarow.

Komarovka, Odessa, see Kassel; also see Komarowka.

Komarov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Komarow.

Komarovka, Odessa, see Komarowka.

Komunist, Volga Republic, see Hückertal.

Komunisticheskoe, Saratov, see Kommunisticheskoe; also see Kommunisticheskoe.

Komunisticheskoe, Saratov, see Ebenfeld; also see Kommunisticheskoe; Kommunistitscheskoje.

Komunistitscheskoje, Saratov, see Kommunistitscheskoje; also see Kommunistitscheskoje.

Konrad, Crimea, see Konrat.

Komsomolskoe, Volga Republic, see Komsomol’skoe; also see Komsomolskoe.

Komsomolskoe, Volga Republic, see Komsomol’skoe; also see Komsomolskoe.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volgynia-Poland, see Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volgynia-Poland, see Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volgynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volgynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volgynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konchinsk, (also Kouchinsk), Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Population: 52 in 1926. Also see Kuntschinsk; Kouchinsk.

Konchy-Shava, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Alexandraev. Approximately 25 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Dzhelal. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Now possibly an Estonian village. Acreage: 1,349 dessi. Population: 254 in 1905; approximately 204 in 1911; 153 in 1914; 143 in 1918; 205 in 1926. Also see Kontschi-Sehawa; Schawa, Kuntschi-; Shava, Konchy-.

Kondratyevka, Don, see Kondratyevka; also see Kondratjevka.

Kondratyevka, Don, see Kondratyevka; also see Kondratjevka.

Kondratyevka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1892 by Khortitz residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,860 dessi. Population: possibly 213 in 1911; 213 in 1914; 213 in 1918; including Nikolaifeld: 400 in 1915; 460 in 1926. Also see Kondratevka; Kondratjevka.

Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch, Crimea, see Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Kongely-Kyat-Deutsch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-; Deutsch, Kongely-Kyat-; Kijat-Deutsch, Kongeli-; Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Kongely-.

Konigrat, Crimea, see Konrat.

Konjakw, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Roszyschche. Northwest of Roszyschche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Konjakw.

Konjakw, Volhynia-Poland, see Konjakw.

Königsberg, (also Gorky-oye, also Grafskaya-Kolonka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka, Alexandrovsk. Near the Russian village of Yeffremovka. #C 5. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. In 1880, land was bought from the Grunau volost administration. Acreage: 900 or 3,600 dessi. Population: 123 in 1904; 500 in 1918; 513 in 1926; 650 in 1941. Also see Gorky-oye; Grafskaya-Kolonka.

Königs-Chutor, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Königs-; Khutor, Königs-.

Königsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Ludwipol. No other information available.

Königsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Königsdorf, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. South of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Königsfeld, (also Kiralymeze, also Ustshorn), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Catholic. Four hundred people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 207 farms on 2,354 ha. Population: 700 Germans of 906 residents in 1910; 673 Germans of 764 residents in 1920; 988 Germans of 1,222 residents in 1930. Also see Kiralymeze; Ustshorn.

Königshof, Tomsk, Lokoty. No other information available.

Königs-Khutor, (also Shegolov-Khutor II), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Hamlet founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 92 in 1904; 92 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Königs-; Khutor, Königs-; Königs-Khutor; Shegolov-Khutor II.

Kon-Keneges, (also Poltarach), Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 36 in 1864. Also see Keneges, Kon-; Poltarach.

Konokowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, Novo-Kievsky. Evangelical. Also see Konokowka.

Konokowka, Omsk, se Konokowka.

Konoplejewo, Odessa, see Konopleyevo; also see Konoplejewo.

Konoplejewo, Odessa, see Konopleyevo; also see Konoplejewo.

Konoplejewo, Odessa, see Konopleyevo; also see Konoplejewo; Konoplejewo.
Konrad, Akchura-, Crimea, see Akchura-Konrad; also see Aktschura-Konrad; Konrad, Aktschura-.

Konrad, Aktschura-, Crimea, see Konrad, Akchura-; also see Akchura-Konrad; Aktschura-Konrad.

Konrat, (also Komrad, also Kongrat), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #E 4. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, also Catholic. Deanery: Simferopol’ or Alexandrovka parish. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,900 dessi. Population: 40 in 1904; 58 in 1911; 58 in 1914; 58 in 1918; 60 in 1919; 154 in 1926. Also see Konrad; Kongrat.

Konrat, Aksjuru-, Crimea, see Aksjuru-Konrat; also see Aksjuru-Konrat; Konrat, Aksjuru-.

Konrat, Aksyuru-, Crimea, see Aksyuru-Konrat; also see Aksjuru-Konrat; Konrat, Aksjuru-.

Konrat, Alabash-, Crimea, see Alabash-Konrat; also see Alabash-Konrat; Konrat, Alabash-.

Konrat, Alabash-, Crimea, see Alabash-Konrat; also see Alabash-Konrat; Konrat, Alabash-.

Konrat, Bekatan-, Crimea, see Bekatan-Konrat.

Konrat, Bekotan-, Crimea, see Bekotan-Konrat.

Konrat, Dzhambuldy-, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrat; also see Dzhambuldy-Konrat; Konrat, Dzhambuldy-.

Konrat, Dshambuldy-, Crimea, see Dshambuldy-Konrat; also see Dshambuldy-Konrat; Konrat, Dshambuldy-.

Konrat, Erdem-, Crimea, see Erdem-Konrat.

Konrat, Erdem-, Crimea, see Erdem-Konrat.

Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendzhe-.

Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendzhe-.

Konrat, Tashly-, Crimea, see Tashly-Konrat.

Konstanta, Mykolayiv, Belo-Zerkovy (Rayon Brussilovka.) No other information available.


Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Chechnya. A few kilometers northeast of Grozny. Mennonite. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, (also No. 4), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded approximately in 1901. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 30 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 4; Konstantinowka.

Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Bethanien; also see Konstantinowka.


Konstantinovka, Kazakhstan, Dzhambyl. Approximately 30 km north of Tashkent. Founded by 100 Volga German families in 1892. Evangelical. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinowka, (also Taldeikutuk, also Toldvo Kuduk), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 75 km north of Pavlodar. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Mennonite. Kolkhoz named 30 Jahre Kazakh SSR. The village is described in Igor Trutanov’s book Russlands Stiefkinder [Russia’s Stepchildren]. Model kolkhoz with a zoo, mineral water plant, museum, music school, three libraries. Gained fame because of its kolkhoz head Jakob Gering (see Luxemburg, Georgia). In 1988, approximately 3,550 Germans, among them 62.5 percent Mennonites, resided here as well as 30 percent Volga Germans, many from Schöntal, and Caucasus-Swabians (7.5 percent.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 265 in 1926; 5,500 in 1988. Also see Konstantinowka; Taldikutuk; Toldvo Kuduk.


Konstantinowka, Slavgorod, see Zimmersal; also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinowka, Uzbekistan, Tashkent. #D 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent. Acreage: 4,911 dessi. and 123 farms. Population: 740 in 1905; 600 in 1926; 1,600 residents, i.e., 1,100 Lutherans, 300 Evangelical-Reformed and 200 Catholics in 1929. Also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinowka, Volga Republic, see Schilling; also see Konstantinowka.

Konstantinowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Konstantinowka.


Konstantinowka, Gross-, Mariupol’, see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Gross-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Mariupol’, see Gross-Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinowka; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Gross-.
Konstantinovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka;
Groß-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-;
Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-
Konstantinovka; also see Klein-Konstantinovka;
Konstantinovka, Klein-.

Konstantinovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Kos'theim; also see
Konstantinowo.

Konstantinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Konstantinov.
Konstantinowka, Caucasus, Chechnya, see
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Don, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, see
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Odessa, see Konstantinovka; also see
Neu-Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Slavgorod, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Uzbekistan, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Volga Republic, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Mariupol’t, see Groß-
Konstantinowka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka;
Groß-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-;
Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka;
Groß-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-;
Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinowka, Groß-, Mariupol’t, see Groß-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka;
Groß-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-;
Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-.

Konstantinowka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka;
Groß-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-;
Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-.

Konstantinowka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-
Konstantinovka; also see Klein-Konstantinovka;
Konstantinovka, Klein-.

Konstantinowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Konstantinovo.

Kontienisfeld, (also Contienisfeld, also Zametova),
Zaporizhzhya,Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded on
24 March 1831 by families from the older Molochna
colonies. Mennonite; parish: Pordenau. Cooperative
and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to
two (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2.029 dessi. and 69 houses
in 1859, or 2,352 or 2,354 dessi. or 30 farms on 1,950
dessi. and 11 families without land (as of 1857.)
Population: 448 people or 47 families on 30 farms in
1855; 448 in 1856; 464 in 1858; 464 in 1859; 469 in
1860; 461 in 1864; 489 in 1905; 495 in 1911; 519 in
1914; 507 in 1917; 519 in 1918; 549 in 1919; 516 in
1926. Also see Contienisfeld; Zametova.

Kontszchinsk, Omsk, see Konchinski.

Kontsch-Schawa, Crimea, see Konchy-Shava; also see
Schawa, Kuntschi-; Shava, Konchys-.

Konur-Chutor, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh.
Approximately 15 km north of Dzhankoy. #D 1.
Founded on leased land in 1903. Evangelical; parish:
Hochheim. Population: 7 in 1926. Also see Chutor,
Konurtschi-; Khutor, Konurcth-; Konurtshi-Chutor.

Konur, Kos-, Kazakhstan, see Kos-Konur.

Konurtschi-Chutor, Crimea, see Konur-Chutor; also
see Chutor, Konurtschi-; Khutor, Konurcth-.

Kopachovka...

Kopachovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche.
Southwest of Rozhysche. Evangelical; parish:
Rozhysche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see
Kopatschowka.

Kopachovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopachovka;
also see Kopatschowka, Neu-; Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopan, (also Koppan), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno,
Kniahinin. South of Kniainhin. Founded on leased
land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 80 in
1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kopan.

Kopan, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other
information available.

Kopani, Zaporizhzhya, see Kopany.

Kopanj, Crimea, see Kopany.

Kopany, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenthal; see also Kopani.

Kopany, (also Berberovka), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh,
Bohemka. Approximately 15 km north of Dzhankoy. #D
1. Founded possibly by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1880,
but more likely in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Mamut,
also Separatist. Acreage: 1,100 dessi. Population:
approximately 73 in 1911; 73 in 1914; 73 in 1918; 105
in 1926. Also see Berberovka; Kopanj.

Kopany-Kilikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also
see Kopany-Kilikov, Kulikov-Kopandy.

Kopany-Kilikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also
see Kulikov-Kopany; Kulikovy-Kopandy.

Kopatschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopachovka.

Kopatschowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopan, (also Koppan), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno,
Kniahinin. South of Kniainhin. Founded on leased
land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 80 in
1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kopan.

Kopan, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other
information available.

Kopani, Zaporizhzhya, see Kopany.

Kopanj, Crimea, see Kopany.

Kopany, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenthal; see also Kopani.

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1. Founded possibly by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1880,
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approximately 73 in 1911; 73 in 1914; 73 in 1918; 105
in 1926. Also see Berberovka; Kopanj.

Kopany-Kilikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also
see Kopany-Kilikov, Kulikov-Kopandy.

Kopany-Kilikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also
see Kulikov-Kopany; Kulikovy-Kopandy.

Kopatschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopachovka.

Kopatschowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopchen, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche; also see
Kopantsche.

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Kopyonka; also
see Kopjonka.

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Schilling.

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Vollmer.

Kopitz, (also Huberovka), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Approximately 5 km east of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Huberovka.

Kopjonka, Volga Republic, see Kopyonka; also see Kopenka.

Kopkary-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 20 km southwest of Ishun. #C 1. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 56 in 1918; 163 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Kopkary-.

Koppan, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopan.

Kopp-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Kopp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kopp-; Khutor, Kopp-.

Körppental, (also Romanovka), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) Approximately 50 km southeast of Dzhambul in the Talas valley. #E 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1882. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 423 in 1926. Also see Romanovka.


Körppental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Körppental, Völme, Am Trakt. #D 4. Founded in 1855 or 1864 by 25 families with farms of 65 dessi.. Founders came straight from West Prussia. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) District office. Especially affluent colony because every fourth person was considered a kulak in the 1920s. Birthplace of the writer Woldemar Ekkert (1910-?). Population: 201 in 1897; 182 possibly in 1905; 265 in 1912; 168 in 1914; 287 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Kopp-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar. #H 4. Northwest of Pavlodar. Also see Chutor, Kopp-; Khutor, Kopp-; Kopp-Chutor.

Koptevka, Don, Bachmut, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Donets’k, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Bachmut, see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Donets’k, see Koptewka.

Koptewka, (also Donets’k), see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Bachmut, see Koptewka.

Koptoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Koptovische.

Koptowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Koptowische.

Koptsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopeche.

Kopyle, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. No other information available.

Kopyonka, Volga Republic, see Vollmer; also see Kopenka; Kopyonka.

Kopytykov, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Kopytykow.

Kopytykov-Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Kopytykov; also see Kopytykov-Marianovka; Marianovka, Kopytykow-.

Kopytykow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopytykov.

Kopytykow-Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopytykov-Marianovka; also see Marianovka-Kopytykov; Marianovka, Kopytykow-.

Kopytyov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinishche; also see Kopytyov.

Kopytyov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Kopytyov.

Kopytyov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirich; also see Kopytyov.

Kopytyov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Kopytyov.

Kopytyov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Kopytyov.

Kopytyov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kopytyov.

Koraganowka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Koraganowka.

Koraganowka, Omsk, see Koraganowka.

Korash, Volhynia-Poland, see Korash.

Korash, Volhynia-Poland, see Koraz; also see Korasch.


Koray, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuraz.

Korbush, Werchnaja, Omsk, see Werchnaja Korbush; also see Korbush, Verkhnaja; Verkhnaja Korbush.

Korbush, Verkhnaja, Omsk, see Verkhnaja Korbush; also see Korbush, Werchnaja; Werchnaja Korbush.

Korchewie, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Kortschewie.


Korchunek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Kortschunek.

Korec, Volhynia, see Korzec.

Korecka, Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Korecka.

Korecki, Volhynia-Poland, see Korecky.

Korecky, Volhynia-Poland, see Kraly; also see Korecki.


Koretz, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Korez.

Connected to the Klatt-Khutor. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kornwies-; Khutor, Kornwies-; Kornwies-Chutor.

**Korobchina**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dauenhauer J.; also see Korobtschina.

**Korobtschina**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Korobchina.


**Korochinszh-Khutor**, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzh; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Khutor, Korochinszh-Chutor.

**Koropec, Nizni**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nizni-Koropec.

**Koropec, Vyany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Koropec; also see Koropec, Vyany; Vyany Koropec.

**Koropec, Vyany**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Koropec; also see Koropec, Vyany; Vyany Koropec.

**Koroschoje**, Slavgorod, see Koroshoye; also see Koroshoe.

**Korosciatin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

**Koroshoe**, Slavgorod, see Koroshoye; also see Koroschoje.

**Koroschoje**, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Koroschoje; Koroshoe.

**Körösméző**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mennerwies.

**Korost**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Stepan. No other information available.

**Korostyschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Korostyschew.


**Korot-Kijat**, Crimea, see Korot-Kyat; also see Kijat, Korot; Korot-Kijat.

**Korot-Kijat**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya or 1 km south of Karchag. ] #B 2. Also see Kijat, Korot; Korot-Kijat; Kyat, Korot.-

**Korot-Kyat**, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya or 1 km south of Karchag. ] #B 2. Also see Kijat, Korot; Korot-Kijat; Kyat, Korot.-

**Korotschinzh-Chutor**, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzh; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Korochinszh-Chutor.

**Korpilovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korpilovka.

**Korpilowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korpilowka.

**Korschewiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see Korschewiec.

**Korschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Korschow.

**Korschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Korschow.

**Korschewiec**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Korschewiec.

**Korschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Korschewiec.

**Korschow**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch; also see Korschow.

**Korsokovka**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Korsokovka.

**Korsokowka**, Volga Republic, see Korsokowka.
Korsynie, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Vielick. No other information available.

Kortaschowa, Don, see Kortashova.

Kortaschow, Don, see Kortaschowa.

Kortashova, (also Kartashova), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. Evangelical. Population: 107 in 1926. Also see Kartashova; Kortaschowa.

Kortashovo, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Kortaschowo.

Kortschevie, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchievie.

Kortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchin.

Kortschunek, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchunek.

Korytnica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviiniukhy. No other information available.

Korytnica, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Korytnica. No other information available.

Korytno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 2. No other information available.


Korazar, (also Korec), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korazar. #I 4. Also see Korec.

Korzyce, Volhynia-Poland, see Korist.

Korzyce Niemcka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi. #K 3. Also see Niemcka, Korztse.

Kosjakowka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Kosjakowka.

Kosjakowo, Nikoisko-, Volga Republic, see Nikoisko-Kosjakowo; also see Kosjakowo, Nikoisko-; Nikoisko-Kosjakowo.

Kosjakowa, Luhans’k, see Kosjakowka.

Kosjakowo, Nikoisko-, Volga Republic, see Nikoisko-Kosjakowo; also see Kosjakowo, Nikoisko-; Nikoisko-Kosjakowo.

Kosarewo, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Kosarewo.

Kosarewo, Volhynia-Poland, see Kosarewo.

Koscharka, Odessa, see Koscharka.

Koschary, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koschary; also see Koschari.

Koschari, Odessa, see Koschary.

Koschary, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koschary; also see Koschary, Alt-.

Koschatow, Volhynia-Poland, see Koschatow.

Kosch, Belyj-, Crimea, see Belyj-Kosch; also see Belyj-Kosch, Belyj-Kosch.

Kosch, Chornyy-, Crimea, see Chornyy-Kosch; also see Kosch-Tschornyj; Tschornyj-Kosch.


Koschelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Koschelovka.

Koshkarevo, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo; also see Koschkarevo.

Koshkaryovo, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo; also see Koshkaryovo.

Koshkarno, Omsk, see Koshkarno; also see Koshkarno.

Koshkarno, Omsk, see Koshkarno; also see Koshkarno.

Koshka, Odessa, see Koshka.

Kosch, Belyj-, Crimea, see Belyj-Kosch; also see Belyj-Kosch, Belyj-Kosch.

Kosch, Chornyy-, Crimea, see Chornyy-Kosch; also see Kosch-Tschornyj; Tschornyj-Kosch.


Koschelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Koschelovka.

Koshkarevo, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo; also see Koschkarevo.

Koshkaryovo, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo; also see Koshkaryovo.

Koshkarno, Omsk, see Koshkarno; also see Koshkarno.

Koshka, Odessa, see Koshka.

Kosch, Belyj-, Crimea, see Belyj-Kosch; also see Belyj-Kosch, Belyj-Kosch.

Kosch, Chornyy-, Crimea, see Chornyy-Kosch; also see Kosch-Tschornyj; Tschornyj-Kosch.

Koshyschke, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Koscyszchutsche.

Kozi’n, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozin.

Kozi’inka, Odessa, see Koziinka.

Kozi’n, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniadiane. Southwest of Luts’k. #D 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Kosin.

Kozi’inka, (also Koziinkovo), Odessa, see Reinfeld; also see Koziinka; Koziinkovo.

Koziinkovo, Odessa, see Koziinka; also see Koziinkowo.


Koskelova near Yamburg, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelowa bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelowa near.

Koskelowa bei Jamburg, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelova near Yamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelowa near.

Koskenchey, Crimea, see Ivanovka; also see Koskentschi.

Koskentschi, Crimea, see Koskenchey.

Kos-Kodul, Kazakhstan, see Koskuduk; also see Kodul, Kos-.

Kos-Konur, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Konur, Kos-.

Koskuduk, (also Kos-Kodul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Orlovsk. Approximately 80 km south of Slavgorod. #K 4. Population: 213 in 1926. Also see Kos-Kodul.

Koslovka, Odessa, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Koslowka.

Koslovsky, Omsk, Achatirsk. #E 2. Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Koslowski.

Koslowka, Omsk, see Koslovka.

Koslowski, Omsk, see Koslovsky.

Kosogorye, Zaporizhzhya, see Kosogorye; also see Kosogorje.

Kosogorje, Zaporizhzhya, see Kosogorye; also see Kosogorje.

Kosogorye, Zaporizhzhya, see Reichenfeld; also see Kosogorje; Kosogorye.

Kosjak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kosyak.

Kossjak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kosyak.

Kosyak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kosyak; also see Kossjak.

Kostakow, Odessa, see Felixdorf; also see Kostakow.

Kostakow, Odessa, see Kostakow.

Kostheim, (also Konstantinovo, also Krechmanov), Zaporizhzhya, Meltitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1804 or 1810 by 34 families: 10 Baden families from the Bruchsal area, Alsatians, Palatine residents from the Landau and Speyer areas. Catholic; parishes: Kostheim and Heidelberg until 1869. Parish for: Alexanderheim, Chekhen, Konstantinovka, Kosakovka, Lettershausen, Mariaheim, Marienfeld, Neukron, Nikolaifeld, Petrovka, Rosalienfeld, Torga(y)evka. Men were deported between 22 September 1941 and 25 September 1941. Birthplace of the writer Johannes Weininger (1912-1971.) Acreage: 2,298 dessi. crown’s land and 43 houses in 1859, or 2,233 dessi. Population: 337 in 1848; 443 in 1858; 443 in 1859; 470 in 1864; 396 in 1905; 310 in 1910; 422 in 1911; 398 in 1914; 365 in 1915; 398 in 1918; 414 in 1919. Also see Konstantinovo; Krechmanov.

Kostirka, Mykolayiv, see Klosterdorf.

Kostirka, Nova-, Mykolayiv, see Nova-Kostirka; also see Kostirka, Nova-; Nova-Kostirka.

Kostirka, Nova-, Mykolayiv, see Nova-Kostirka; also see Kostirka, Nova-; Nova-Kostirka.

Kost., Mischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mischin Kost.; also see Kost., Mishin; Mishin Kost. .

Kost., Mishin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin Kost.; also see Kost., Mischin; Mischin Kost. .


Kostrovtsjev, Don, Rostov. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Also see Kostrovzew.

Kostrowzew, Don, see Kostrovtsjev.


Köthen, Anhalt-, Mykolayiv, see Anhalt-Köthen.

Köthen, Ne-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Köthen.

Kotljarewka, Don, see Kotljarevka.

Kotly, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Kotlyarevka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golitsinevka, Selidovo. #B 5. Founded by Molochna residents approximately in 1885. Mennonite. Kotlyarev was one of the large estate owners on whose land the Memrik colonies arose. Village with half the size of farm holdings; each farm had 30 dessi. Population: 237 in 1911; 237 in 1914; 237 in 1918; 200 in 1919. Also see Kotljarewka.

Kotosovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kotosovka; also see Kotosowka.

Kotosowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kotosovka.

Kotov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. #F 5. Also see Kotow.

Kotov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Also see Kotow.

Kotova, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kotowa.

Kotovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Kotowschtschizna.

Kotovsk, (also Birzula), Odessa. Population: many German residents. Major Ukrainian town on Odessa-Balta railroad. Also see Birzula; Kotowsk.
Kotowska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Gross-Kotowska; Groß-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Kotowska, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kotowska; also see Groß-Kotowska; Groß-Kotowska; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Kotowskaja, Nowaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Kotowskaja; also see Kotowskaja, Nowaja; Nowaja Kotowskaja.

Kotow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Kotov.

Kotow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kotov.

Kotowa, Volga Republic, see Kotova.

Kotowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Kotovshchizna.

Kotowsk, Odessa, see Kotovsk.

Kotowska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Groß-Kotowska; Groß-Kotowska; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

Kotowskaja, Nowaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Kotowskaja; also see Kotowskaja, Nowaja; Nowaja Kotowskaja.

Kotscher-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kocher-Antonowka; also see Antonowka, Kocher-; Antonowka, Kotscher-.

Kotschetnoje, Volga Republic, see Kochetnoye; also see Kochetnoe.

Kotschalak, Crimea, see Kochalak.

Kotschalak, Crimea, see Kochalk.

Kotschetnoje, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Kochetnoye; also see Kochetnoe.

Kotschetnoje, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Kochetnoye; also see Kochetnoe.

Kotschki, Omsk, see Kochky.

Kotschkowato II, Chelyabinsk, see Kochkovato II.

Kotschubejewka, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kochube’evka.

Kotschubejewka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kochube’evka.

Kouchinsk, Omsk, see Konchinsk; also see Koutchinsk.

Koutschinsk, Omsk, see Kouchinsk.

Kovach, Odessa, see Neu-Blumental; also see Kowatsch.

Kovach, Petrikho-, Odessa, see Petrikho-Kovach; also see Kovatsch, Petricho-; Petricho-Kovatsch.

Kovalevo, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kovalevo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kovalevo; Kovalevo, Kolonie near; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.

Kovalevo, Kolonie near, Petersburg, see Kolonie near Kovalevo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalevo; Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kovalevo, Kolonie bei; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei.

Kovalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Kowalowka.

Kovalskoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kovalskoye; also see Kowalsko. Kovalskoe.

Kovalskoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bogodarovka; also see Kowalskoje.

Kovel’, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kovel’. #B 7. Also see Kowel.

Kovel’ska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovel’ska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kovel’ska, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kovel’ska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kovel’ska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovel’ska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowalewo, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kowalevo; Kowalevo, Kolonie bei; Kowalevo, Kolonie near.

Kowalskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kovalskoye; also see Kovalskoe.

Kowatsch, Odessa, see Kowach.

Kowatsch, Petricho-, Odessa, see Petricho-Kowatsch; also see Kowach, Petricho-; Petricho-Kowatsch.

Kowalewo, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kowalevo; Kowalevo, Kolonie bei; Kowalevo, Kolonie near.

Kowalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovalovka.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowel, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovel’.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-.

Kowel, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovel’.

Koyash Kangyl, Crimea, see Bergstadt; also see Kangyl, Koyasch; Kangyl, Koyash; Kohasch Kangyl.

Koy, Eský-, Crimea, see Esý-Koy; also see Eski-Koj; Koj, Eski-.

Kozac, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. No other information available.

Kozakov-Dolina I, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charkov; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Dolina I, Kozakow-; Kozakov-Dolina I.

Kozakov-Dolina II, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charkov; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Dolina II, Kozakow-; Kozakov-Dolina II.
Krasna Gorka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Gorka, Krasna.


Krasnagorovka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnagorovka-; Khutor, Krasnagorovka-.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rotsee; also see Krasnaya Polyana; Don, see Rotfeld; also see Rechka, Krasnaya; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Dolina, Krasnaja; also see Dolina, Krasnaya; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Kolonka, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Poljana, Don, see Krasnaya Poljana; also see Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Retschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Kolonka, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schöntal; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaja.

Krasnaya Polyana, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.
Krasny-Khutor, Odessa, see Wilhelmsfeld; also see Chutor, Krasny-; Khutor, Krasny-; Krasny-Chutor.

Krasny Kut, Don, see Neu-Grüntal; also see Kut, Krasny.

Krasny Kut, Mariupol’, see Grüntal; also see Kut, Krasny.

Krasny Kut, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut, Samoka(y)ev. Founded in 1859. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, two agricultural artels, two schools with grades one to four, and two schools with grades five to nine, orphanage, two libraries, college of agriculture with eight semesters, community center, museum, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Teachers’ college with six semesters. Population: 567 in 1912; 6,784 in 1926. Also see Kut, Krasny-.


Krasny Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Landskrone; also see Numer, Krasny.

Krasny Okna, (also Krasny Okny), Glückstal. Administrative center for many Glückstal district daughter colonies. Hospital. Population: some German residents. Ukrainian town. Also see Krasi Okna; Krasny Okny.

Krasny Okny, Glückstal, see Krasny Okna; also see Krasni Okna.

Krasny-Plug, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Plug, Krasny-.

Krasny-Popas, Don, see Rotweide; also see Popas, Krasny-.

Krasny Yar, Kazakhstan, see Irtysh; also see Jar, Krasny; Krasny Jar; Yar, Krasny.

Krasnikovo, (also Krasnikov), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara). Its location is unclear: either south of Klinck according to Stumpp (Krasnikovo) or east of Podolsk according to Epp (Krasikov.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 221 people or 45 families in 1922; 240 in 1926. Also see Krasikov; Krassikowo.

Krasnikowo, Samara, see Krasnikovo.


Krasilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krassilovka.

Krasnindorf, Dnipropetrov’s’k, Kryvyi Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Some Mennonites lived here presumably as model farmers.

Krat, (also Krac), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 14 in 1904. Also see Krac.

Kratovka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Estate of Berezan’s first mayor Valentin Schardt from Karlsruhe who was in office since 1911 and managed a model cattle breeding program here. Also see Chutor, Kratovka-; Khutor, Krasny-; Kratovka-Chutor.

Kratowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Kratovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kratowka-; Khutor, Kratovka-

Kratschek, Volhynia-Poland, see Krachek.

Kratz, Volga Republic, see Basel.


Kratzke, (also Pochinnaya, also Posshennoye), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. #B 5. Possibly founded in 1766 or on 7 August 1767. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Important textile factory by the name of Fortschritt. Birthplace of historian, attorney, and Duma member Jakob E. Dietz (1864-1917). Private colony of Director de Boffe: Ährenfeld. Population: 129 in 1767; 127 in 1769; 137 in 1772; 137 in 1773; 210 in 1798; 1,214 in 1857; 1,181 in 1897; 2,233 approximately in 1905; 2,349 possibly in 1905; 2,497 in 1912; 1,822 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Pochinnaya; Posshennoye.

Kraukamysch, Kazakhstan, see Kraukamysch.

Kraukamysch, Kazakhstan, see Karamyshevkva; also see Kraukamysch.

Kraus, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.

Krausfeld, Krebsfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebental.
Krebs-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebental; also see Chutor, Krebs-; Khutor, Krebs-; Krebs-Chutor.

Krechmanov, Zaporizhzhya, see Kostheim; also see Kretschanow.

Kreglak, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Kisielin. No other information available.

Kremasch, Volhynia-Poland, see Kremash.

Kremash, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Chorov; also see Kremasch.

Kremidowo, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Kremidowo.

Kremidovo, Odessa, see Kremidovo.

Kremjanka, Odessa, see Kremyanka.

Kremlyovka, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremljowka.

Kremljowka, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremljowka.

Kremus, Lipetsk, see Kremus.

Kremus, Lipetsk, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremyanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremyanka.

Kremjanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremjanka.

Kremjanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremlevka, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremjanka.

Kremlevsky, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremlevsky.

Kremkowka, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremkowka.

Kremlevsky, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremlevsky.

Kremmankow, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremljowka.

Kremmankow, Omsk, see Kremlyovka; also see Kremmankow.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmankow.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

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Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

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Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

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Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

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Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zaporizhzhya.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremljowka.

Kremmanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kremmanka.
Kreuszenach, Volga. No other information available.

Krilinsk, (also Krylinsk), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilichin.

Kriger-Khutor, Caucasus, see Krimer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krimer-; Khutor, Krimer-.

Krimskii, Caucasus, see Krimsky.

Krimsky, Caucasus, see Krimsky.

Krim, Stary, Crimea, see Stary Krim.

Krinichka, Crimea, see Bergstadt; also see Krinitschka.

Krinichky, Don, see Krinichin; also see Krinitschki.

Krinitschka, Don, see Krinichin.

Krinitschki, Don, see Krinichin.

Krinitschka, Don, see Krinichin; also see Krinitschki.

Krinitsky, Odessa, see Dvenadtsatyi Krinitsky; also see Dvenadtsatyi Krinitskiy; Krinitsy, Dvenadtsatyi.

Krochmal, (also Krachmal), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or Pallasovka. Southwest of Pallasovka. #E 8. Catholic. Also see Krinichin.

Kroll-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-.

Kroll-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-.

Krollen-Chutor, Don, see Krolloff-Chutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-.

Krollen-Khutor, Don, see Krolloff-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-.

Krochmal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or Pallasovka. Southwest of Pallasovka. #E 8. Catholic. Also see Krachmal.

Kroll-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-.

Kroll-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-.

Krollen-Chutor, Don, see Krolloff-Chutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-.

Krollen-Khutor, Don, see Krolloff-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-.

Kroll-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Chutor.

Kroll-Khutor, Mariupol’, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Leased. One of the first German hamlets in the district. Also see Chutor, Kroll-; Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Chutor.

Kromolin, Orel, see Khromoly.

Kronau, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. Catholic.
Kronau, (possibly also No. 4, also No. 8, also Vysokopole), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K4. Possibly founded in 1862 or in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Sixteen German villages with 7,200 Germans and some Czechs, Estonians and Latvians (as of 1905) were part of the Kronau parish founded in 1877. In 1912, founding of a secondary school for girls (Mädchen Progymbnium). In 1919, no people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 55 people in 1921/1922, and 12 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 71 (70 men). Acreage: 1,649 d., or 1,560 ha. in 1918, or 1,365 ha. in the cooperative with 160 farms. Population: 421 in 1904; 375 in 1911; 383 in 1914; 383 in 1918; 543 in 1919; 1,112 in 1941; 41 families or 53 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 47; No. 8; Vysokopolye.

Kronau-Chutor, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Chutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Khutor.

Kronau-Khutor, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

Kronau-Orloffer-Gebiet, Mykolayiv, see Kronau-Orlov district.

Kronau-Orlov district, (also GNR Fritz Heckert, also Zagradovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Approximately 115 km north of Kherson. Founding families from the Molochna district. Evangelical, Catholic, and Mennonite. Seventeen Mennonite settlements and eleven Catholic and Evangelical villages arose. The Mennonite villages were to the west and those of Catholics and Lutherans east of the Ingulets River. In 1870, the Catholics and Lutherans bought their land. On 15 June 1871, the Mennonites bought a total of 21,276 d. for 23.50 Rbls. per d. “At first the land belonged to the estate owner Zagradsky, then Prince Kochubey. It was a vast steppe, barren and uninhabited. . . . There were only two wells in the entire district. One was later west of Orlov, the other in the center of Alexanderfeld and served as the community well.” Farms were 73,5 m wide and 196 m long. On 8 March 1877, serious flooding. New settlements in the northern Caucasus in 1897 but mainly in Siberia in 1907/1908. Mennonites acquired 21,645 d. in the Barnaul district on favorable terms. On 29/30 November and 1 December 1919, 214 residents were murdered in an assault by Makhno’s gang. The famine years of 1921/22 and 1932/33 claimed a total of 655 lives. Eight hundred fifty-two people were exiled between 1929 and 1941. The Kronau and Zagradovka colonies formed the GNR Fritz Heckert between World War I and World War II. Also see GNR Fritz Heckert; Kronau-Orloffer-Gebiet; Zagradovka.


Kronberg, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsberg.

Krone’evka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kroneyevka; also see Kronejewka.

Kronejewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kroneyevka; also see Krone’evka.

Kronental, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk.

Kronental, (also Bulgansk, also Bulganak), Crimea, Simferopol’, Bulganak. Possibly 25 km west of Simferopol’. #C 5. Founded in 1810/1811 by 61 [or 57] founding families from: Baden (56), Wurttemberg (5), also from Alsace and Switzerland. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Parish and deanery: Simferopol’. Travel route: Saxony-Prussia-Poland-Biala-Dnipropetrovs’k-Simferopol’-Kronental; arrival on 9 May 1809. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,910 d. crown land and 68 houses in 1859, or 5,444 d. Population: 148 in 1810; 266 in 1825; 500 people or 56 families in 1848; 591 in 1858; 591 in 1859; 611 in 1864; 326 in 1904; 1,249 in 1905; 1,249 in 1910; approximately 1,575 in 1911; 1,575 in 1914; 1,575 in 1918; 1,263 in 1919; 802 in 1926. Also see Bulganak; Bulgansk.

Kronental, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Kronental.

Kroneyevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wiesenfeld; also see Krone’evka; Kronejewka.

Kron, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kron.

Kronberg, (also Kronberg, also Mikhailovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Krasnopol. Founded in 1879 by families from Molochna. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 1,000 d. Population: 50 in 1914; 50 in 1918; 90 in 1919. Also see Kronberg; Mikhailovka.

Kronsdorf, (also No. 5, also Kasenoslesk, also Kasyonnosselsk, also Katsenoselsk), Mariupol’, Gronau. Founded between 1823 and 1824 by 29 families from the Elbingen and Marienburg districts. Evangelical; parish: Gronau. In 1823, 18 families arrived, and in 1824, 11. Acreage: 1,620 d. and 44 houses in 1859, or 1,683, or 1,702.5 d., or 28 farms on 1,680 d. and one family without land (as of 1857.) Population: 497 in 1858; 497 or 511 in 1859; 611 in 1864; 326 in 1904; 1,249 in 1905; 1,249 in 1910; approximately 1,575 in 1911; 1,575 in 1914; 1,575 in 1918; 1,263 in 1919; 802 in 1926. Also see Kasenoslesk; Kasyonnosselsk; Katsenoselsk; No. 5.

Kronsdorf, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Kronsdorf.

Kronfeld, (also Udelenksyaya, also Udelynnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1880. Founders presumably all from Danzig. Mennonite. In 1907, the leased land was bought from the peasant land bank; farms of 12 to 24 d. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 117 in 1919; 111 or 177 in 1926. Ceased to exist in 1926. Also see Udelenksyaya; Udelynnoye.
**Kronsfeld**, (also Novyy Numer, also Prosyanyoe, possibly also Udelenetskaya), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1824/1825 by 34 families: 19 from the Heidelberg area and Tübingen; they settled near Petersburg (Zarsko(y)e Selo) and were allowed to move on with the czar’s permission. In 1833, 12 more families from Neudorf, which had meanwhile been dissolved. In 1839, 3 more families from Weinau. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt Acreage: 1,904 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859, or 2,250 dessi., or 1,860 dessi. and 31 farms and 4 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 366 people or 69 families on 34 farms and 1 vacant lot in 1848; 460 in 1858; 460 in 1859; 439 in 1864; 436 in 1904; 373 in 1905; 346 in 1911; 219 in 1914; 209 in 1915; 219 in 1918; 350 in 1919. Also see Novy Numer; Prosyanyoe; Udelenetskaya.

**Kronsfeld, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsfeld.

**Kronsgarten**, (also Polovitza), Dnipropetrov’s’k, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. On the Kilchin River. #E 3. Founded in 1797 or 1799 or 1810, which is an established date found in newly discovered village files by Stumpp Commando of 1942, U.S. National Archive. Founded by 15 Marienwerder families. Mennonite and Evangelical. Friesian Mennonite branch. Everyday language: East Friesian Plattdeutsch. After some time the village was moved to higher ground because of flooding. Only in 1843 did it become part of the Khortitza district administration. In 1848, communal sheep breeding. In 1932, some residents were deported to Sibiria. Acreage: 1,556 dessi. and 23 houses in 1859, or 1,229 dessi. Population: 139 in 1825; 145 in 1856; 153 in 1858; 169 in 1859; 150 in 1911; 254 in 1914; 110 in 1919; 69 or 92 or 97 in 1926. Also see Polovitza.

**Kronstadt**, (also No. 5, also Nikolayevka), Don, Donets’k, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronstadt. Founded in 1809 by 16 families from Inowlódz on Petersburg, Troitsk-Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1884 or 1889. Mennonite; parish: New-York, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Nikola(y)evka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,417 dessi. Population: 281 in 1914; 281 in 1918; 465 in 1926. Also see No. 5; Nikolayevka.

**Kronstadt**, (also Klyuchinsky, also Kronštädt-Kolonie), Petersburg, Troitsk-Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1805 or 1809 by 16 families from Inowlódz on the Pilica River near Warsaw. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. The residents acquired land from a Mrs. Klyuchinsky. Population: 47 in 1848; 57 in 1857; 81 in 1904; 101 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Klyuchinsky; Kronštädt-Kolonie.


**Kronštädt-Kolonie**, Petersbourg, see Kronstadt; also see Kolonie, Kronštädt-Kolonie.

**Kronstadtskoe, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoe; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoe; Kronstadtskoje.

**Kronstadtskoje, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoje; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoe; Kronstadtskoje.

**Kronstadtskoye, Novo-**, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoe; Kronstadtskoje.

**Kronstal**, Don, see Kronstal.

**Kronstal**, (also Dolinsk), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1809 by 12 families from Kronstweide and Rosental; hence its name. Originally they were all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. In 1919/1920, the village was completely raided by Makhno’s gang. Sixty-six people died of typhus that year. By the end of 1926, 151 Mennonites had emigrated. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,249 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859, or 1,188 dessi. Population: 373 in 1856; 415 in 1858; 425 in 1859; 286 in 1905; 530 in 1911; 536 in 1913; 460 or 619 in 1914; 619 in 1918; 451 in 1919; 475 in 1920; 411 in Dolinsk, 419 possibly in Kronstal, and 500 in an unknown location in 1926; 581 in 1930; 461 in 1941; 54 families of 472 without head of household in 1942. Also see Dolinsk.

**Kronstal-Chutor**, Odessa, see Kronstal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kronstal-; Khutor, Kronstal-.


**Kronswieide, Alt-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronswieide.

**Kronswieide, Neu-**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronswieide.

**Krontal**, Odessa, see Kronstal-Khutor.

**Krontal**, (possibly also Kornstal, also Kronstal, also Nemetskaya-Makaraba), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #D 4. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka, also Catholic. Population: 350 in 1941. Also see Kornstal; Kronstal; Nemetskaya-Makaraba.

**Kropivschin**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Kropivschtschin.

**Kropivschtschin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Kropivschin.

**Kropotkino**, (also Krapotkino), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Krapotkin.

**Krosnovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Hoshcha; also see Krosnowka.

**Krosnowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Krosnovka.
Krotovka, Samara, see Grotsfelde; also see Krotowka.
Krotowka, Samara, see Krotovka.
Krovatka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Krowatka.
Krovatka, Volhynia-Poland, see Krovatka.
Krucha, Volhynia-Poland, see Kruka.
Kruchkovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Lindenau; also see Krutschkowo.
Kruchy, Volhynia-Poland, see Krukhy.
Kruglenkoje, Slavgorod, see Kruglenkoye; also see Kruglenko.
Kruglenkoje, Slavgorod, see Kruglenkoye; also see Kruglenko.
Kruglenkoye, Slavgorod, see Alexanderheim; also see Kruglenko; Kruglenkoje.
Kruglik, Crimea, see Scheich-Ely.
Kruglik, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Antonovka.
Krugloe, Chelyabinsk, see Krugloye; also see Krugloe.
Krugloe, Chelyabinsk, see Krugloye; also see Krugloe.
Krugloje, Chelyabinsk, Chuldinovo. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 43 in 1926. Also see Krugloe; Krugloje.
Kruglye, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. No other information available.
Kruhle, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. No other information available.
Kruhle, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
Kruhlyk, Volhynia-Poland, see Kraglik.
Kruhy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #J 5. No other information available.
Kruka, Volhynia-Poland, see Krukhy; also see Krucha.
Kruka, (also Kruha), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. East of Kostopil’. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil’ and Tuchyn, also Baptist. Parish church and prayer house. Public school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 351 in 1904; 75 families with 65 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kruhy; Kruka.
Krukoff, Zaporizhzhya, see Krukov.
Krukov, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkrone; also see Krukoff.
Krumpach, possibly Carpatho-Ukraine, see Krumpakh.
Krumpakh, (also Krempa), possibly Carpatho-Ukraine. Possibly founded approximately in 1300. One of the first German villages in the Carpathian Mountains. Also see Krempe; Krumpach.
Krupa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. No other information available.
Krupina bei Jamburg, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina near Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
Krupina bei Yamburg, Petersburg. Evangelical. Population: 32 in 1848; 38 in 1857; 38 in 1926. Also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Krupina near Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
Krupina near Yamburg, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei; Yamburg, Krupina near.
Kruposchin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kruptoshin.
Kruote, Kazakhstan, see Krutoye; also see Krutoje.
Kruotejarka, Kirovograd, see Krutoyarka.
Kruotejarka, Volga Republic, see Krutoyarka.
Kruote, Kazakhstan, see Kruote; also see Krutoje.
Kruotyarka, Kirovograd, see Krutoyarka; also see Kruotejarka.
Kruotyarka, (also Krutoyarka), Kirovograd. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethegrad. Population: including surrounding area: 110 in 1904. Also see Krutojarka; Krutoyarka.
Kruotyarka, Volga Republic, see Graf; also see Krutojarka.
Kruote, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar. Approximately 50 km north of Atbasar. #D 2. Evangelical. Also see Krutoe; Krutoje.
Krustsch-Chutor, Omsk, see Kruch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krutsch-; Khutor, Kruch-.
Krustschkowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Kruckchowo.
Krylinsk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kriilinsk.
Krylov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Krylow.
Krylov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Maykov; also see Krylow.
Krylov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Krylow.
Krylov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Krylow.
Kryukovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovo; also see Kryukowo.
Krywuly, Volhynia-Poland, see Krzywule.
Krzemieniec I, (also Alt-Ximinez), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. West of Rozhyschche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Alt-Ximinez.
Krzemieniec II, (also Neu-Ximinez), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Evangelical. West of Rozhyschche.

Kubrino, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka.

Kucheva, Zaporizhzhya, see Hutterdorf; also see Kutschewa.


Kuchova, Deutsch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch Kuchova; also see Deutsch Kutschowa; Kutschowa, Deutsch.

Kuchuk-Abay, (also Abay, also Abay-Kuchuk), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. Near Montany. #C 3. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 48 in 1905; 60 in 1918; 79 possibly in 1926. Also see Abaj-Kutschuk; Abay; Abay-Kuchuk; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kuchuk-Abay, (also Abay, also Abay-Kuchuk), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya on the west coast. Near Dzhailav. #B 1. Evangelical; parish: possibly Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 48 possibly in 1905; 79 in 1926. Also see Abaj-Kutschuk; Abay; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kuchuk-Akhtachi, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Achtatschi, Kutschuk; Akhtachi, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Achtatschi.

Kuchuk-Akhtachi, (also Kuchuk-Akhtachi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 15 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: possibly Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 48 in 1905; 79 in 1926. Also see Kutschuk-Akhtachi; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kuchuk-Akhtachi, (also Kuchuk-Akhtachi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya on the west coast. Near Dzhailav. #B 1. Evangelical; parish: possibly Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 48 possibly in 1905; 79 in 1926. Also see Kutschuk-Akhtachi; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kuchuk-Akhtachi, (also Kuchuk-Akhtachi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya on the west coast. Near Dzhailav. #B 1. Evangelical; parish: possibly Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 48 possibly in 1905; 79 in 1926. Also see Kutschuk-Akhtachi; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, also see Bijuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-. Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk.
Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash, Crimea, see Neu-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganash, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganash; Toganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.

Kuchuk Chucha, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Chucha, Kuchuk; Kutschuk Tschutscha; Tschutsch, Kutschuk.

Kuchuk-Toksoba, Crimea, Simferopol', Ablam. Population: 58 in 1919; 64 in 1926. Also see Kutschuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kuchuk-; Toksoba, Kutschuk-.

Kucowa, Nemecka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucowa; also see Nemecka Kucowa; Kucowa, Nemecka.

Kucowa, Nemecka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucowa; also see Kucowa, Nemecka; Nemecka Kucowa.

Kudahul-Donahusaka, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka; also see Donahusaka, Kudahul-.

Kudahul Schischman, Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman, Kudahul; Shishman, Kudahul.

Kudahul Shishman, (also Shishman), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Founded in 1898. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 115 in 1911. Also see Kudahul Schischman; Schischman, Kudahul; Shishman, Kudahul.

Kuadaihull, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.

Kudak, Schubars-, Kazakhstan, see Schubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Schubar-Kudak.

Kudak, Schubars-, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Schubar-Kudak.

Kudak, Schubars-, Kazakhstan, see Schubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Schubar-Kudak.

Kudak, Schubars-, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Schubar-Kudak.

Kudaschewka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kudashevka.

Kudashevka, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Kudashevka.

Kudash, Crimea, see Kudash.

Kudyaygul, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.

Kudranka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol. No other information available.


Kudryn, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschke. No other information available.

Kuduk-Chilik, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Kuduk-Tschilik; Tschilik, Kuduk-.

Kuduk, Dshau-, Kazakhstan, see Dshau-Kuduk; also see Dzha-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dshau-.

Kuduk, Dzha-, Kazakhstan, see Dzha-Kuduk; also see Dshau-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dshau-.

Kuduk, Toldvo, Kazakhstan, see Toldvo Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Toldvo, Kuduk.

Kuduk, Toldwo, Kazakhstan, see Toldvo Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Toldvo Kuduk.

Kuduk-Tschilik, Omsk, see Kuduk-Chilik; also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Tschilik, Kuduk-.

Kueran, Crimea, see Kuyeran; also see Kuyeran.

Kuhn, Mykolajiv, Yelanets. Catholic; parish: Christina.

Kuhnersdorf, (also Gartogey, also Katarhay), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1892. Catholic. Also see Gartogey; Katarhay.

Kui, Kusel-, Crimea, see Kusel-Kui; also see Kusel-Kuy; Kuy, Kusel-.

Kujalnik, Odessa, see Kuyalkin.

Kujalkin, Odessa, see Kuyalnik.

Kujbichewa, Slavgorod, see Kuybisheva.

Kujeran, Crimea, see Kuyeran; also see Kuyeran.

Kujuk, Bitak-Ak-, Crimea, see Bitak-Ak-Kuju; also see Ak-Kuju, Bitak-; Ak-Kuyu, Bitak-; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyuk, Bitak-Ak-.

Kuju-Tarchan, Utsch-, Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan; also see Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan.

Kuju, Utsch-, Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju; also see Kuyu, Uch-; Uch-Kuyu.

Kukhary, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see Kuchary.

Kukhuk-Byuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Byuk-Taganash, Kukhuk; Taganash, Kukhuk-Byuk.

Kukkus, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical.

Kukkus, (also Neu-Brabant, also Volskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #C 4. Founded on 26 June 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Kukkus. In 1904, only 2,038 baptized members resided here. Fourteen thousand and three were part of the Kukkus parish (as of 1904.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, club (as of 1926.) Population: 181 in 1772; 1,467 in 1857; 2,419 in 1897; 310 Evangelical-Lutheran and 3,122 Evangelical-Reformed of 3,432 members in 1904; 3,618 possibly in 1905; 3,796 in 1912; 2,459 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Neu-Brabant; Volskoye.


Kukkusky, Volga Republic, see Kukkusky.

Kukkussy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #E 4. Also see Kukkusky.

Kul, Akmy-, Kazakhstan, see Akmy-Kul.

Kulakovo, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Population: 555 or 986 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Kulakovo, possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Kulakowo.

Kulakowo, Slavgorod, see Kulakovo.

Kulalinka, Ust-, Volga Republic, see Ust-Kulalinka.
Kupichov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. Kupichov.

Kupino, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kopine.

Kupino, Bortsovo-Antonovsky, Tomsk, see Bortsovo-Antonovsky Kupino; also see Antonovskij-Borzowo Kupino; Antonovskij-Bortsovo Kupino; Borzowo-Antonovskij Kupino; Kupino, Borzowo-Antonovskij.

Kupino, Borzowo-Antonovskij, Tomsk, see Kupino, Bortsovo-Antonovsky; also see Antonovskij-Borzowo Kupino; Antonovskij-Bortsovo Kupino; Kupino, Borzowo-Antonovskij.

Kupiono, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kupino.

Kupich-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Artemovsk. #C 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 60 approximately in 1905; 60 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Kurdjumovka-; Khutor, Kurdjumovka-Chutor.

Kuren, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kuren; also see Kureny, Neu-; Neu-Kureny.

Kureny, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureny; also see Neu-Kuren; Kureny, Neu-.

Kurgan, (also Kuran), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kuran.

Kurgan, (also Kuran), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Maykov. Also see Kuran.


Kurgan, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kurgan.

Kurganka, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, possibly Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Krivoj Rog), Catholic; parish: Danilovka.

Kurgany, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grünfeld.


Kurgany, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Kurgany.

Kurganyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Kurgany.

Kurganyyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Montal; also see Kurganyj.

Kurhan, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Kuran.

Kurhan, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kuran.

Kurhany, Alt-, Volhynia, see Alt-Kurhany.

Kurianovka I, (also Bodyi), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Founded on leased land by Prussian settlers approximately in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 173 in 1904. Also see Bodyi; Kurianovka I.

Kurianovka II, Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1892 by Prussian settlers on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Kurianovka II.

Kurianovka I, Don, see Kurianovka I.

Kurianovka II, Don, see Kurianovka II.

Kurilovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Kurilowka.

Kurilowka, Volga Republic, see Kurilovka.

Kurmanie, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Kisielin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Kurmanke’evo, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmanke’evo; also see Kurmankejewo-, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.

Kurmankejewo-, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankejewo; also see Kurmankejewo-, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.

Kurmankeyevo, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankeyevo; also see Kurmanke’evo, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankeyevo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.

Kurnakovo-Lipovo, Don, Rostov. #G 2. Possibly a German village. Also see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; Lipovo, Kurnakovo-; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.

Kurnakovo-Lipovo, Don, see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; also see Lipovo, Kurnakovo-; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.

Kurnava, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical. Northwest of Walter outside the Volga Republic. Also see Kurnava.

Kurnava, Volga Republic, see Kurnava.

Kurris-Khutor, Odessa, see Kurris-Khutor; also see Kurz-Khutor, Kurz-; Khutor, Kurz-.

Kurris-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Also see Chutor, Kurris-; Khutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Chutor.

Kursai, Kazakhstan, see Kursai.

Kursakova, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kursakova.

Kursakovo II, (also Kusakovo II), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 302 in 1926. Also see Kursakovo II; Kusakovo II.

Kursakova, Odessa, see Kursakova.

Kursakovo II, Odessa, see Kursakovo II.

Kursakowo, Odessa, see Kursakowo.

Kusakovo I, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kusakovo I.

Kusakovo II, Odessa, see Kusakovo II; also see Kusakovo II.

Kusakowo, Odessa, see Kusakowo.

Kusakovo I, Odessa, see Kusakovo I.

Kusakovo II, Odessa, see Kusakovo II.

Kuschkara, Odessa, see Kuschkara.

Kusel-Kuy, Crimea, see Kusel-Kuy; also see Kusel-, Kuy, Kusel-.

Kussionov, Caucasus, see Kuskovoye; also see Kuskovoie.

Kuskovoye, Caucasus, Arkhangels’k. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Kuskovoye; Kuskowoie.

Kuskovoie, Caucasus, see Kuskovoye; also see Kuskovoye.

Kusmitski, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kusmitski.

Kusmitsky, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Alexandrovka; also see Kusmitski.

Kusnezovka, Mariupol’, see Kuznetsovka.

Kutschinska, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kusnitzky.

Kusnitzky, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Alexandrovka; also see Kusnitzky.

Kus(s)ak, Slavgorod, see Alexanderkrone.
Kustareva, Volga Republic, see Leitsinger; also see Kustarewa.

Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kolonic; also see Krasnorynovka, Kustarevo-; Krasnorynovka, Kustarewo-; Kustarewo-Krasnorynovka.

Kustarewo-Krasnorynovka, Volga Republic, see Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka; also see Krasnorynovka, Kustarevo-; Krasnorynovka, Kustarewo-.

Kustareva, Volga Republic, see Kustareva.

Kustarnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kustarnaya.

Kustarnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstental; also see Kustarnaja.

Küst-Chutor, Caucasus, see Küst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Küst-; Khutor, Küst-.

Küst-Khutor, Caucasus. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Küst-; Khutor, Küst-; Küst-Chutor.

Kutaihul-Danahasowka, (also Kataigul, also Kudaihull, also Kudaygul), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Don. Population: 46 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 121 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 83 in 1926. Also see Danahasovka, Kutaihul-.

Kutaihul-Danahasovka, Volga Republic, see Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka; also see Krasnorynovka, Kustarevo-; Krasnorynovka, Kustarewo-.

Küst-Khutor, Caucasus, see Küst-; Khutor.

Küst-Chutor, Caucasus, see Küst-Khutor; also see Küst-; Khutor; Küst-.

Kuszærwa, Volga Republic, see Kustarewa.

Kustarnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kustarnaya.

Kustarnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstental; also see Kustarnaja.

Kut, Bobrovy, Mykolayiv, see Bobrovy Kut; also see Bobrovy Kut; Kut, Bobrovy.

Kut, Dobry-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kut.

Kuteinikowskaja, Don, see Kutyeinikovskaya; also see Kuteinikowskaja.

Kuterija, Samara, see Kuteria.

Kuterlja, Samara, see Kuterlya.

Kuterlya, Samara, see Kuteria;

Kuterya, also see Kuterlya.

Kuterya, (also Kuterya), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxembourg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 195 people or 40 families in 1922; 198 in 1926. Also see Kuterija; Kuterlya.

Kutevka, Crimea, see Kutyevevka; also see Kutjewka.

Kutjeinikowskaja, Don, see Kutyeinikovskaya; also see Kuteinikowskaja.

Kutjewka, Crimea, see Kutyeinikovskaya; also see Kuteinikowskaja.

Kutjuke-Deutsch, Crimea, see Kutyuke-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kutjuke-; Deutsch, Kutjyke-.

Kutjuki, Crimea, see Kutyuky.

Kut, Kamennyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamennyj Kut; also see Kamennyj Kut; Kut, Kamennyj.

Kut, Kamennyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamennyj Kut; also see Kamennyj Kut; Kut, Kamennyj.

Kut, Krasny, Don, see Krasny Kut.

Kut, Krasny, Mariupol’, see Krasny Kut.

Kut, Krasny, Volga Republic, see Krasny Kut.

Kut, Krasny, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasny Kut.

Kut, Lipov-, Volga Republic, see Lipov-Kut; also see Lipow-Kut; Kut, Lipow-.

Kut, Lipov-, Volga Republic, see Lipow-Kut; also see Kut, Lipow-; Lipov-Kut.

Kut, Litowo-, Omsk, see Litovo-Kut; also see Litowo-Kut; Kut, Litowo.

Kut, Litowo-, Omsk, see Litovo-Kut; also see Kut, Litowo-; Litovo-Kut.

Kutoksaj, Kazakhstan, see Kutoksaj.

Kutoksaj, (also Kutosovskaja), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Founded on its own land in 1861 by settlers from Dostdorf, Eduardsdorf, and Waldheim; they were originally from Switzerland. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal, also Mennonite. Population: 160 in 1904. Also see Kutasch; Kutosovska; Kutoksaj.

Kutosovska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kutosovska.

Kuturo, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. No other information available.

Kutschewa, Zaporizhzhya, see Kucheva.

Kutschkarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuchkarovka.

Kutschowa, Deutsch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch Kutschowa; also see Deutsch Kuchova; Kuchova, Deutsch.

Kutschuk, Abaj-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kozhambak, see Abaj-Kutschuk; also see Abaj-Kutschuk; Kuchuk, Abay-.

Kutschuk, Achtatschi-, Crimea, see Achtatschi-Kutschuk; also see Akhtachi-Kuchuk; Kuchuk, Akhtachi-.

Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Biyuk-Taganasch; also see Bijuk-Taganasch, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Taganasch, Kuchuk-; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganasch, Kuchuk-Biyuk-.

Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganash, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Biyuk-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganash, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-; Toganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Biyuk-. 
Kwasilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kvasilow.
Kwasnikowka, Volga Republic, see Kvaasnikovka.
Kwasowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Kvasovica.
Kwasowski, Omsk, see Kvasovsky.
Kwassnykowka, Volga Republic, see Kwassovsky.

L

Labarovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Mennonite. Also see Labarovka.
Labarovka, Kazakhstan, see Labarovka.
Lachinovo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mariental; also see Latschinowo.
Lachinovo, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,550 dessi. Population: 250 in 1898; 246 in 1904; 250 in 1918; 250 in 1919; 256 in 1926; 252 between 1941 and 1943; 248 in 1941. Also see Latschinowo.

Lada, (also Kamienne), Volhynia-Poland, Samy, Klesov or Rafalovka. Evangelical; parishes: Kovel’ and Rozhyschche. Possibly a German village. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 27 families with 24 students in 1938. Also see Kamienne.

Ladekopp, (also Lodkup, also Sadovoye), Zaporizhzhya, Omsk, see Lamsaky; also see Ladonovka.
Ladam, (also Landau), (also Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy, also Neu-Marianovka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau.

Ladonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomsaky.
Ladonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomsaky.

Ladysjanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ladysjanowka.
Ladysjanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lodsyanowka; also see Ladsyanowka.

Ladysjanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ladysjanowka.
Ladysjanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lodsyanovka; also see Ladsyanowka.

Lady, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Studyn. No other information available.


Laka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wiesendorf.
Lalo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Maidendorf; also see Lalovo.
Lalo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Lalo.

Lamchak, Crimea, see Schuch-Pol, Schuch-Poler; also see Lamchak, Crimea.

Lamsaky, Odessa, see Lamchak.
Lamsaky, Odessa, see Lomsaky; also see Lamchak.

Lamzaky Sowchoz, Odessa, see Lamzaky Sowchoz; also see Lamzaky Sowchoz; Lamzaky, Lamarho; Lamzaky Sowchoz; Sovchoz, Lamzaky, Sowchoz, Lamzaki.

Landau, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau.
Landau, (also Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy, also Neu-Marianovka, also Shirokolanivka), Odessa, Bereezan district. Founded in 1809/1810 by families from the Palatinate (63), Alsace (48), Baden (3), and Wuerttemberg (1), or: Alsace (77 families), Bavarian Palatinate (27), Prussia (4). Catholic. Before Germans settled, the town was called Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy. Many died of cholera in
1831. Between 1869 and 1872, several switched to the Baptist faith. On 20 August 1908, opening of a secondary school for girls (Mädchen-Progymnasium); dedication on 1 October 1907. Allegedly, there was a Jewish retirement home whose residents were murdered by the SS in the early 1940s. Population: 470 in 1811; 706 in 1825; 1,958 in 1858; 2,048 in 1905; 2,687 in 1911; 2,403 in 1914; 2,541 in 1919; 2,653 in 1926; 2,598 in 1943. Also see Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy; Neu-Marianovka; Shirotol-chanovka.

Landau, (also Yamka), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) A few kilometers east of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1908. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, house for adult literacy, red corner, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 8,896 dessi. and 202 houses in 1859, or 9,228 dessi. in 1905. Population: 492 in 1926. Mother colony. Ceased to exist. Also see Yamka.

Landau, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau.

Landgraf, (also Rudnyevo), Mykolayiv. Population: 23 in 1919. Also see Rudnyevo.

Landgut, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. #B 8. Evangelical.

Landgut, Avilovo-, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut; also see Avilovo-Landgut; Landgut, Avilovo-.

Landgut, Avilowo-, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut; also see Avilovo-Landgut; Landgut, Avilovo-.


Landskrone, (also Annovka, also Golenkoye, also Golenky), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded in 1909/1910. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz by the name of Lenin. Population: 159 in 1926; 154 people and 31 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Annovka; Golenky; Golenkoye.

Landskrone, (also Khlebnoye, also Krasny Numer), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded possibly as early as 1837, but more likely 1839. Founding families from older Molochna colonies: 7 families in 1939, 11 in 1840 and 3 in 1842. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Since 1910, independent parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) At first, the Begin-Chokrak River, which very frequently was dry, caused damage in the spring due to snow melt. That is why a drainage ditch was dug on one side of the street lined with rows of houses on each side, and poplars were planted on both sides of the channel. Acreage: 2,648 dessi. and 67 houses in 1859, or 3,017 dessi., or 49 farms on 2,600 dessi. and three families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 527 people or 47 families on 40 farms in 1855; 527 in 1856; 520 in 1858; 520 in 1859; 522 in 1860; 558 in 1864; 519 in 1905; 382 in 1911; 531 or 600 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 531 in 1918; 537 in 1919; 577 in 1926. Also see Khlebnoye; Krasny Numer.


Landwirtschaftliche Farm, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Leninskaya. A few kilometers south of Leninogorsk. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Farm, Landwirtschaftliche.

Langenberg, (also Ponyatovka), Odessa, Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Langenberg. In 1914, Kosinka, Lesovaya, Liberovska, Mühlenbach, Parkan, Rasdelnaya, and Schönfeld were all part of this parish. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,414 dessi. Population: 379 in 1914; 379 in 1915; 778 in 1919; 515 in 1926; 566 in 1943. Also see Ponyatovka.

Langenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasný Kut. A few kilometers east of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 812 in 1897; 1,270 in 1905; 1,024 possibly in 1905; 1,274 in 1912; 778 in 1926.

Langwald, (also Gorodetskaya, also Zehnte), Volhynia-Ukraine, Korostyshev. Approximately 15 km south of Radomysl. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomysl. Population: 168 or 267 in 1904. Also see Gorodetskaya; Zehnte.

Lapauschy, Volhynia-Poland, see Lapauschy.

Lapauschy, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. South of Verba. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Lapauschy.

Lapina, Don, see Weinberg.

Lapot, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) No other information available.

Larga, Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1882 or 1891 or 1896 by residents from Josefsdorf (Kherson), Kandel, and Selz. Catholic; parishes: Chisinau (as of 1904) and Emmental - Bishopry IaOy (as of 1939). Part of the village was dominated by Ukrainians. Acreage: 1,348 ha. Population: 65 in 1904; 110 in 1939.

Larievka, Mykolayiv, Poltava. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Birthplace of Nikolaus Schardt, co-owner of the Odessa hardware store Bakosk & Schardt; sales in 1915: approximately one million rubels. Also see Larievka.

Larievka, Mykolayiv, see Larievka.

Laschanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Laschanovka.

Laschky, Volhynia-Poland, see Laschky.

Laschky, Volhynia-Poland, see Laschky.

Lasopol, Volhynia-Poland, see Lissapol.
Latoschinka, Volga Republic, see Latoshinka.
Latoshinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Latoschinka.
Latschino, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Lachino.
Latschino, Kharkiv, see Lachino.
Latsino, Don see Weinberg; also see Lazino.
Lattendorf, (also Rovnopol), Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kaolin. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Jewish colony. Population: 90 Lutherans in 1904; 109 in 1919. Also see Rovnopol.
Laub, (also Tarlyk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded on 12 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Picket. Evangelical; parish: Warenburg. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library (as of 1926.) Population: 219 in 1772; 1,771 in 1857; 2,252 in 1897; 3,143 in 1904; 3,530 possibly in 1905; 3,821 in 1912; 1,968 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Tarlyk.
Laub, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Laub.
Lauwe, (also Schönfeld, also Yablonovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded on 19 August 1767 as a private colony of Le Roy & Picket. Evangelical; parish: Kukkus. In 1904, only 1,820 baptized members resided here. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Schönfeld was an almost forgotten name of Yablonovka. Population: 179 in 1772; 1,059 in 1857; 1,695 in 1897; 2,412 people or 2,387 Evangelical-Lutherans and 25 Evangelical-Reformed in 1904; 2,551 possibly in 1905; 2,680 in 1912; 1,954 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Lauwe; Schönfeld; Yablonovka.
Lauwe, Volga Republic, see Lauwe.
Lavarov, (also Lavrovo), Caucasus, Minvodsky (Suvorovka.) A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 225 in 1918; 166 in 1926. Also see Lavrovo; Lawarow.
Lavrovo, Caucasus, see Lavaro; also see Lawowo.
Lawarow, Caucasus, see Lavarow.
Lazino, Don, see Latino.
Laz, Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Zukov Laz.
Laz, Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Zukov Laz.
Lebedjn, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lebedy.
Leben, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Leben.
Leben, Neues, Volga Republic, see Neues Leben.
Lebental, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Neu-Lebental.
Lechfelde, Zaporizhzhya. No other information available.
Lechner, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: possibly 21 or 95 in 1926.
Lechner, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 21 or possibly 95 in 1926.
Leckert, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Ebenfeld.
Ledinovka, Kazakhstan, Petra-Boks-Petropavlovsk-Internationalnaya. #C 5. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1926. Also see Ledinovka.
Ledinovka, Kazakhstan, see Ledinovka.
Ledochow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ledokhov.
Ledokhov, Volhynia-Poland, see Leductov; also see Ledochow.
Leenovka, Caucasus, see Leyenovka; also see Leenowka; Lejenowka.
Leenovka, Caucasus, see Leenowka; also see Lejenowka; Leyenovka
Leichtling, (also Ilavla, also Ilovlya), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded on 14 May 1767 by 143 families from Saxony and other places. Catholic; parish: Röthling. Until approximately 1900, it was part of the Hildmann parish. Deanery: Kamenka. Emigrations: in 1861: 2 families to the Caucasus; in 1884: 12 to Samara; and in 1886: 6 to South America. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 5,193 dessi. Population: 143 in 1767; 300 people: 154 males and 146 females in 46 families in 1798; 940 in 1857; 1,451 in 1897; 1,836 possibly in 1905 or 1910/1911; 2,535 in 1912; 1,330 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ilavla; Ilovlya.
Leinfeld, (possibly also Leninfeld), Caucasus. #J 3. Founded after 1920. Also see Leninfeld?.
Leipzig, (also Serpnevye, also Skinos), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1815 by 54 [or 126] families from: Prussia (50) and Wurttemberg (4). Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino (as of 1904), and Leipzig (as of 1939). In 1814, several wagon trains arrived from Poland. In 1842/1843, many families emigrated to Serbia or more likely Romania. In 1843, 15 families arrived from Worms and Rohrbach, Odessa district. Six families were from Baden. Acreage: 7,601 dessi. and 133 houses in 1859, or 8,390 ha. Population: 1,273 in 1858; 1,728 in 1904; 2,122 in 1905; 2,302 in 1939. Also see Serpnevye; Skinos.
Leipzig, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Southwest of Troitsk. Near the Uy River. Around 1914, it became a train station.
Leißienen, Kaliningrad district, see Romanovo.
Leitzershausen, (also Kristianov, also Milovidovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochka.) Founded in 1810
by 48 families: 21 Badeners from the Mannheim and Heidelberg areas and some families from Upper Alsace. Catholic; parishes: Kostheim and Heidelberg until 1869. Birthplace of writer Johannes Kellermann (1896-1944.)

_Acreage:_ 57 houses on 3,250 dessi. crown's land in 1859, or 3,025 dessi. Population: 234 in 1810; 544 in 1848; 622 in 1858; 622 in 1859; 658 in 1864; 507 in 1905; 545 in 1910; 446 in 1911; 550 in 1914; 512 in 1915; 550 in 1918; 622 in 1919. Also see Khristianov; Milovidovka.

**Leitsinger.** (also Kustareva), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. In 1774, it was destroyed by marauding Kirghizes. The settlers later founded Neu-Kolonie. Population: 249 in 1767; 249 in 1772. Also see Kustareva.

**Lejenowka.** Caucasus, see Leyenovka; also see Leenovka.

**Lekkert.** Dnipropetrovs’k, see Ebenfeld.


**Lemeshkino,** Volga Republic, see Lemeshkino.

**Lemeschkino,** Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Lemeshkino.

**Leninberg.** (also Fl. Gashon), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Also see Fl. Gashon.

**Lenindorf.** Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Founded after 1918. Also see Lenowka.

**Leninberg.** (also Lenovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Crimea, see Kir-Baylar. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. #D 4. Founded in 1926; 92 in 1941. Also see Lenovka.

**Leninfeld.** Caucasus, Seinfield. #E 2. Arose again in the Soviet period.

**Leninfeld.** Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgsfeld.

**Leninfeld?,** Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev.

**Leninfeld?,** (possibly also Chapayev), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek; also see Chapayev?.


**Leninfeld.** Caucasus, Stepnoy. Arose again in the Soviet period.

**Leninfeld.** (also Anissovka), Luhans’k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans’k. #D 3. Also see Anissovka.

**Leninfeld.** Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. Catholic.

**Leninfeld.** (also Rogovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 162 in 1904. Also see Rogovka.

**Leninfeld.** (also Wasserreich), Zaporizhzya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Also see Wasserreich.

**Leninkent.** Caucasus, see Georgsfeld.

**Lenino.** Caucasus, see Georgsfeld.
Leonja, Volhynia-Poland, see Leonya.
Leonopol, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.
Leonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Kisieljn; also see Leonovka.
Leonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Leonovka.
Leonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Tuchyn; also see Leonovka.
Leonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Separate barns were located farther from the main farm buildings and closer to the fields. Population: 10 in 1904. Also see Leonovka.
Leonovskoe, Caucasia, see Leonovskoe; also see Leonovskoe.
Leonovskoe, Caucasia, see Alexanderfeld; also see Leonovskoe; Leonovskoe.
Lenowka, Don, see Lenovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, see Leonovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Leonovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Leonovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Leonovka.
Leonowskoje, Caucasia, see Leonovskoe; also see Leonovskoe.
Leontowitschi, Kherson or Kiev, see Leontowitschi.
Leonja, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Leonja.
Leova, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. At the beginning only skilled craftsmen and businessmen resided here. Population: 80 in 1939. Also see Leova.
Leova, Bessarabia, see Leova.
Lepatikha, Crimea, see Lepatikha.
Lepatikha, Crimea, see Lepatikha; also see Lepatikha.
Lepeshimsk, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeshimsk; also see Lepeshimsk, Station--; Station-Lepeshimsk.
Lepeshimsk, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeshimsk; also see Lepeshimsk, Station--; Station-Lepeshimsk.
Lepetichka, Crimea, see Lepetikha.
Lepetikha, (also Lepatikha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 25 km north of Yevpatoriya. 
#.3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 40 in 1918; 23 in 1926. Also see Lepatikha; Lepetikha.
Lerisk-Chutor, Odessa, see Lerisk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lerisk--; Khutor, Lerisk--; Lerisk-Chutor.
Lerisk-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Lerisk--; Khutor, Lerisk--; Lerisk-Chutor.
Lermanstal, Bessarabia, see Balmas.
Le Roy, Choise, Volga Republic, see Choise le Roy; also see Roy, Choise le.
Leschkarew, Caucasia, see Leshkarev.
Leschkarev, (also Losh-Karevo, also Loskarovo), Caucasus, Prokhladnyj. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. Memnonite. Population: 22 in 1926. Also see Leschkarev; Losh-Karevo; Loskarovo.
Lesna, Dabrova-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Lesna; also see Dabrova-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrova-.
Lesna, Dabrova-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrova-Lesna; also see Dabrova-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrova-.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Lesnaya.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Lesnaya.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Lesnaya.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Lesnaja. Also see Lesnaja.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Lesnaja Rudnya; also see Rudnya, Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Lesnaya Rudnya; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Lesnaja Rudnya; Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
Lesnai, Volhynia-Poland, see Lesnai.
Lesnai, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Maciejow; also see Lesnai.
Lesnik, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Lesnaya. Also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Lesnaja Rudnya; Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
Lesnoja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr; see Lezakhov.
Lesnoja, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoja, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
Lesnoja, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
Lesnoaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
Lesnoaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-.
Lesnoj, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Lesnaja Rudnya; Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaja; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr; see Lezakhov.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Waldheim; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr; see Lezakhov.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Fürstendorf; also see Lesnaja.
Lesnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr; see Lezakhov.
Lesovshchisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessovshchisna; also see Lesowschtschisna.

Lesowaja, Odessa, see Lesovaya.

Lesowka, Don, see Lesovka.

Lesowschtschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesosvachina.

Lesoschtschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesosvachina.

Lessapol, Volhynia-Poland, see Lissapol.

Les, Schnurow-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schnurow-Les; also see Les, Schnurow-; Schnurow-Les.

Les, Shnurov-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shnurov-Les; also see Les, Schnurow-; Schnurow-Les.

Lesski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessky.

Lessnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessnaya.

Lessnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstendorf; also see Lessnaja.

Lessnoj, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy.

Lessnoj-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-.

Lessovchisna, (also Lesovsachina, also Lesovshchisna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Southwest of Korosten. #G 3. Also see Lessovchisna.

Lessovka, Don, see Waldeck; also see Lessowka.

Lessovo, Don, see Waldeck; also see Lessowo.

Lessowka, Don, see Lessovka.

Lessowo, Don, see Lessowo.

Lessowtschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessowshchisna.

Lesy, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Lesy.

Lesy, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Lesy.

Lesy, Starye-, Crimea, see Starye-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Staryye-; Staryje-Lesy; Staryye, Lesy-.

Lesy, Staryje-, Crimea, see Staryje-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Staryye-; Staryje-Lesy; Staryje, Lesy-.

Lesy, Staryye-, Crimea, see Staryye-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryye-; Staryje-; Staryje-Lesy; Staryje, Lesy-.

Levaschova, Deutsch, Petersburg, see Deutsch Levashova; also see Deutsch Lewaschowa; Lewaschowa, Deutsch.

Levenskaya Kolonka, Don, see Levenskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenskaya; Kolonka, Levenskaya.

Levinskaya, Don, see Levinskaya; also see Levinskaya.

Levinskoe, Don, see Levinskoe; also see Levinskoje.

Levinskoye, Don, see Levinskoye; also see Levinskoje.

Lewaskoje, Deutsch, see Deutsch Lewaschowa; also see Deutsch Levashova; Levashova, Deutsch.

Lewenskaja Kolonka, Don, see Levenskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenskaya; Kolonka, Lewenskaja.

Lewinskaja, Don, see Levinshkaya.

Lewinskoje, Don, see Levinshkoye; also see Levinskoje.

Leyenovka, (also Leenovka), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 653 in 1926. Also see Leenovka; Lejenovka.

Lezachow, Volhynia-Poland, see Lezakhov.


Libersarovka, Odessa, Kuchurhan (possibly GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Langenberg. Also see Libesarovka.

Libesarovka, Odessa, see Libesarovka.

Licholetowka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Likoletowka.

Lichtenau, (also No. 6, also Bereshnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded between 1804 and 1805 by 21 families from the Marienburg district. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,525 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,710 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 318 people and 40 families on 21 farms in 1855; 318 in 1856; 306 in 1858; 306 in 1859; 341 in 1860; 335 in 1864; 506 in 1905; 626 in 1914; 608 in 1915; 626 in 1918; 809 in 1919; 406 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 6; Bereshnoye.

Lichtenfeld, (also Amborovo, also Ambrose, also Ambrosyevo, also Korneyevo Dalnyy), Odessa, Berezian district, Isaevsk, Petrovka. Founded in 1867. Evangelical/Catholic; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,002 dessi. Population: 153 in 1905; 322 in 1914; 460 in 1919; 420 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 6; Bereshnoye.

Lichtfeld, (also Amborovo, also Ambrose, also Ambrosyevo, also Korneyevo Dalnyy), Odessa, Berezan district, Isavsk, Petrovka. Founded in 1867. Evangelical/Catholic; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,002 dessi. Population: 153 in 1905; 322 in 1914; 460 in 1919; 420 in 1926. Also see Amborovo; Ambrose; Ambrosyevo; Korneyevo Dalnyy.

Lichtenfeld, Odessa, Kuchurhan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Evangelical/Catholic.

Lichtenfelde, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde.

Lichtenfelde, Zaporizhzhya, see Lichtfelde.

Lichtental, (also No. 3, also Svetlodolinskoye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 or 1847. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. The number of founding families rose from 8 in 1834 to 80 in 1847. They were from the administrative districts (Oberämter) Ludwigsburg, Marbach and Waiblingen, all in Wuerttemberg, and from Sarata. Acreage: 4,860 dessi. and 88 houses in 1859, or 7,275 ha. Population: 640 in 1858; 1,317 or 1,396 in 1905; 1,900 in 1939. Also see No. 3; Svetlodolinskoye.

Lichtfelde, (also Glyadensky No. 1), Slavgorod, Blagoveschhenka. Approximately 100 km east of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907/1908. Mennonite; parish: Glyaden. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 231 in 1926. Also see Glyadensky No. 1.

Lichtfelde, (also No. 1, also Lichtenfelde, also Petrovka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parishes: Schönsee (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Moscow. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy (as of 1926.) [first mentioning of a school deleted at M's request] Population: 260 in 1926; 302 and 54 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see No. 1; Lichtenfelde; Petrovka.

Lichtfelde, (also Lichtenfelde, also Chistopolye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1818/1819 or 1820 by 20 families from the districts of Elbing (8), Marienburg (4), the older Molochna colonies (3), and the districts of Mörren (possibly Moravia) (1), possibly Stuhm (2), and Tienenhof (2). Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkron. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,645 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 14 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 321 people or 38 families on 20 farms in 1855; 321 in 1856; 336 in 1858; 336 or 425 in 1859; 376 in 1860; 328 in 1864; 365 or 385 in 1905; 430 in 1914; 425 in 1915; 430 in 1918; 245 in 1919; 368 in 1926. Also see Chistopolye; Lichtenfelde.

Lider, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.

Lider, Altenau-, Volga Republic, see Altenau-Lider.

Lidevka, Saratov, see Lidevka; also see Lidjewka.

Lidjewka, Saratov, see Lidjewka; also see Lidevka.


Lidowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lidovka.

Lidovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lidovka.

Lidyevka, (also No. 7, also Trudovoye), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the right bank of the Arkadak River.Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortiza land commission. Population: 185 in 1926. Also see No. 7; Lidewka; Lidjewka; Trudovoye.

Liebena, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,089 dessi.. Population: 607 in 1926.

Liebenau, (also Khasarovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded possibly as early as 1823, but more likely in 1825. Twenty founding families, all from Marienwerder, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,435 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 1,587 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 269 people or 30 families on 20 farms in 1855; 269 in 1856; 265 in 1858; 265 in 1859; 311 in 1860; 317 in 1864; 483 in 1905; 553 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 553 in 1918; 201 in 1919; 318 in 1926. Also see Khasarovka.


Liebenfeld, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Liebenfeld.


Liebental, Caucasus, Armavir. South of Armavir. #F 3. No other information available.

Liebental, (also Brussilovka), Caucasus, Stavropol’, Arkhangels’k (also Archangelsk.) #H 3. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 185 in 1926. Also see Brussilovka.

Liebental, (also Livonskoye), Caucasus, Stavropol’, Kursavsky (Kuban.) #G 2. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol’, possibly also Mennonite. School with grades one to four, cooperative and/or cooperative store, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 628 in 1926. Also see Livonskoye.


Liebental, Caucasian, Stepnoye. No other information available.
Liebental, (also Lubimaya, also Ternova), Luhans’k, Rovenky. South of Rovenky. #E 4. Founded in 1885. Catholic; parish: Weizendorf. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 570 in 1941. Also see Lubimaya; Ternova.

Liebental, (also Lubimovka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1870. Mennonite and Evangelical. Under the influence of Claas Epp. With Murav’yevka and Orlov: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 6 Mennonite, 1 Brethren, and 4 Lutheran families or 41 residents in 1913; 60 in 1926. Also see Lubimovka.


Liebental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #E 3. Founded in 1859. Catholic. Neu-Urbach, and Neu-Obermonyour and Neu-Mariental were possibly part of this parish. Deenery: Mariental. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,100 in 1897; 1,215 in 1897; 2,100 possibly in 1905; 1,092 or 3,710 in 1912; 406 in 1926.

Liebental, (also Nikolayevka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka. Founded in 1851. Population: 333 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.

Liebental, (also Krebs-Khutor, also Krebsfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 333 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.

Liebental, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Liebental. Liebental, Klein-, Luhans’k, see Klein-Liebental. Liebental, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Liebental. Liebental, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental. Liebental, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Liebental. Liebental, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Neu-Liebental. Liebental, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Liebental. Liebetal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Liebental. Liebigs-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Liebigs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Liebigs; Khutor, Liebigs.

Liebigs-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Engels. West of Mariental. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Liebigs; Khutor, Liebigs; Liebigs-Chutor.

Liebnecht?, Caucasian, see Groß-Furstental.

Liebnecht-Chutor, Karl, Odessa, see Karl Liebnecht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebnecht-Khutor; Karl Liebnecht-Chutor; Liebnecht-Khutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebnecht.-

Liebnecht, Karl, Luhans’k, see Karl Liebnecht. Liebnecht, Karl-, Mariupol’, see Karl-Liebnecht.

Liebnecht, Karl, Mykolayiv, see Karl Liebnecht.

Liebnecht, Karl, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Liebnecht.

Liebnecht-Khutor, Karl, Odessa, see Karl Liebnecht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebnecht-Khutor; Karl Liebnecht-Chutor; Liebnecht-Chutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebnecht-.

Liebnocktova, Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Liebnocktova.

Liebnocktova, Crimea, Leninsk, see Kitay; also see Liebnocktova.

Liebnocktova, Crimea, Kerch, see Liebnocktova.

Liebnocktova, Crimea, Leninsk, see Liebnocktova.

Liebnocktdorf, Caucasus, see Alexanderdorf.

Liebnocktdorf, Caucasus, Georgia (T’bilisi-Avchala.) Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 700 in 1926.

Liedtke-Chutor, Don, see Liedtke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Liedtke-; Khutor, Liedtke-.


Liesovka, Don, see Waldeck; also see Liesowka.

Liesovka, Don, see Liesovka.

Ligovo, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. In 1905, the Ligovo parish had approximately 600 baptized members. Town with several villas. Russians possibly constituted the majority. Population: 400 approximately in 1905; 29 in 1926. Also see Ligovo.

Ligowo, Petersburg, see Ligovo.

Likholetovka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Marienfeld; also see Liholetolevka.

Lilienfeld, Caucasian, Armavir, Grigoripolinsky. Near Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 309 in 1926; 329 approximately in 1926.

Lilienfeld, (possibly also Liliental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. #F 3. Founded in 1848. Evangelical; parish: Fresental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 317 in 1857; 913 in 1897; 1,438 in 1905; 1,453 possibly approximately in 1905; 1,496 in 1912; 1,117 in 1926. Also see Liliental?.

Liliental?, Volga Republic, see Lilienfeld.

Lilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany; also see Lilowka.

Lilovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lilovka.

Limanskoje, Odessa, see Limanskoje; also see Limanskoje.

Limanskoje, Odessa, see Limanskoje; also see Limanskoje.

Limanskoje, Odessa, see Selz; also see Limanskoje; Limanskoje.

Lindau, Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sokhumi), see Verkhnaya-Lindau.
Lindau, Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sokhumi, Kutay, see Nizhnaya-Lindau.
Lindau, (also Esthen), Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sokhumi, Kutay. #F 4. Founded in 1879 or 1884. Founders from Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were followers of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Separatist. According to other sources, an Estonian village. Also see Esthen.
Lindau, Nishnaja-, Caucasus, see Nishnaja-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nizhnaja-; Nizhnaja-Lindau.
Lindau, Nizhnaya-, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nizhnaja-; Nizhnaja-Lindau.
Lindau, Verkhnaya-, Caucasus, see Verkhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Lindau.
Lindau, Werchnaja-, Caucasus, see Werchnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Verkhnaja-; Verkhnaya-Lindau. Lindenau, (also No. 5, also Kruchkovo), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1859 or 1863. Mennonite.
Lindenau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. #D 4. Founded between 1856 and 1859 or in 1864. Mennonite. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1897; 180 possibly in 1904. By 1917, there were 21 farms of 64 dessi. each, then 75 farms of 32 dessi. each. Population: 90 in 1804; 327 persons or 45 families on 21 farms in 1855; 327 in 1856; 310 in 1858; 310 in 1859; 313 in 1860; 338 in 1864; 517 in 1905; 350 in 1906; 558 in 1914; 600 in 1915; 558 in 1918; 600 in 1919; 435 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
Lindenau, (also No. 5, also Kruchkovo), Zaporizhzhya, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1859 or 1863. Mennonite. Soviet seat, agricultural machinery factory. After the revolution the village was completely raided by gangs, but nobody was murdered. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 45 in 1926. Lindental, (also Lipovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. #D 5. Population: 198 in 1904.
Lindov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. Also see Lindov.
Lindov, Volhynia-Poland, see Lindov.
Line’evka, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Linejewka.
Linevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Linevka; also see Lineyevka.
Linevo-Osero, Volga Republic, see Linevo-Osero; also see Osero, Linevo-; Osero, Linowo-.
Linevo-Osero, Volga Republic, see Linevo-Osero; also see Osero, Linevo-; Osero, Linowo-.
Linevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Linevka. Linejewka, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Line’evka.
Lineyevka, (also Stesselovka), Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Krasnoarmeyskaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1900. Catholic; parish: Kellervka. The land previously belonged to the Generals Nicole Petrovich Stessel (1848-1915) and Anatoly Mikhailovich Linevich (1838-1908.) On one side of the street lived “Swabians,” probably Palatine residents and Alsatians from Catholic villages near Odessa, who were called Plutten or Kahlköpfe [bald heads], and on the other side “Yekaterinoslavs,” probably from the Grunau colonies, who were called “Horige” [hairy] for their beards. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 701 in 1926. Also see Line’evka; Linejewka; Stesselovka.
Liniov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy; also see Liniow.
Liniovka, (also Linevka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #D 6. Also see Linevka; Liniowka.
Liniow, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniow.
Liniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniowka.
Lipa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
Lipa, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. No other information available.
Lipa-Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichow; also see Lipa-Stanislavovka; Stanislavovka, Lipa-; Stanislawovka, Lipa-.
Lipa-Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka, Lipa-; Stanislawovka, Lipa-.
Lipchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipshchisna; also see Liptschizna.
Lipki, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipky.
Lipky, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Lipki.
Liplany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 4. No other information available.
Lipniak, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.
Lipnik, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.


Lipniki, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Lipniky.

Lipniki, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Lipniki.

Lipnikiy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Lipniki.

Lipnikiy, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Lipniki; also see Lipniki.


Lipowka, Volga Republic, see Schäfer; also see Lipowka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lindental; also see Lipowka.


Lipowka-Rothermel, Volga Republic, see Rotármel; also see Lipowka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipowka-; Rothermel, Lipowka-.

Lipow-Kut, Volga Republic, see Urbach; also see Kut, Lipov-; Kut, Lipow-; Lipow-Kut.

Lipovo, Don, see Lindenfeld; also see Lipowo.

Lipovo, Kurnakovo-, Don, see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; also see Kurnakovo-Lipowo-Lipowko; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.

Lipovo-Romanovka, (possibly also Romanovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Kurn-Lipovo. Approximately 20 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1906. Catholic; parish: Rynovka. Population: 304 in 1905. Also see Lipovo-Romanovka; Romanovka?; Romanovka, Lipow-; Romanovka, Lipowka-.

Lipow-Kut, Volga Republic, see Lipow-Kut; also see Kut, Lipov-; Kut, Lipow-.

Lipowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowiec, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lipowiec.

Lipowitz, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowka, Volga Republic, see Lipowka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lipowka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonno(y)e, see Lipowka.

Lipowka-Rothermel, Volga Republic, see Lipowka-Rothermel; also see Rothermel, Lipowka-; Rothermel, Lipowka-.

Lipow-Kut, Volga Republic, see Lipow-Kut; also see Kut, Lipov-; Kut, Lipow-.

Lipowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowiec, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lipowiec.

Lipowitz, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowicz.

Lipowka, Volga Republic, see Lipowka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lipowka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonno(y)e, see Lipowka.

Lipowka-Rothermel, Volga Republic, see Lipowka-Rothermel; also see Rothermel, Lipowka-; Rothermel, Lipowka-.

Lipowo, Don, see Lipowo.

Lipowo, Kurnakovo-, Don, see Kurnakowo-Lipowo; also see Kurnakowo-Lipowko; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.

Lipowo-Romanowka, Volga Republic, see Lipowo-Romanovka; also see Romanowka, Lipowo-; Romanowka, Lipowka-.

Lippers, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Lippers.


Lippe, Schtschitnik-, Volhynia-Poland, see Schtschitnik-Lippe; also see Lippe-Schitschitnik; Schtschitnik-Lippe.

Lippe-Schitschitnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Schtschitnik-Lippe; also see Lippe, Schtschitnik-; Schtschitnik-Lippe.

Lippe-Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislawowka-Lippe; also see Lippe-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lippe-.

Lippe-Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislawowka; also see Stanislawowka-Lippe; Stanislawowka, Lippe-.

Lipschtschisna, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipschtschina.

Lipschtschina, (also Lipchizina), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Boremel. Southwest of Boremel. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 20 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Lipchizina; Lipschtschina.

Lipka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Liptschtsina, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipchizina.

Lipulany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. North of Luts’k. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Lischnia, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischnia.

Lischnia, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lischnia; also see Alt-Lischnia; Lischnia, Alt-.

Lischnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lischnia; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Neu-Lischnia.

Lischniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischniowka.

Lishino, Omsk, see Lishino.

Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Lischnia.

Lishnia, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lischnia; also see Alt-Lischnia; Lischnia, Alt-.

Lishnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lischnia; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Neu-Lischnia.

Lishniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnovka; also see Lischniowka.

Liski, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisky.

Liski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lisky.

Lisky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissky; also see Liski.

Lisky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Liski.

Lisnovka, (also Lishniovka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Vladimir, Verba; also see Liski.

Lishnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnowka; also see Lishniovka.

Lischniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischniowka.

Lischnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lischnia; also see Neu-Lischnia; Lischnia, Neu-.

Lischniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischniowka; also see Lischniowka.

Lischniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischniowka.

Lipshchina, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischniowka.

Lipchizina, Volhynia-Poland, see Lischniowka.

Lissky, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisky.

Lissky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lisky.

Lisski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissky; also see Lisski.

Lisski, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Lisski.

Lischnia, (also Lischniowka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Vladimir, Verba; also see Lischniowka; Lischniowka.

Lisnokva, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnovka.

Lisnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnowka; also see Lisnowka.

Lisnovka, Luts’k, Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Lisnovka; also see Huta Lisnovka; Lisnowka, Huta.

Lisnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnowka.

Lisnovka, Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Lisnovka; also see Huta Lisnovka; Lisnovka, Huta.

Lissapol, (also Lasapol, also Lessapol), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. South of Kostopil’. #I 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Lasapol; Lessapol.

Lissichaya, Don, see Neuendorf; also see Lissitschaja.

Lissitschaja, Don, see Lissichaya.
Lissitsa, (also Niv), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 15 km southeast of Radomyshl’. Evangelical. Also see Niv.

Lissy, (also Lessky, also Lisky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #4 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 179 in 1904. Also see Lessky; Lisky.

Listovka, Mariupol’, see Schönbaum; also see Listowka.

Listovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenheim; also see Listowka.

Listowka, Mariupol’, see Listovka.

Listowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Listovka.

Listvyanka, Mariupol’, see Schönbaum; also see Listwjanka.

Litin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysz. No other information available.

Litkovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Litkovka.

Litkovka, Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1898 by Volhynian Germans who were probably landless farmers from the Novograd-Volhynsk or Zhytomyr districts. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Litkovka.

Litkovka, Kazakhstan, see Litkovka.

Litka, Tobolsk, see Litkovka.

Litova-Romanovka, (possibly also Romanovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 304 in 1926. Also see Litowa-Romanovka; Romanovka?, Romanovka, Litova-; Romanovka, Litowa-.


Litowa-Romanovka, Don, see Litova-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Litowa-; Romanovka, Litowa-.

Litowo-Kut, Omsk, see Litovo-Kut; also see Kut, Litowo-; Kut, Litowo-.

Littke-Chutor?, Don, see Littke-Chutor?; also see Chutor?, Littke-; Khutor?, Littke-.

Littke-Chutor?, Don, see Alexandertal; also see Chutor?, Littke-; Khutor?, Littke-; Litke-Chutor?.

Litva, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Litwa.

Litwinovka, Don, Rostov, Donets’k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 368 approximately in 1905; 368 in 1918. Also see Litwinovka.

Litwa, Volhynia-Poland, see Litva.

Litwinovka, Don, see Litwinovka.

Livano, Omsk, Tatark, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Khlenovka, Krasnopol’ye, Neu-Dachno(y)e. Population: including the other four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Liwanovka.

Livonskoe, Caucasus, see Livonskoye; also see Livonskoje.

Livonskoye, Caucasus, see Livonskoye; also see Livonskoje.
Bavarian. Significantly poorer than neighboring Lutheran and Mennonite villages. Illustrations and decorations on houses (as of 1926.) Possibly kolkhoz named Thälmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 324 in 1926. Also see Terekshy.

_Looke-Chutor_, Don, see Looke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Looke-; Khutor, Looke-.

_Looke-Khutor_, Don, see Freudental; also see Chutor, Looke-; Khutor, Looke-; Looke-Chutor.

_Loran_, Odessa, Berean district. Near Petrovka. No other information available.

_Lorensberg_, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.

_Lorraine_, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor.

_Losa, Chornaya_, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.

_Losa, Chornaya_, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.

_Losa, Chornaya_, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.

_Losa Kolonie, Chornaya_, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Tschornaja Losa Kolonie.

_Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja_, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa.

_Losa, Tschornaja_, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya.

_Losa Kolonie, Chornaya_, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Tschornaja Losa Kolonie.

_Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja_, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya.

_Losa, Tschornaja_, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.

_Losa, Tschornaja_, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.

_Losa, Tschornaja_, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.

_Losch-Karewo_, Caucasus, see Losh-Karevo; also see Karevo, Losh-; Karevo, Losch-.

_Losh-Karevo_, Caucasus, see Leshkarev; also see Karevo, Losh-; Karevo, Losch-; Losch-Karewo.

_Loskarowo_, Caucasus, see Leshkarev; also see Loskarowo.

_Loskarowo_, Caucasus, see Loskarowo.

_Losovo_, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Losowo.

_Losowo_, Omsk, see Losovo.

_Louis_, (also Mechetnaya, also Ostrogovka, also Otokovka, also Otkovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 3. Founded on 14 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Birthplace of Bishop Kessler (12 August 1862-10 December 1933). Population: 237 in 1773; 2,091 in 1859; 1,981 in 1857; 3,208 in 1897; 4,759 possibly in 1905; 5,393 in 1912; 2,394 in 1922; 2,167 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Mechetnaya; Ostrohovka; Otokovka; Otrogovka.

_Lovische_, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Lowischtche.

_Löwendorf_, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 15 km southwest of Radomyshl’. Ceased to exist after 1914.

_Lowischtche_, Volhynia-Poland, see Lovische.

_Lozovaya_, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Weidenfeld; also see Lozowaja.

_Lozowaja_, Dnippropetrovs’k, see Lozovaya.

_Lubachin_, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lubakhin.


_Lubanka_, Mykolaiviv, see Friedensdorf.

_Lubaschka_, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubashka.

_Lubashka_, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopol’; also see Lubaschka.

_Lubche_, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shurchin; also see Lubtsche.

_Lubimaja_, Luhans’k, Rovenets, see Lubimaya.

_Lubimaya_, Luhans’k, see Liebental; also see Lubimaja.

_Lubimaya_, Luhans’k, Rovenets. Population: with Grünfeld: 554 in 1926. Also see Lubimaja.

_Lubimovka_, Dnipropetrovs’k, Sofievka. #E 4. Also see Lubimowka.

_Lubimovka?_, Don, see Klein Liebental; also see Lubimowka?.


_Lubimovka?_, Luhans’k, see Klein-Liebental; also see Lubimowka?.


_Lubimovka_, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. #E 3. Population: 64 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.

_Lubimovka_, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1919 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.

_Lubimovka_, Samara, see Liebental; also see Lubimowka.

_Lubimovskoe_, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovskoye; also see Lubimowskoje.


_Lubimowka_, Dnipropetrovs’k see Lubimovka.

_Lubimowka_, Don, Donets’k, see Lubimovka.

_Lubimowka_, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovka.

_Lubimovka?_, Luhans’k, see Lubimovka?.

_Lubimowka_, Omsk, see Lubimovka.

_Lubimowka_, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. #E 3. Population: 64 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.

_Lubimowka_, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1919 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Lubimowka.

_Lubimovka_, Samara, see Liebental; also see Lubimowka.
Lubimowka, Orenburg, see Lubimovka.
Lubimowka, Samara, see Lubimovka.
Lubimowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovskoye; also see Lubimovskoe.
Lubin, Mykolayiv, see Friedensdorf.
Lubino, Mykolayiv, see Wiesengrund.
Lubinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k. South of the Dnieper River. Also see Lubinovka.
Lubinowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Lubinovka.
Lubjanka, Mykolayiv, see Lubjanka.
Lubliniec, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Alt Kozary. No other information available.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor.
Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor.
Lubo-Alexandrowka, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor.
Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor.
Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor.
Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor.
Lubimowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovskoe; also see Lubimovka, Samara, see Lubimovka.
Lubomirovka, Omsk, see Lubomirovka.
Lubomirovka, Kazakhstan, see Lubomirovka.
Lubomirovka, Mykolayiv, see Lubomirovka.
Lubomirovka, Omsk, see Lubomirovka.
Lubomirsk, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
Lubomirskij-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirskij-; Khutor, Lubomirskij-; Khutor, Lubomirsky-.
Lubomirsky-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, Novograd. Mennonite. The settlers later founded Waldheim, Molochna. See Waldheim, Molochna. Also see Chutor, Lubomirskij-; Khutor, Lubomirsky-; Lubomirskij-Chutor.
Lubovka, Ivan, Odessa, see Ivan Lubovka; also see Ivan Lubovka, Lubowka, Ivan.
Lubrowka, Ivan, Odessa, see Ivan Lubovka; also see Ivan Lubovka, Lubovka, Ivan.
Lubrowka, Volga Republic, see Blumental; also see Lubrowka.
Lubrowka, Volga Republic, see Lubrowka.
Lubtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubtsche.
Lucenka, Mykolayiv, see Friedensdorf; also see Lubanka.
Lucenow, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucenow.
Luchice, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Kovel’, Gorniky. #A 6. Also see Lutschice.
Luchinsk, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Lutschinsk.

Luchistaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schöndorf; also see Lutschistaja.

Luck, Petersbourg, see Luts’k.

Luck, Neu-, Petersbourg, see Neu-Luck.

Lucynov, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucenov; also see Lucynow.

Lucynow, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucynow.

Ludmilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Ludmilowka.


Ludmilovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilovka.

Ludmilovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ludwigsfeld. In 1919; 1924. Also see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld. In 1919; 1924. Also see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludwigsfeld.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld. In 1919; 1924. Also see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, Ludwigsfeld.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilowka.

Ludmilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilowka.
Lugavoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental; also see Lugavoe; Lugawoe.
Lugawoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Lugavoye; also see Lugavoe.
Lugovaya, Amur, see New-York; also see Lugovaja.
Lugovaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesental; also see Lugawaja.
Lugovaya-Gryasnukha, Volga Republic, see Schulz; also see Gryasnucha-Lugowaja; Gryasnukha, Lugovaya-; Lugowaja-Gryasnucha.
Lugovka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkrone; also see Lugowka.
Lugove, possibly Bessarabia, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoje.
Lugove, Slavgorod, see Lugovoe; also see Lugovoje.
Lugovoe, Slavgorod, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoje.
Lugovoy, Volga Republic, see Vollmer; also see Lugowoi.
Lugovoye, possibly Bessarabia. Evangelical-Reformed.
Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Lugovoe; Lugovoje.
Lugovoe, Slavgorod, see Friedensfeld; also see Lugovoe; Lugovoje.
Lugovoe, Volga Republic, see Gruntal; also see Lugovoje; Lugovoje.
Lugovsk, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Brethren community. Junior high school. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 305 people or 64 families in 1922; 269 in 1926. Also see Lugowsk.
Lugowaja, Amur, see Lugovaya.
Lugowaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lugovaya.
Lugowaja-Gryasnuch, Volga Republic, see Lugovaya-Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnucha-Lugovaja; Gryasnukha, Lugovaja-; Lugowaja-Gryasnucha.
Lugowka, Mykolayiv, see Lugovka.
Lugowoi, Volga Republic, see Lugovoye.
Lugowoje, possibly Bessarabia, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoje.
Lugowoje, Slavgorod, see Lugovye; also see Lugovoje.
Lugowoje, Volga Republic, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoe.
Lugowsk, Samara, see Lugovsk.
Luhans’k, (also Lukanovka), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 25 km north of Pavlodar. #H 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: 246 in 1926. Also see Lukanovka; Lugansk.
Luisen, (also Luisino, also Lyssino), Petersbourg, Troitsk-Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1849 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. Small market town. Population: 5 in 1857; 29 in 1904; 21 people and 4 farms in 1926. Also see Luisino; Lyssino.
Luisendorf, (possibly also Lusiendorf), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 4. Luisendorf and Lusiendorf are possibly two villages; Lusiendorf is supposed to be in the Berezan district. It was dissolved in the 1880s because Catholics mainly moved to the Aan(y)ev district. Also see Lusiendorf?.
Luisenthal-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Luisenthal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Luisental-; Khutor, Luisental-.
Luisenthal-Khutor, (also Semenovka, also Semyonovka), Mariupol’, Bergtal, Volodarsk. #B 9. Founder by Mennonites who sold the Luisenthal-Khutor to Berdyans’k Swabians possibly in 1875 and then moved to America. Separatist; parish: Neu-Hoffnung, and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 930 dessi. prior to 1914 and 587 dessi. after 1918. Population: 90 in 1905; 240 in 1912; 240 in 1918; 120 in 1922. Also see Chutor, Luisental-; Khutor, Luisental-; Luisenthal-Chutor; Semenovka; Semyonovka.
Luisino, Petersburg, see Luisen.
Luk, Dobryj-, Odessa, see Dobryj-Luk; also see Dobryj-Luk; Luk, Dobryj-.
Luk, Dobryy-, Odessa, see Dobryj-Luk; also see Dobryj-Luk; Luk, Dobryj-.
Luka, Grechinnaya, Volga Republic, see Grechinnaya Luka; also see Gretschinnaja Luka; Luka, Gretschinnaja.
Luka, Gretschinnaja, Volga Republic, see Gretschinnaja Luka; also see Grechinnaya Luka; Luka, Grechinnaja.
Lukinski, Omsk, see Lukinsky.
Lukov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Lukow.
Lukovich, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Possibly Mennonite. Prior to 1841, an estate acquired by a Molochna colonist. Acreage: 2,700 dessi. in 1848. Also see Lukowitsch.
Lukovka, Don, see Freudental; also see Lukowka.
Lukovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Povorsk. No other information available.
Lukow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Lukow.
Lukowitsch, Zaporizhzhya, see Lukovich.
Lukowka, Don, see Lukowka.
Lukowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Povorsk. No other information available.
Lukow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Lukow.
Lukowitsch, Zaporizhzhya, see Lukovich.
Lukowka, Don, see Lukowka.
Lukowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lukowka.
Luksemburg, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Caucasus, Armavir, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Luxemburg.

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Luksemburg, Caucasus, Georgia, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Caucasus, Georgia, Tiflis, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Kazakhstan, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Kharkiv, see Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luksemburg.
Luksemburg II,
Petersburg, Troitsk, see Rosa.
Luksemburg, Rosa,
Odessa, see Rosa Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Rosa,
Don, Donets’k, Staro-Besharo, see Rosa Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Rosa,
Odessa, see Rosa Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Rosa,
Petersburg, see Rosa Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Rosa,
Petersburg, Troitsk, see Rosa Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
Luksemburg II,
Caucasus, see Luxemburg II.
Luncha,
Odessa. Now part of Kotovsk, Birsula, Lunacharsky Street. See Seebach; also see Luntscha.
Lunga,
Luntscha,
Odessa, see Luncha.
Lushanka,
Bessarabia, see Katzbach.
Lusiendorf,
Mykolayiv, see Luisendorf.
Lusino,
Lustdorf,
(also Kaisersheim, also Khernomorka, also Olgino), Odessa, Großliebental. Founded in 1804/1805 by 40 families from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Odessa. The village was to become a colony of skilled craftsmen for Odessa; that’s why each founding family, except skilled craftsmen, received only 25 dessi. It developed into a spa and health resort; after 1945, it was incorporated into the city of Odessa. Acreage: 1,109.5 dessi.; in 1848, an additional 1,018 dessi. of leased land; 45 houses in 1859. Population: 315 in 1825; 503 in 1858; 461 in 1905; 450 in 1906; 431 in 1910; 471 in 1911; 528 in 1914; 508 in 1919.
Also see Chernomorka; Kaisersheim; Olgino.
Lustdorf, Neu-,
Odessa, see Neu-Lustdorf.
Lustig-Chutor,
Crimea, see Lustig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lustig-; Khutor, Lustig-.
Lustig-Khutor,
(also Ludwigsdorf), Crimea, Dzhankoy. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 3,500 dessi. Also see Chutor, Lustig-; Ludwigsdorf; Khutor, Lustig-; Lustig-Chutor.
Lustigstal,
Lutschice,
Volhynia-Poland, see Luchiche.
Lutschinsk,
Odessa, see Luchinsk.
Lutschistaja,
Volhynia-Ukraine, see Luchistaya.
Luts’k,
(also Luck, also Neu-Luck), Petersburg, Yamburg, Gorsky. #A 3. Founded by Bavarian Palatinate families in 1767. Originally Catholic, later Evangelical because Catholics moved away and founded the colony of Yamburg on the Dnieper River. A total of 67 families from Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia and Swabia were settled in Frankfurt, Luts’k, and Porphovo. Twenty-four families were primarily weavers. Acreage: 525 dessi. Population: 91 in 1848; 101 in 1857; 174 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Luck; Luzk; Neu-Luck.
Lutz,
Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near Domanievka. The Lutz Khutor was a few kilometers to the north. Evangelical.
Lutz,
Odessa, northern Berezan district. Nar Tarassovka. There was another farm a few kilometers to the north.
Lutz,
Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near Tarassovka. There was another farm a few kilometers to the south.
Lutz, Bischler und,
Crimea, see Bischler und Lutz; also see Lutz und Bischler.
Lutz-Chutor,
Odessa, see Lutz-Chutor; also see Chutor, Lutz-; Khutor, Lutz-.
Lutz-Chutor,
Zaporizhzhya, see Lutz-Chutor; also see Chutor, Lutz-; Khutor, Lutz-.
Lutz-Khutor,
Odessa, northern Berezan district, near Domanievka. The village of Lutz was a few kilometers to the north. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Lutz-; Khutor, Lutz-; Lutz-Chutor.
Lutz-Khutor,
Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 80 km southwest of Melitopol’. Also see Chutor, Lutz-; Khutor, Lutz-; Lutz-Chutor.
Lutz und Bischler,
Crimea, see Saya; also see Bischler und Lutz; Lutz, Bischler und.
Luxemburg, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luxemburg.
Luxemburg,
Bessarabia, see Hoffmannsfeld; also see Luxemburg.
Luxemburg,
Luxemburg,
Luxemburg,
Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Yelisavetovka; also see Luksemburg.
Luxemburg, (also Romanovka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. #M 4. Founded in 1920. Evangelical. The houses in the village faced each other on a three kilometer long street lined with trees on both sides. A nice lake rich in fish was nearby. After 1956, 20 German families returned temporarily. Population: 400 in 1926. Also see Luksenburg; Romanovka.

Luxemburg, (also Bolnossy), Caucasus, Georgia (Borchalo-Luxemburg.) Founded by Swabians. Birthplace of Jakob Gering (1933-1984); he was head of a kolkhoz (see Konstantinovka), a delegate of Kazakhstan SSR, and later appointed to the Supreme Soviet. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades five to nine, reading room, college of agriculture (as of 1926.) Population: 3,700 in 1926. Also see Bolnossy; Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Caucasus, Georgia, Tiflis, see Katharinenfeld; also see Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Proletarskaya. Approximately 50 km north of Atbasar. #A 4. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 212 in 1926. Also see Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. #F 2. Founded in 1923. Evangelical. Also see Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luksenburg. Neu-; Neu-Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Caucasus, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksenburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksenburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Don, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksenburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Don, Donets’k, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksenburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksenburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Petersburg, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksenburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksenburg.

Luxemburg II, Caucasus. Founded in 1938. Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Luxemburg II.

Luzern, (also Mikhailovka, also Rammler, also Remmler, also Römmler), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 20 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 188 in 1767; 188 in 1773; 1,507 in 1859; 1,687 in 1857; 2,875 in 1897; 3,697 possibly approximately in 1905; 3,860 in 1912; 2,890 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Rammler; Remmler; Römmler; Mikhailovka.

Luzk, Petersburg, see Luts’k.

Lviv, (also No. 3), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. #M 4. Founded in 1931. Mennonite. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see No. 3; Lwow.

Lviv No. 1?, Caucasus, see Kharch; also see Lwow Nr. 1?.

Lvova, Mykolayiv, Kherson. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Evangelical. Allegedly some German model farmers lived here also. Acreage: 4,907 dessi. and 119 houses in 1859. Population: 1,055 in 1858. Also see Lvowa.

Lvosky, Kazakhstan, Tyukalinsk, Pokrovsk. Founded in 1895 by Germans from Novouzensk in the Samara district and by Russians who lived here together with Germans. Also see Lwowski.

Lwow, Caucasus, see Lviv.

Lwowa, Mykolayiv, see Lvova.

Lwow Nr. 1?, Caucasus, see Lwow Nr. 1?.

Lwowski, Kazakhstan, see Lvosky.

Lychky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Lyschtsche.

Lysanderdorf, Volga Republic, see Neu-Messer.

Lysanderhöh, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhöh, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded possibly already in 1861, but more likely in 1864 or 1869. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Especially wealthy: In the 1920s, every second person was considered to be a kulak. Population: 119 in 1897; 139 possibly in 1905; 145 in 1912; 146 in 1914; 215 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Lysandrovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Ceased to exist after a few years. Also see Lysandrowka.

Lysandrovka, Volga Republic, see Lysandrovka.

Lyschtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Lysche.

Lysche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Lyschtsche.

Lyshino, (also Lishino), Omsk, Lubinsk, Bolshe-Mogilsky. Baptist. Also see Lishino.

Lysin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. No other information available.

Lysov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Lysov.

Lysov, Volhynia-Poland, see Lysov.

Lyssino, Petersburg, see Luisen.

Lyssye Gory, Volga Republic, see Lyssyye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssye Gori.

Lyssye Gori, Volga Republic, see Lyssyye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssye Gori.

Lyssyye Gory, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyye; Lyssye Gori; Lyssye Gory.

Lytschki, Volhynia-Poland, see Lychky.

Lyubyty, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyty. No other information available.
M

Macharowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makharovka.
Machkovec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Matschkowce.
Machky Volynskie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Matschki Wolynskie; Volynskie, Machky; Wolynskie, Matschi.
Machlitz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Makhlitz?.
Machulek, (also Mochulky), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. #5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 31 in 1905. Also see Matschulek; Mochulky.
Machulin-Khutor, Don, see Knittel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matschulun-; Khutor, Machulin-; Matschulun-Khutor.
Maciejow, Volhynia-Poland, see Maciejov.
Maciejowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maciejowka.
Maciejov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Maciejow; also see Maciejow.
Mädchenhof, (also Beregleanyfalva, also Lalovo), Mariental. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Maciejowka.
Maerovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Maerovskoye; also see Majorowskoje; Majorovskoye; Mayorovskoye.
Maerskoje, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Maerskoje; also see Alt-Maerskoje; Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Majorskoje, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoje, Alt-; Mayorovskoye, Alt-.
Maerskoje, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Maerskoje; also see Alt-Maerskoje; Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Majorskoje, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoje, Alt-; Mayorovskoye, Alt-.
Maersky, Mariupol’, see Mayorsky; also see Majorsky.
Maersky, Omsk, see Majorsky; also see Majorsky.
Mauersky, Omsk, see Mayovsky; also see Majovsky.
Magaschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Magashin.
Magaschin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #D 5. Also see Magaschin.
Magi, Koly, Volhynia-Poland, see Koly Magi.
Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Maydan.
Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Maydan.
Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Maydan.
Maidan, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Maydan.
Maidan, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchir, see Maydan.
Maidan, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr, see Maydan.
Maidan Golyshchewski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan Golyshchewski.
Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokwinski Maidan; also see Maydan, Mokwinski; Mokwinsky Maydan.
Maidorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
Maienheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. Founded in 1926 by 150 families from Dehler; later some also came from Bangert, Brabander, and other locations. Catholic. The land 40 km from Dehler in the steppe previously was good for hay only; it was Dehler property already decades earlier. Acreage: 5,000 to 6,000 ha (as of the 1940s.) Population: 150 in 1926.
Maier, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, Vassilkovka. Not to be confused with Mayers-Khutor; see Mayers-Khutor.
Maier, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). West of Pallasovka. Possibly outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
Maierhof, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Mayers-Khutor.
Maier, Mergen-, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier.
Maier-Roth, Crimea, see Yapundzhy; also see Roth, Maier-.
Maiers-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Maiers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maiers-; Khutor, Maiers-.
Maiers-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Maiers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maiers-; Khutor, Maiers-; Maiers-Chutor.
Maisfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #F 6. No other information available.
Maihefer, Omsk, see Maihefer.
Maihofer, (also Maihefer), Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 16 in 1926. Also see Maihefer.
Maikow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Maykov; also see Maikow.
Maikow, Volhynia-Poland, see Maikow.
Mainak, Dzhaga-, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Mainak; also see Dzhaga-Mainak; Mainak, Dzhaga-.
Mainak, Dzhaga-, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Mainak; also see Dzhaga-Mainak; Mainak, Dzhaga-.
Mainak, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Mainak.
Mainfeld, (also Syngory), Volhynia-Ukraine. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Syngory.
Maisianowka, Omsk, see Maisyanyovka.
Maisyanyovka, Omsk. Fifty kilometers northwest of Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Maisyanovka.
Matatal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. No other information available.
Majanga, Volga Republic, see Mayangaa.
Majdan, Buhrinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Buhrinski Majdan; also see Buhrinsky Maydan; Maydan, Buhrinsky.
Majdan, Jeziorski, Volhynia-Poland, see Jeziorski Majdan; also see Eziorsky Maydan; Maydan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Yeziorsky; Yeziorsky Maydan.
Majdan, Kozlinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinski Majdan; also see Kozlinsky Maydan; Maydan, Kozlinsky.
Majorskoje, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Maerovskoe; Maerovskoye; Mayorovskoe.
Majorski, Mariupol’, see Mayorsky; also see Maersky.
Majorski, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Maersky.
Majorskoje, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Majorskoje; also see Alt-Maerskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoe; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Mayorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-.
Majowskij, Omsk, see Mayovsky; also see Maevsky.
Makaraba, Nemetskaya-, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetzkaja-; Nemetzkaja-Makaraba.
Makaraba, Nemetzka-, Don, see Nemetzka-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetzkaja-; Nemetzkaja-Makaraba.
Makarkinsky, Tobolsk, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1908.
Makarovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #I 3. Also see Makarowka.
Makarowka, Odessa, Shira(y)evo, see Schönfeld; also see Makarowka.
Makarovka, Volga Republic, see Merkel; also see Makarovka.
Makarovka, Caucasus, see Makarovka.
Makarovka, Odessa, Maliganov, see Makarovka.
Makarovka, Odessa, Shira(y)evo, see Makarovka.
Makarovka, Volga Republic, see Makarovka.
Make’evka, Don, see Makeyevka; also see Makejewka.
Makejewka, Don, see Makeyevka; also see Make’evka.
Makeyevka, (possibly also Matveyevka), Don, Donets’k, Yefrem-Stepanovka. #C 5. Russian village with a German population. Also see Make’evka; Makejewka; Matveyevka?.
Makliitiz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Makmilershchizna; also see Machlitz?.
Makmilershchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Makmilershchizna.
Makmilershchizna, (possibly also Maklilitz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Makmilershchizna; Maklilitz?.
Makov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Makow.
Makova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Makowa.
Makovich-Antonivka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonivka-Makovitch; also see Antonovka-Makovitsch; Makowitsch-Antonowka.
Makoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Makovitsche.
Makovicy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makovcy; also see Makowicy.
Makovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Makowka.
Makov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Makov.
Makov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Makov.
Makowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Makova.
Makowicy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makovcy. Makowitsch-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonowka-Makovitsch; also see Antonovka-Makovitch; Makovitch-Antonivka.
Makovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Makovitsche.
Makowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Makowka.
Maksim Gorki, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorky; Maxim Gorki.
Maksim Gorky, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Maksim Gorky.
Malaja Akarscha, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Malachowo, Mykolayiv, Domyanovka, see Malakhovo.

Malachowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Malakhovka.

Malachowo, Mykolayiv, Domyanovka, see Malakhovo.

Malakhyovo, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Malakhovo.

Malaya Akarscha, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Akarscha, Malaya; Akarscha, Malaya; Malaya Akarscha.

Malaya Karamanova, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Karamanova, Malaya; Malaya Karamanova.

Malaya-Kolosovka, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Kolosovka, Malaya--; Kolosowka, Malaja--; Malaya-Kolosovka.

Malaya-Krasnoschtschowka, Don, see Neu-Berezina; also see Malaya Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaya; Siminovka, Malaja.

Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera.

Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near, Novgorod, see Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera.

Malaya-Zebrikovo, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Malaya-Zebrikovo; Zebrikovo, Malaya--; Zebrikovo, Malaja--.

Malceas, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor.

Malcha-Khutor, (also Ensslen, also Gottlob Ensslen, also Malceas, Bessarabia, Ismail. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 107 ha. Population: 8 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Malchtscha-; Ensslen; Gottlob Ensslen; Khutor, Malcha--; Malevannaya; Maltscha-Chutor.

Malenki, Slavgorod, see Malenky.

Malevannaya, Yulin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulin-Malewannaya; also see Julin-Malewannaya; Malewannaya, Julin--.

Malevo, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Malevo.

Malewannaya, Julin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Julin-Malewannaya; also see Malwannaya, Julin--; Yulin-Malewannaya.

Malashov, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashov; also see Malaschow.

Malatin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Malaya Akarscha, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Akarscha, Malaya; Akarscha, Malaya; Malaya Akarscha.

Malaya Karamanova, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Karamanova, Malaya; Malaya Karamanova.

Malaya-Kolosovka, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Kolosovka, Malaya--; Kolosowka, Malaja--; Malaya-Kolosovka.

Malaya-Krasnoschtschowka, Don, see Neu-Berezina; also see Malaya Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaya; Siminovka, Malaja.

Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera.

Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near, Novgorod, see Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera; Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera.

Malaya-Zebrikovo, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Malaya-Zebrikovo; Zebrikovo, Malaya--; Zebrikovo, Malaja--.

Malevannaya, Yulin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulin-Malewannaya; also see Julin-Malewannaya; Malewannaya, Julin--.

Malevo, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Malevo.

Malewannaya, Julin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Julin-Malewannaya; also see Malwannaya, Julin--; Yulin-Malewannaya.

Malevo, Volhynia-Poland, see Malevo.

Malichonowo, Odessa, see Malikhonovo.

Mali-Fontan, Odessa, see Mal-y-Fontan; also see Fontan, Mali--; Fontan, Malaja--.


Malin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. #F 4. No other information available.
Malindorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, Malin. One kilometer northeast of Malin. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshł.

Also see Chutor, Malinowski; Khutor, Malinovsky-;
Malinowski-Chutor.

Malinowski-Chutor, Don, see Malinovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Malinowski; Khutor, Malinovsky-.

Malinski-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Malinsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Malinski-; Khutor, Malinsky-.

Malinsky-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Malinski-; Khutor, Malinsky-; Malinski-Chutor.

Malo-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinski-; Maloye Poretkhye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje; Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoe.

Malo-Dolinskoje, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoe, Malo-; Malo-Dolinskoje.

Malo-Kamyschewatowka, Don, see Malo-Kamyschewatovka; also see Kamyschewatovka, Malo-; Kamyschewatovka, Malo-.

Malo-Kamyschewatovka, Don, see Reshetilov-Khutor; also see Kamyschewatovka, Malo-; Kamyschewatovka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyschewatovka.


Malo-Orlowka, Don, see Malo-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Malo-; Orlovka, Malo-.

Malo-Usensk, Volga republic, see Malo-Usensk; also see Usensk, Malo-; Usensk, Malo-.

Malo-Uzensk, Volga republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Population: 150 possibly in 1905. Also see Malo-Uzensk; Usensk, Malo-; Usensk, Malo-.

Malovan( a), (also Melevanna), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #E 3. Also see Malowana; Melevanna.


Malowana, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Malovana. Malowana, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Malovana.
Malowana, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Malovana.
Mandrovo-Deutsch, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Deutsch, Mandrowo-; Mandrowo-Deutsch.

Mandrovo-Deutsch, Odessa, see Mandrovo-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Deutsch, Mandrowo-.

Manevici?, Volhynia-Poland, see Maneviche; also see Manewici?

Manevici?, Volhynia-Poland, see Manevic?.


Maniow, Volhynia-Poland, see Maniow.


Manow-Chutor, Odessa, see Manne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Manne-; Khutor, Manne-.

Manne-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Chutor, Manow; Khutor, Manow-; Manow-Chutor.

Manow-Chutor, Odessa, see Manov-Khutor; also see Manov-Chutor, Odessa, see Manov-Khutor.

Mannheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhöhe. #G 3. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Mannheim, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Mannheim.

Mannheim, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Mannheim.

Mannheim, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Mannheim.

Mannheim, Neu-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko see Neu-Mannheim.


Mannheim, (also Possibly also Mannheim), Caucasus. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Mannheim.

Mannwillendorf, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Mannwillenhof.

Mannwillenhof, (also Mannwillendorf, also Manvelovka), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo, Vasylivka. #F 5. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Since 1921, the village was part of the Ettingerfeld village soviet. Acreage: 4,240 dessi. Population: 170 in 1905; 292 in 1914; 292 in 1918; 263 in 1919. Also see Mannwillendorf; Manvelovka.

Mansburg, Bessarabia, see Mansburg.

Manscha, Bessarabia, see Manscha.

Mansha, Bessarabia, see Manush; also see Manscha.

Mansyr, Bessarabia, see Mansyr.

Manzyr, Bessarabia, Bender. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Mansyr.

Manuchin, Odessa, see Manukhin.

Manukbe’evka, Bessarabia, see Manukbeyevka; also see Manukbejewka.

Manukbejewka, Bessarabia, see Manukbeyevka; also see Manukbe’evka.


Manukhin, Odessa, see Grünthal; also see Manuchin.

Manvelovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Mannwillenhof; also see Manvelovka.

Manvelowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Manvelovka.

Mara, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.

Marabental, Caucasus, see Wiesental.

Marabta-Tal, Caucasus, see Wiesental; also see Tal, Marabta-.

Maraslievka, Bessarabia, see Maraslienfeld; also see Maraslievka.

Maraslievka, Bessarabia, see Maraslievka.

Maraevka, Samara, see Marayevka; also see Marajewka.

Maraevka, Samara, see Marayevka; also see Maraevka.

Marayevka, Samara, see Muravyevka; also see Maraevka; Marajewka.

Marazli, Bessarabia, see Marazlenfeld.

Marcelindorf, Groß-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf; Marcelindorf, Gross-.

Marcelindorf, Gross-, Wolhynia-Poland, see Gross-Marcelindorf; also see Groß-Marcelindorf; Marcelindorf, Groß-.


Marcelovka, Wolhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Ludwipol; also see Marcelovka.

Marcelovka I, (also Groß I), Wolhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß I; Marcelowka I.

Marcelovka II, (also Groß II), Wolhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß II; Marcelowka II.

Marcelovka III, (also Groß III), Wolhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß III; Marcelowka III.

Marcelovka, Wolhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka.

Marcelowka I, Wolhynia-Poland, see Marcelowka I.

Marcelowka II, Wolhynia-Poland, see Marcelowka II.

Marcelowka III, Wolhynia-Poland, see Marcelowka III.

Mardarovka, Odessa, see Helendorf; also see Mardarowka.

Mardarowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Mardarowka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mardarowka; Khutor, Mardarowka-Chutor.

Mardarowka-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Mardarowka; Khutor, Mardarowka-Chutor.

Mardarowka, Odessa, see Mardarowka.

Mare, Balachelu, Bessarabia, see Balachelu Mare; also see Balachelu Mare; Mare, Balachelu.

Mare, Balachelu, Bessarabia, see Balachelu Mare; also see Balachelu Mare; Mare, Balachelu.

Mare, Fersampenuaz-, Bessarabia, see Fersampenuaz-Mare.

Mare, Malu, Bessarabia, see Malu Mare.

Margaretovka, (also Serbovskaya), Wolhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 320 in 1904. Also see Margaretowka; Serbovskaya.


Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

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Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

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Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

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Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.

Margaretowka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka.
closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 27 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Population: 140 in 1918. Also see No. 7; Marianovka.

Marianovka, Chernihiv, see Groß-Werder; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy; Dzhankoy. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Yusovka; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Don, Donets’k. A few km east of Donets’k. #C 6. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Ludvigstal. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 203 in 1918. Also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Nordheim; also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Kazakhstan, see Varshinsky; also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Mariupol’, see Göttland; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Odessa, see Marienburg; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka?, Odessa, Berezan district, see Selinger; also see Marianovka?

Marianovka, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Speier. Also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Mariental; also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg.

In 1914, it was part of the Neu-Liebental parish. Also see Marianovka

Marianovka, Omsk, see Marienfeld; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Marianovka

Marianovka, (also No. 4, also Proletarskoye), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the left bank of the Arkadak River. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission. Population: 194 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Marianovka; Proletarskoye.

Marianovka, Slavgorod. Approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Marianovka.


Marianovka, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Dermanka; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. #C 3. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #F 5. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Public school (as of 1938). Population: including Marianovka: 45 families with 36 students in 1938. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. West of Charukov. #D 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 6. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 6. Also see Marianovka.


Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 6. Also see Marianovka.


Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #D 5. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. Northeast of Trostieniec. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Mezhirichi. #K 3. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Southwest of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianovka.
Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. West of Oleksandriya. Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Siyance. Southeast of Siyance. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. East of Tuchyn. #4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianowka.


Marianovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Mariendorf; also see Marianowka.


Marianovka, (also Bobritzkaya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. #D 4. on its own land. Population: 96 in 1904. Also see Bobritzkaya; Marianowka.

Marianovka, (also Dermanka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkiv. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: including Pravotin: 247 in 1904. Daughter colony of Annette or Josefine. Also see Dermanka; Marianowka.


Marianovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Isolated village southeast of Zhytomyr. #F 6. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Possibly north of Zhytomyr. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Marianowka.


Marianovka on the Horyn River, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka am Horyn; Marianowka am Horyn.

Marianovka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf I; also see Marianowka I.

Marianovka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ivankov, Radomyshl'. Approximately 50 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 269 in 1904. Also see Marianowka I.

Marianovka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf II; also see Marianowka II.

Marianovka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Radomyshl'. Approximately 40 km west of Kyyiv. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 152 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Marianowka II.


Marianowka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Marianowka; also see Marianowka, Neu-; Neu-Marianowka.

Marianowka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Marianowka; also see Marianowka, Novo-; Novo-Marianowka.

Marianowka-Podbereze, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Marianowka-Podbereze; Podbereze, Marianowka-; Podbereze, Marianowka-.

Marianowka, Caucasus, Arkhangels’k, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Chernihiv, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Crimea, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Kazakhstan, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Mariupol’, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Mykolayiv, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Odessa, Berezan, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Omsk, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Saratov, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexeyevka, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Tomsk, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kiesielin, see Marianovka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Charukov, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Kolki, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Poddebcy, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Polonka, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Rozhyschche, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Shchurin, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Sil‘ne, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Torchyn, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Trostieniec, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Siyance, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkiv, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Marianovka.
Marianowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianowka.
Marianowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianowka.
Marianowka am Horyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianowka am Horyn; also see Marianowka on the Horyn River.
Marianowka Kolpytow, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Kolpytow; also see Kolpytow-Marianovka.
Marianowka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Marianowka; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Neu-Marianovka.
Marianowka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Marianowka; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Novo-Marianovka.
Marianowka-Podbereze, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Podbereze; also see Podbereze, Marianovka-; Podbereze, Marianovka-.
Marianpol, Volhynia-Poland, see Marienpol.
Mariapol, Dnipropetrovs‘k, see Felsenbach.
Maria, Regina, Bessarabia, see Regina Maria.

Mariaslaw, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka.
Population: 118 in 1926. Also see Mariaslaw.

Mariaslaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Mariaslaw.

Mariawohl, (also Zarizino), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1857. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) A great battle was fought here in 1920. Acreage: 1,393 dessi. Population: 141 in 1860; 148 in 1864; 302 in 1911; 305 in 1914; 250 approximately in 1914; 305 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 195 in 1926. Also see Zarizino.

Maria-Vola, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Maria-Wola; Vola, Maria-; Wola, Maria-.

Maria-Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Maria-Vola; also see Vola, Maria-; Wola, Maria-.

Marienau, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1859 or 1863. Mennonite.

Marienau, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau.


Marienberg, (also Bisyuk, also Krestovsky), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. East of Seelmann. Founded in 1855 by residents from the Bergseite mother colonies; see Streckerau. Catholic; parish: Marienberg-Streckerau. Until 1903, a parish with Streckerau. Deanery: Seelmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 3,187 in 1897; 2,385 in 1897; 3,187 possibly in 1905; 3,310 in 1912; 1,734 in 1926. Also see Bisyuk; Krestovsky.

Marienbrunn, Caucasus, Minvodsky, Tarak. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. Connected to Tempelhof by a bridge across the Kuma River. #H 3. Founded on leased land in 1910 by families from Bessarabia who previously resided in Markosovka in the Kuban area. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,244 dessi. Population: 452 in 1918; 560 in 1926.

Marienburg, (also Rymky), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. #G 2. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, red corner, house for adult literacy, library, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 1,184 in 1926. Also see Rymky.
Marienburg, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Balzer. #K 6. Eight hundred eighty meters above sea level. Founded in 1817/1818 by 31 families, all from Schwalmheim, Wuerttemberg. They arrived here in October 1817. Possibly some Swiss later immigrated here. On Easter 1818, the village was founded as the first of the T’bilisi colonies. Evangelical; parish: Marienfeld. In 1830, a parish was founded for 1,002 Germans (as of 1905.) Separated from Petersdorf only by a street. Acreage: 2,696 dessi. Population: 530 people and 31 farms in 1913; 581 in 1914; 540 in 1918. Mother colony. Also see Rosenfeld?, Sartachl, Sartachly.

Marienburg, Krasnodar, Krasnodar. A few kilometers south of Krasnodar. #C 3. Founded in 1866. Marienburg. In 1830, a parish was founded for 1,002 Germans (as of 1905.) Separated from Petersdorf only by a street. Acreage: 2,696 dessi. Population: 530 people and 31 farms in 1913; 581 in 1914; 540 in 1918. Mother colony. Also see Rosenfeld?, Sartachl, Sartachly.

Marienfeld, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh.

Marienfeld, (also Marienfeld, also Likholetovka), Dnipropetrovs‘k, Kryvyy Rih, Shiroko(y)e. #A 6. Founded in 1924. Catholic. Population: 80 in 1918; 126 in 1919. Also see Likholetovka; Marienfeld.


Marienfeld, (also Karl Liebknecht), Luhans‘k. Approximately 30 km south of Luhans‘k. #D 3. Also see Karl Liebknecht.

Marienfeld, (also No. 26, also Marienpolye, also Marinopolye), Maripol‘, Ludvigstal. Founded possibly as early as 1823, but more likely in 1842 by 15 [or 23] families from the Worms, Rhine-Hesse, district: 11 from Hamm, 3 from Ibersheim, and 1 from Eick. In 1845, 8 more families arrived from the Worms area. Evangelical; parishes: Ludvigstal and Eigenfeld. Acreage: 1,380 dessi. and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,657 dessi., or 1,988 dessi. prior to 1914, and 1,022 dessi. after 1918. Population: 208 in 1858; 208 or 221 in 1859; 309 or 442 in 1905; 442 in 1910; 345 in 1911; 477 in 1914; 477 in 1918; 350 in 1919; 399 in 1922. Also see No. 26; Marienpolye; Marinopolye.
Marienfeld, (also Mariinsk), Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, Kl.-Grigor(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. One source gives its location near Zaporizhzhya, Molochn (Gnadenfeld.) #K 6. Founded in 1869. Catholic; parish: Marienfeld. Acreage: 6,850 dessi. Population: 600 in 1911; 600 in 1914; 893 in 1918; 893 in 1919. Also see Mariinsk.

Marienfeld, Odessa, Berezian district. No other information available.

Marienfeld, (also Marianovka), Omsk. Catholic. Also see Marianovka.

Marienfeld, Omsk, Moskalenky. #D 1. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 261 in 1926.

Marienfeld, (also Novaya Avilova, also Spatzen-Khutor, also Spatzy), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. #B 8. Founded in 1852. Founders were from the Kamenka and Norka volost bureaus. Catholic; parish: Marienfeld. Deanery: Saratov. Since approximately 1860, Josefstal and Kamyshein were part of this parish. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with or loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In common parlance, the town was called Spatzy. Population: 634 in 1857; 1,377 in 1897; 1,487 possibly in 1905; 2,247 in 1912; 1,948 in 1926. Also see Novaya Avilova; Spatzen-Khutor; Spatzy.


Mariaheim, (also Regina Maria), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golotsinovka. Founded in 1885 by Molochn residents. Mennonite; parish: Memrik. Village with full-size farms; information about Kalinovo: 21 farms of 60 dessi. each. Or village with half-size farms; information about Mariaheim: every farm had 30 dessi. Acreage: 1,260 dessi. Population: 151 in 1911; 151 in 1914; 151 in 1918. Also see Kalinovo.

Marienpol, Don, see Mariental.

Marienpol, (also Dubovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Danilovka. #A 2. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv, also Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 213 in 1898; 213 in 1904; 213 in 1918; 138 in 1926. Also see Dubovo.

Marienpol, (also Marianpol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 104 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Marianpol.

Marienpole, Mariupol’, see Marienpolye; also see Marienpole.

Marienpole, (also Marienpol), Mariupol’, see Marienpolye; also see Marienpole.

Marienpolje, Mariupol’, see Marienpolye; also see Marienpole.

Marienpolje, Mariupol’, see Marienpolye; also see Marienpole.

Marienruh, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 45 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. No other information available.


Mariental, Caucasus, see Marienfeld.

Mariental, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. No other information available.
Mariental, Caucasus, Donskoy, Kushchevsky. #D 1. Founded in 1866/1867. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Soviet seat, two agricultural artils, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 341 in 1909; 266 in 1918; 637 in 1926. Riebensdorf daughter colony.


Mariental, also Lachinovo, Dnipropetrovs’k. Population: 98 in 1859; 90 in 1919. Also see Lachinovo.


Mariental, also Deutsch-Voronoy, also Marienhof, also Marievka, also Voromy), Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #H 5. Founded in 1873. Catholic. Everyday language: Bavarian. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 47 in 1859; 272 in 1911; 230 in 1919; 376 approximately in 1940; 275 in 1942; of those, 34 families without head of household. Yamburger daughter colony. Also see Deutsch-Voronoy; Marienhof; Marievka; Voromy.


Mariental, also Marienpol, also Marinopolye, Marxfeld), Don, Donets’k, Yanisol. #A 6. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsal. Acreage: 1,773 dessi. Population: 285 in 1905; 305 in 1912; 371 in 1918; 440 in 1941. Also see Marienpol; Marinopolye; Marxfeld.

Mariental, also Shirovka), Don, Mariupol’, Ostheim. Possibly founded in 1900. Catholic; parish: Grünthal. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 176 in 1911; 150 in 1912; 150 in 1919. Also see Shirovka.

Mariental, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. North of Taganrog. No other information available.

Mariental, also Vyshina, Mykolayiv, Okna. Population: 234 in 1911; 302 in 1919. Also see Vyshina.

Mariental, also Georgyevka, also Marijahil, also Marianovka), Odessa, Großliebental, Marinsko(y) e. Founded in 1804/1805 or 1809. Founding families: in March 1804, 11 families; in 1805, 45 and in 1809, 9; from Lorraine 1, Silesia 2, Bohemia 1 and from Switzerland; another source: primarily Alsace, then Baden, Wuertemberg, and a few from Switzerland. Catholic. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,945 dessi. and 91 houses in 1859, or 2,984 dessi. Population: 60 families in 1809; 357 in 1825; 629 in 1858; 625 in 1859; 1,156 in 1905; 1,056 in 1910; 1,013 or 1,105 in 1914; 1,156 in 1919; 1,224 or 1,274 in 1926; 1,512 in 1943. Also see Georgyevka; Marijahil; Marianovka.

Mariental, also Marievka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1863. Mennonite Brethren. Under the influence of Claas Epp. Heart of Brethren community with 97 people in 20 families in 1913. In 1913, 15 Mennonites, 6 Brethren, 5 Lutheran families resided here. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 98 approximately in 1905; 137 in 1913; 250 approximately in 1914; 232 in 1926. Also see Marievka.

Mariental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. No other information available.

Mariental, also Dubovoy, also Pfannenstiel, also Sovietskoye in 1941, Tonkoskorovskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 3. Founded on 16 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Birthplace of pastor and Papal Visitator Aloisius Kappes (25 April 1885-11 November 1937) and writer Franz Schiller (1898-1955.) Population: 82 families in 1766; 400 in 1773; 3,663 in 1859; 3,500 in 1857; 5,058 in 1897; 7,081 possibly in 1905; 7,566 in 1912; 4,680 in 1922; 4,104 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Dubovoy; Pfannenstiel; Sovietskoye; Tonkoskorovskoye.

Mariental, also Maryyno, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitsa. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918.

Mariental, also Maryyno, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 17 families from Marienwerder (9), the rest from Elbing and Marienburg, West Prussia; one family settled as independent farmers. Four more families arrived in 1821. Mennonite; parish: Pordenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,371 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,760 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 15 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 376 people or 56 families on 20 farms in 1855; 376 in 1856; 304 in 1858; 394 in 1859; 418 in 1860; 411 in 1864; 396 in 1905; 308 in 1911; 314 in 1914; 445 in 1915; 314 in 1918; 314 in 1919; 342 in 1926. Also see Maryyno.

Mariental-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mariental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mariental-; Khutor, Mariental-

Mariental-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Mariental-; Khutor, Mariental-; Mariental-Chutor.

Mariental, Neu- Don, see Neu-Mariental.

Mariental, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Mariangel.

Marievka, (also Marianca de sus), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parishes: Chisinau (as of 1904) and Mathildendorf (as of 1939). Acreage: 2,200 ha. Population: 275 in 1904; 472 in 1939. Also see Marianca de sus; Marievka.

Marievka, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Marievka.

Marievka, Crimea, see Bely-Kosh; also see Marievka.


Marievka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Mariental; also see Marievka.
Marievka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Sinelnikovo. #E 4. Catholic; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Marievka.
Marievka, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #B 2. Evangelical. Also see Marievka.
Marievka, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka; also see Marievka.
Marievka, Samara, see Marienfeld; also see Marievka.
Marievka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Marievka; also see Marievka, Neu-; Neu-Marievka.
Marievka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Marievka; also see Marievka, Novo-; Novo-Marievka.
Mariinsk, Mykolayiv, see Marienfeld.
Mar’inskoe, Odessa, see Marinskoye; also see Mariinskoe.
Marinskoe, Volga Republic, see Marinskoye; also see Mariinskoe.
Mariinskoje, Odessa, see Mar’inskoye; also see Mar’inskoe.
Mariinsky, Volga Republic, see Marinskoye; also see Mariinski.
Marinskoye, Volga Republic, see Marinskoye; also see Mariinskoe.
Mar’inskoe, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Mar’inskoe; Mariinskoe.
Marinskoye, Volga Republic, see Zug; also see Mariinskoe; Mariinskoye.
Marij, Crimea, see Mary.
Marilki, Mykolayiv, see Marilky.
Marilky, (also Marilky), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Marilyk.
Mariljki, Mykolayiv, see Marilky.
Mariltschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marilechin.
Marilyk, Mykolayiv, see Marilky; also see Mariljki.
Marina, Odessa, Berezan, see Neu-Freudental.
Marina, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk, see Neu-Freudental.
Marine-Chutor, Odessa, see Marine-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marine-; Khutor, Marine-.
Marine-Khutor, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental; also see Chutor, Marine-; Khutor, Marine-; Marine-Khutor.
Marinkov-Beresh, (also Beresk-Marinkov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 320 in 1904. Also see Beresk-Marinkov; Beresk-Marinkov; Marinkov-Beresh.
Marinkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov.
Marinkow-Beresk, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov-Beresh; also see Beresk-Marinkov; Beresk-Marinkow.
Marino, Caucasus, see Marienfeld.
Marinopolye, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
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Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.

Markovka, Starobil’sk, Starobil’sk. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Markovka.

Markovka, (also Novaya Markovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew). Approximately 50 km west of Chernobyl. Southeast of Zwiahel. #F 2. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Separate village. Population: 88 in 1904. Also see Markovka; Novaya Markovka.

Markovka, Novaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya Markovka; also see Markovka, Nowaja; Nowaja Markovka.

Markovskaya Sayomka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pavlovodar. A few kilometers west of Pavlodar. #H 4. Evangelical. Founded by Black Sea Germans. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 152 in 1926. Also see Markowskaja Sajomka; Sajomka, Markovskaya.

Markowa Niwa, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Niva, Markowa; Niwa, Markowa.

Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrovka, Markowitsch; Alexandrowka-Markovich; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka-Markovich; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka.
Marks, Karl, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marks; also see Karl Marx; Marx, Karl.

Marlau, Karl, Zaporizhzya, see Markovka; also see Karl Marx; Marx, Karl.

Marksoyka, Caucasus, Azerbaizhan, see Markovka; also see Marksoyka; Marxovka.

Marksoyka, Caucasus, Georgia, see Markovka; also see Marksoyka; Marxovka.

Marksoyka?, Caucasus, Georgia, see Markovka?; also see Marksoyka?; Marxsoyka?.

Marksoyka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Markovka; also see Marksoyka; Marxovka.

Marksoyka, Caucasus, Georgia, see Markovka; also see Marksoyka; Marxovka.

Markosyta, Volga Republic, see Marxstadt.

Maartestadt, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin.

Markwart, Bashkortostan, see Markrat-Khutor.

Marlanavka, Odessa, see Marlanavka.

Marlanavka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Marlanavka.

Marlanovka, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Martinovka.

Marlanovka, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diakivichy; also see Martinovka.

Marlens, Zaporizhzya, see Schönteich-Khutor.

Marlenshka, Volga Republic, see Martyeshka; also see Martjeschka.

Marlinska, Caucasus, see Martinsfeld; also see Martinovka.

Martinska, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diakivichy; also see Martinovka.

Martinska, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Martinovka; also see Klein-Martinovka; Martinovka, Klein-.

Martinska, Caucasus, see Martinska.

Martinska, Volhynia-Poland, see Martinovka.

Martinska, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Martinovka; also see Klein-Martinovka; Martinovka, Klein-.

Martinsfeld, (also Martinovka), Caucasus, Stavropol’, Vinodelensky, Blagodatno(y)e. Approximately 75 km northeast of Stavropol’. #G 2. Founded on its own land in 1865 or 1867 by families from Bessarabia, Kherson, and Yekaterinoslav, later from the Volga and in 1915 from Volhynia. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol’, also Baptist. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Land was purchased from the estate owner Martinov. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1865, or 201 dessi.. Population: 317 in 1904; 367 in 1918; 414 in 1926. Also see Martinovka.

Martinstal, (also Martynovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 360 in 1904. Also see Martynovka.

Martjanowska, Odessa, see Martjanovka.

Martjeschka, Volga Republic, see Martyeshka; also see Martteshka.

Martynovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Martinstal; also see Martynovka.

Martynovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Martynovka.

Martzovo, Volga Republic, see Rosendamm; also see Martzovo.

Martzowo, Volga Republic, see Martzovo.

Marushchowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marushovka.

Marushkovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marushovka; also see Marushchowka.

Marussino, Dnipropetrovs’k, Slavyanoserbsk, Ivanovka or Luhans’k, Ivanovka. Founded on leased land in 1908. Evangelical; parishes: Luhans’k and Rostov. Population: 105 in 1914; 105 or 106 in 1926. Also see Marnaul; Marneuli; Marx, Karl.

Marx, Volga Republic, see Katharinenstadt; also see Marks.

Marxfeld, Don, see Mariental; also see Marksfield.

Marxheim, (also Marnaul, also Marneuli, possibly also Marxovka), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Sarvan, Borchalo, Garvan. Possibly near Grünfeld. #J 6. Founded in 1914. Evangelical. Population: 105 in 1914; 105 or 106 in 1926. Also see Marnaul; Marneuli; Marxheim; Marxovka.

Marx, Karl, Don, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl.

Marx, Karl, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marx; Marks, Karl.

Marx, Karl, Zaporizhzya, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marx; Marks, Karl.

Marxovka, Caucasus, Azerbaizhan. Founded approximately in 1923. Also see Marksovka; Marksowka; Marxovka.

Marxovka?, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marxheim; also see Marksovka?; Marksowka?; Marxovka?.

Marxovka, Caucasus, Azerbaizhan, see Marxovka; also see Marksovka; Marksowka.

Marxovka?, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marxovka?; also see Marksovka?; Marksowka?.

Marxstadt, Volga Republic, see Katharinenstadt; also see Marksstadt.
Mary, Crimea, see Morey; also see Marij.
Maryanin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
Maryin, Volhynia-Poland, see Marynin.
Marynko, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Near Bresko. #C 5. Also see Marynko.
Marynko, Volhynia-Poland, see Marynko.
Marysia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.
Marynin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Marynin.
Maryyno, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Heuboden; also see Marjino.
Maryyno, Zaporizhzhya, see Mariental; also see Marijino.
Marzelin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
Marzelindorf, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf.
Marzelowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Marzelovka.
Marzanovka-Chutor, Odessa, see Martsonianovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marzanovka-Khutor; also see Masaevskaja Kolonka.
Marzovo, Volga Republic, see Rosenbann; also see Marzovo.
Marzowo, Volga Republic, see Marzovo.
Masaevka, Don, see Masayevka; also see Masajewka.
Masaev, Don, see Masayev; also see Masajew.
Masaewka, Don, see Masayev; also see Masaevka.
Masaewo, Don, see Masayev; also see Masaev.
Masarin-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Masarin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masarin-Chutor; also see Chutor, Masarin-Khutor.
Masarin-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masarin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masarin-Khutor.
Masayevka, Don, see Schönbrunn; also see Masaev; also see Masaewka; also see Masajewka.
Masayev, Don, see Schönbrunn; also see Masaev; also see Masajew.
Masayevskaya Kolonka, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka.
Masajewskaja Kolonka, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka.
Masayevskaya Kolonka, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaya; Masajewskaja Kolonka.
Maschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Mashcha.
Maserne-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maserne-Khutor.
Maserova, Don, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Maserow. 
Maserowo, Don, see Maserovo.
Mashcha, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelinhof; also see Maschtscha.
Masijanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Masijanovka.
Maskalows-Khutor, Odessa, see Klein-Gluckstal; also see Chutor, Maskalows-Khutor; also see Maskalows-Khutor.
Maskalows-Chutor, Odessa, see Maskalows-Chutor; also see Chutor, Maskalows-Chutor; also see Maskalows-Chutor.
Maskalows-Chutor, Odessa, see Maskalows-Chutor; also see Chutor, Maskalows-Chutor; also see Maskalows-Chutor.
Maskalovs-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maskalovs-Khutor; also see Maskalovs-Khutor.
Maskalovs-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Maskalovs-Chutor; also see Chutor, Maskalovs-Chutor; also see Maskalovs-Chutor.
Maskalovs-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Maskalovs-Chutor; also see Chutor, Maskalovs-Chutor; also see Maskalovs-Chutor.
Maskalovs-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Maskalovs-Chutor; also see Chutor, Maskalovs-Chutor; also see Maskalovs-Chutor.
Maslanka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlynv. No other information available.
Maslijanovka, Omsk, see Maslijanovka.
Maslijanovskij, Tobolsk, see Maslijanovskij.
Maslowitz, Volhynia-Poland, Lyuboml, Holovne. No other information available.
Maslowka, Omsk, see Maslowka.
Masur, Alt-, Volhynia, see Alt-Masur.
Masur, Alt-, Volhynia, see Alt-Masur.
Masanjukova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Masanjukova.
Matrenovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #F 4. Also see Matrenovka.
Mataschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Mataschowka.
Matascho, Volhynia-Poland, see Matascho.
Matias, Omsk, see Mathias.
Matiasfeld, Don, see Matthiasfeld.
Mathildendorf, (also Saratica), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1858. Evangelical; parishes: Klöstitz (as of 1904) and Mathildendorf (as of 1939). Acreage: 1,900 ha. Population: 499 in 1904; 401 in 1926. Also see Saratica.
Mathildendorf, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Mathildendorf.
Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Maidan.


Maydan, (also Maydan Golysheswsky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emiichin. Southwest of Olevs’k. #B 2. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Maidan; Maydan Golysheswsky.

Maydan, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. Approximately 50 km northwest of Chernobyl. #G 0. Separate village. Also see Maidan.

Maydan, Buhrinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Buhrinski Maidan; Majdan, Buhrinski.

Maydan, Eziorsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Eziorsky Majdan; Majdan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Eziorsky; Yeziorsky Majdan; Majdan, Yeziorsky.

Maydan Golysheswsky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan; also see Golysheswskij, Maidan; Golysheswsky, Maidan; Maidan Golysheswskij.

Maydan, Kozlinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinski Maidan; Majdan, Kozlinski; Maydan, Kozlinski.

Maydan, Mokwinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokwinski Maidan; also see Mokwinski; Maidan, Mokwinski.

Maydan, Yeziersky, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziersky Majdan; Majdan, Yezierski; Maydan, Yezierski; Yeziersky Majdan.

Mayden, Kozlinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinski Maidan; Majdan, Kozlinski; Maydan, Kozlinski.

Mayden, Mokwinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokwinski Maidan; also see Mokwinski; Maidan, Mokwinski.

Mayden, Yeziersky, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziersky Majdan; Majdan, Yezierski; Maydan, Yezierski; Yeziersky Majdan.

Mayenheim, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim.

Mayer Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mayer Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer; Khutor, Mayer.

Mayer Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Meyers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer; Khutor, Mayer; Mayer Chutor.

Mayerovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Maerovskoe; Mayorowskoje; Mayorovskoe.

Mayershof, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Meyers-Khutor.

Mayers-Khutor, (also Maierhof, also Maiers-Khutor, also Mayershof, also Rote Fahne, also Semyarov-Khutor), Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #E 4. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal, and Catholic. Everyday languages: high German, various dialects. Language in schools: German until 1938. It is also known by two different names: Mayershof and Khutor Mayer, but should not be mistaken for the village of Maier located in the same area but closer to Vaissilkovka. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 35 in 1905; 64 in 1926; 225 in 1941; 180 from 1941 to 1943; 36 families of the 115 residents without head of household in 1942. Josefstal daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Meyers-; Khutor, Meyers-; Maierhof; Maiers-Khutor; Meyers-Chutor; Meyershof; Rote Fahne; Semyarov-Khutor.

Mayorovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Maerovskoe; Maerovskoe; Majoroskoje.

Mayorovskoye, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Ob(y) edinennaya. Approximately 100 km west of Qaraghandy. #E 3. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 1,100 in 1926. Also see Maerovskoe; Maerovskoe; Mayorovskoe; Majoroskoje.

Majorskoje, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoje; also see Alt-Majorskoje; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoje, Alt-.

Majorsky, Mariupol’, see Alexanderfeld; also see Maersky; Majorski.

Majorsky, (also Mayorsky), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Germans. Mennonite. Population: 206 in 1926. Also see Maersky; Majiowsky; Mayovsko.

Mayovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Maevka; Majowka.

Mayovsko, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Maevsky; Majowskij.

Maziernia, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor.

M.-Berezelupy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysheche. Southwest of Rozhysheche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Berezelupy, M.-.

M. Bykovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite), also see Bykovka, M.; Bykowka, M.; M. Bykowka.

M. Bykovka, Volga Republic, see M. Bykovka; also see Bykovka, M.; Bykowka, M.

M. Dauenhauser, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dauenhauser, M.

Mechenka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Metschenka.

Mechet, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; Evangelical. Cooperative with Kano. Also see Metschet.

Mechet, Kilse-, Crimea, see Kilse-Mechet; also Kilse-Metschet; Metschet, Kilse-.

Mechet, Kisil-, Crimea, see Kisil-Mechet; also see Kisil-Metschet; Metschet, Kisil-.

Mechetnaya, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Metschnajata.

Mechety, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschet; Metschetj, Ak-.

Mechety, Ak-, Uzbekistan, see Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschet; Metschetj, Ak-.


Mechslav, Volhynia-Poland, see Myechslav; also see Mjetschslaw.

Medneoe, Kazakhstan, see Mednoe; also see Medneoe.

Mednoe, Kazakhstan, see Medneoe; also see Mednoe.

Medneoe, Kazakhstan, see Medneoe; also see Medneoe.

Medowa, Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1883 or 1887. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Population: 231 in 1905; 280 in 1911; 208 in 1912; 285 in 1914; 240 in 1918; 240 in 1919; 208 in 1922. Also see Medowka.

Medowa, Mariupol’, see Medowka.

Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buerak, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi. Population: approximately 117 in 1911; 116 in 1914; 116 in 1918; 148 in 1919; 137 or 174 in 1926. Also see Medveshji Jamy; Jamy, Medweshji; Yamy, Medvezhyy.

Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buerak, Volga Republic, see Frank; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi.

Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buerak, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi.

Medweshji Jamy, Volhynia-Poland, see Medvezhyy Jamy; Volhynia-Poland, see Medweshji Jamy; Jamy, Medweshji; Yamy, Medvezhyy.


Meierhöfer, Volga Republic, see Galka.

Meier, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Meier.
Mergensch, Crimea, see Mengersch.

Mersch, Don, see Mersch.

Mesch, Crimea, see Ludwigstal.

Meschewaja, Don, see Meschewaya.

Meschen, Crimea, see Ludwigstal.

Meschen-Khutor, Odessa, see Mesena-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mesena-S.; Khutor, Mesena-S.


Mezentsevo, Caucasus, see Peterstal; also see Mezenzewo.

Mezentsevo, Don, see Neu-Mariantal; also see Mezenzewo.

Mezenzewo, Caucasus, see Mezentsevo.

Mezenzewo, Don, see Mezentsevo.

Mesersina-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Mesersina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meserina-S.; Khutor, Meserina-S.

Meserina-Khutor, (also Masarnia-Khutor, also Maserne-Khutor, also Maziernia), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. Northeast of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical; parish: Vladmir. Population: 17 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Chutor, Meserina-S.; Khutor, Meserina-S.; Masarnia-Khutor; Maserne-Khutor; Maziernia; Meserina-Chutor.

Meseritz, Neu-, Chernihiv, see Neu-Meseritz.

Meshevaja, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, Andre(y) evka. #A 5. Founded on its own land in 1880 or 1888. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 2,880 dessi. Population: 279 in 1904; 400 in 1914; 279 or 400 in 1918. Also see Meschewaja.

Mesit, Crimea, see Messit.

Messarsch, Don, see Messarosh.

Messarosh, (also Mesaresch), Don, Donets'k, Lisichansk. #A 5. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 150 in 1905; 150 in 1911; 80 in 1914; 220 in 1918; 220 in 1919. Also see Messaresch; Messarsch.

Messer, (also Ust-Solikha), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzar. #C 5. Founded on 7 July 1766. Evangelical; parish: Messer. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Agricultural implement factory. Population: 397 in 1772; 3,327 in 1857; 3,403 in 1897; 5,057 approximately in 1905; 5,204 possibly in 1905; 5,295 in 1912; 3,595 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ust-Solikha.

Messer, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Messer.

Messit, (also Mesit), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, Totonay. #E 2. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Kolkhoz named Gigant. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deportation on 17/18 August 1941. Acreage: 988 dessi. Population: 60 in 1905; 78 in 1911; 94 in 1914; 54 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 102 in 1926. Also see Mesit.

Mesta, Schirokije, Petersburg, see Schirokije Mesta; also see Mesta, Shiroke; Mesta, Shirokye; Shiroke Mesta; Shirokye Mesta.
Mesta, Shiroke, Petersburg, see Shiroke Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shirokye; Schirokije Mesta; Shirokye Mesta.

Mesta, Shirokye, Petersbourg, see Shirokye Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shiroke; Schirokije Mesta; Shiroke Mesta.

Mestjukowa, Zaporizhzhya, see Mestyukova.

Mestyukova, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenfeld; also see Mestjukowa.

Mesta, Shirokye, Petersburg, see Friedenfeld; also see Mestyukova.

Metuino, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. No other information available.

Metkov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Metkow.

Metkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Metkov.

Metschenka, Volga Republic, see Mechenka.

Metschislawowka, Volga Republic, see Mechetnaya.

Metschet, Kisil-, Volga Republic, see Metzker-Chutor.

Metschet, Kilse-, Crimea, see Kilse-Metschet; also see Kilse-Mechety; Mechet, Kilse-.

Metschet, Kisil-, Crimea, see Kisil-Metschet; also see Kisil-Mechety; Mechet, Kisil-.

Metschetnaja, Volga Republic, see Mechentnaya.

Metschislawowka, Volga-Ukraine; see Metzker-Chutor.

Metzger, (also Metzler), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Metzler.

Metzger-Chutor, Odessa, see Metzker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Metzger; Khutor, Metzker.

Metzker-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Population: 25 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Metzger; Khutor, Metzker-Chutor.

Metzler, Omsk, see Metzger.

Meuchel-Gut, Odessa, see Meuchel-Khutor; also see Gut, Meuchel-.

Meuchel-Chutor, Odessa, see Meuchel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meuchel-; Khutor, Meuchel.

Meuchel-Khutor, (also Meuchel-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Also see Chutor, Meuchel-; Khutor, Meuchel-; Meuchel-Chutor; Meuchel-Gut.

Meyer, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Meyer.

 Meyreich, Dinropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers lived also. Acreage: 2,240 dessi. and 50 houses in 1858. Population: 540 in 1859. Also see Meyrech.

Mejerich, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezyrich. #K 4. No other information available.

Mezyrich, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Gorniky; also see Mezyrtychki.

Mezyrtychki, Volhynia-Poland, see Mezyrich.

Miatin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Melnyv. No other information available.

Miatin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Near Teodorovka. No other information available.

Mic, Fersampenuaaz, Bessarabia, see Fersampenuauz Mic.

Michaelis, Volga Republic, see Schaffhausen.

Michaelsburg, (also No. 3, also Michelsburg, also Mikhailovka), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’ (Fürstenland), Lepatisha, V. Rogachik. Founded in 1866. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 2,322 dessi. Population: 333 in 1914; 333 in 1918; 335 in 1919. Also see No. 3; Michelsburg; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsdorf, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis.


Michaelsdorf, (also Michelsdorf, also Mikhailovka), Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 32 in 1904; 92 in 1926. Also see Michelsdorf; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsdorf, (also Artynsk, also Mikhailovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k. Northeast of Olevs’k. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 149 in 1904. Also see Artynsk; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsfeld, (also Dzhiginskoye), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krimskaya. Near the promontory to the Crimea. #B 2. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar. Land was bought from the Russian nobleman Babich; in 1917, expropriation in favor of his children. In 1929, because of deportation, only those people without land stayed on. Acreage: 4,473 dessi. or 3,500 ha; originally 100 farms. Population: 740 in 1905; 1,042 in 1918. Also see Dzhiginskoye.

Michaelsfeld, (also Michelfeld, also Pryutovka), Mykolayiv, or Odessa, Zatish(y)e (also Zatish’e.). Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Michelfeld; Pryutovka.

Michaelsheim, (also Michelsheim, also Mikhailovka), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golotsinovka. #B 5. Founded by Molochna residents in 1879. Mennonite. Village with farms half their size; each farm had 30 dessi.. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 317 in 1911; 317 in 1914; 317 or 320 in 1918; 320 in 1919. Also see Michelsheim; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsruhm, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft.

Michelstal, (also Michelstal, also Vorontsovsk), Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Founded in 1853. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk, and possibly Mennonite. Soviet seat, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 30 families in 1860; 680 in 1904; 680 in 1909; 680 in 1918; 1,030 in 1926. First Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Michelstal; Vorontsovsk.

Michailopulo, Odessa, see Mikhailopulo.

Michailowka, Caucasus, Vladikavkas, see Mikhailovka.

Michailowka, Caucasus, Vorontsovo, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Crimea, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kudashevka, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Don, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Mykolayiv, Berezan, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Odessa, Berezan, Isa’yevsk, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Mykhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysyche, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Perekop, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Perekop, see Mikhailovka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka.
Michailowka, Volynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michailowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Mikhailovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Michailowsk-; Khutor, Mikhailovsk-.
Michailowskoje-Scharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye.
Michalin, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailin.
Michalin-Chomin, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailin-Khomin; also see Chomin, Michalin-; Khomin, Mikhailin-.
Michalindorf, Volynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailindorf.
Michalotschka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailochka.
Michalow, Volynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailow.
Michalowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailowka.
Michalutschka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailuchka.
Michelfeld, Mykolayiv, see Michalfeld.
Michelfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Michaelsburg.
Michels-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Michel-Chutor; also see Chutor, Michel-; Khutor, Michels-.
Michelsdorf, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Michaelsdorf.
Michelsdorf, Don, see Michaelsheim.
Michels-Khor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka.
Michelstal, Volynia-Poland, see Michaelsfeld.
Michelstal, Caucasus, see Michaelsfeld.
Michelstal, also Vesoly-Kut, also Vesely-Kut, also Welter-Khutor, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). At a train station. Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Straßburg; and Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Vesoly-Kut; Vesely-Kut; Welter-Khutor.
Michiev, (also Myshov), Volynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Mitschew; Myshov.
Michiev, (also Myshov), Volynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybovica; also see Mitschew; Myshov.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Michilowka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Volynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Bruchak-Khutor, Luhans’k, see Bruchak-Mikhailowka; Mikhailovka, Bruchak-Khutor, Mikhailowka.
Michilowka, Kary-, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Michailowka; also see Kary-Mikhailovka; Mikhailovka, Kary-.
Michilowka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Novo-; Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Novo-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Novo-; Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Novo-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Novo-; Novo-Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Well-, Odessa, see Well-Michailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Vely-; Vely-Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Werch-, Mykolayiv, see Werch. Mikhailowka; also see Mikhailovka, Verkh.; Verkh. Mikhailovka.
Michilowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Mikhailovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Michailowsk-; Khutor, Mikhailovsk-.
see Boratin, Miechislav-; Boratin, Mietschislaw-; Mietschislaw-Boratin; Myechslav.

**Mietschislawov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Mietschislawow.

**Mielnica**, Volhynia-Poland, see Miłnica.

**Mierau**, Mariupol’, see Mira.

**Mietschislaw-Boratin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Boratin, Mietschislaw-; Boratin, Mietschislaw-. Mietschislaw-Boratin, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.)

**Mietschislawov**, Volhynia-Poland, see Mietschislawov.

**Miezanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. No other information available.

**Mikhailopulo**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 103 in 1926. Also see Mikhailopulo.

**Mikhailovka**, Caucasus, see Michaelsdorf; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Caucasus, Vorontsovo. #H 3. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Mikhailovka.

**Mikhailovka**, Crimea, see Michaelsdorf; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kudashevka, see Kronberg; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Kleinfeld; also see Mikhailovka.

**Mikhailovka**, Don, see Michaelsheim; also see Michailovka.

**Mikhailovka**, (also Kursay), Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Approximately 130 km west of Aktyubinsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Evangelical. Isolated village. Also see Kursay; Michailowka.


**Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, Berezan district, see Kary-Khutor; also see Mikhailovka.

**Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Klosterdorf; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Mühlhausendorf; also see Mikhailovka.

**Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Friedensdorf; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Mykolayiv, Yelanets. Catholic; parish: Christina. Also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Odessa, Berezan district, see Schoberdorf; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Odessa, Berezan district, Isa(y)evsk, see Wassertal; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Odessa, Großliebental, see Franzfeld; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Johannestal; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.) Founded in 1909 or possibly in 1912. Population: possibly 246 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where probably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volga Republic, see Luzern; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Michaelsdorf; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Michailindorf; also see Michailowka.


**Mikhailovka**, (also Mikolayovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysche. Population: including Koshelovka: 58 families with 32 students in 1938. Also see Michailowka; Mikolayovka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche. Northwest of Rozhysche. #D 5. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Nowy Dwor. #C 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Michailowka.


**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 57 families with 42 students in 1938. Also see Michailowka.

**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Northwest of Rivne. #H 4. Evangelical. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent German. Also see Michailowka.


**Mikhailovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance; also see Michailowka.

Fein, where probably sheep, cattle or horses were bred.
Mikhalovka, (also Mikhalov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Orenburg. #A 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Stanislavovka: 36 farm holders in 1905. Also see Michailowka; Mikhalov.

Mikhailovka, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Michaelsburg; Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Kronsberg; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Bruchak-, Luhans’k, see Bruchak-Mikhailovka; also see Brutschak-Michailowka; Michailowka, Brutschak-.

Mikhailovka, Kary-, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Michailowka; also see Kary-Michailowka; Michailowka, Kary-.

Mikhailovka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Michailowka, Novo-; Novo-Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Michailowka, Novo-; Novo-Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Vely-, Odessa, see Vely-Michailowka; also see Michailowka, Weli-; Weli-Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Verkh., Mykolayiv, see Verkh. Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Werch.; Werch. Michailowka.

Mikhailovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 8 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Michailowsk-; Khutor, Milhailowsk-; Michailowsk-Chutor.

Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; Scharlyk, Mikhailowskoje-Scharlyk; Scharlyk, Mikhailowskoje-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Mikhailowskoje-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Mikhailowskoje-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Mikhailowskoje-.

Mikhalin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northwest of Rozhyschche. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Michalin.


Mikhalin-Khomin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrovek; also see Chomin, Michalin-; Khomin, Mikhailin-; Michalin-Chomin.

Mikhalochka, (also Mikhailuchka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkiv. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 291 in 1904. Also see Michalotschka; Mikhailuchka.

Mikhalov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailovka; also see Michalov.

Mikhalovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka.

Mikhalkuchka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailuchka; also see Michalutschka.

Mikhilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Michilowka.

Mikhlin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Michlin.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Boremel, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolaipol, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolaipol.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Boremel, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostnieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaewka.
Mikolsky, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Mikolski.

Mikov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sîl’ne; also see Mikow.

Mikow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikov.

Mikaliche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikaliche; also see Mikulitsche.

Mikulin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Mikulicz, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikuliche.


Mikulinez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikulints.

Mikulitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikuliche.

Milaichev, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashev.

Milaichev, (also Malashev), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knahininek; also see Milashe.

Milaichev, (also Malashev), Volhynia-Poland, Olyka. #H 6. Also see Malashe; Malashev; Milashe.

Milashov, (also Malashov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. East of Kolki. Evangelical. Possibly a parish church. Public school. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 40 families with 45 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans or 50 to 80 percent Germans in 1927. Also see Milashov; Milashe.

Milashev, (also Malashev), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. #H 6. Also see Malashov; Milashov; Mulashov.

Milashev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki, see Milashe.

Milashev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka, see Milashe.

Milashev, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Milatin. No other information available.


Milashev, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. #J 2. No other information available.

Milchanov, Volhynia-Poland, see Molchanov; also see Miltschanow.

Miller, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical.

Millerovo, Don, Donets’k, Millerovo, Millerovo. #F 2. Orthodox and Evangelical. Russian village with three German streets. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 300 in 1918; 300 in 1926. Also see Millerovo.

Millerovo, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 400 approximately in 1905. Also see Millerovo.

Millerovsky, Kazakhstan, Lokot or Uspensko(y)e. Founded on leased land between 1890 and 1900. Also see Millerovsk.

Millerovo, Don, see Millerovo.

Millerovo, Tomsk, see Millerovo.

Millerovsk, Kazakhstan, see Millerovsky.

Milliardovka, Odessa, Grossliebental, see Milliardovka. Orthodox; parish: Tarutino as of 1904 and Leipzig as of 1939. Acreage: 1,521 ha. Population: 304 in 1904; 470 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Milliardovka; Khutor, Milliardovka.

Milliardovka, Odessa, Grossliebental, see Milliardovka.

Milliardovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Milliardovka.

Minnica, (also Mielnica), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick. #D 7. Also see Mielnica.

Milogrodskij, Mariupol’, see Milogrodsky.

Milogrodky, Mariupol’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Milogrodskij.

Miloradovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih, Adamovka. Population: 188 in 1919; 210 in 1926. Also see Miloradowka.


Miloradovka, Omsk. Founded in 1907 by families from southern Ukraine. Mennonite. Also see Milloradovka.


Miloradovka, Kazakhstan, see Miloradovka.

Miloradovka, Kazakhstan, see Miloradovka.

Miloradovka, Omsk, see Miloradovka.

Milovidovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Leitershausen; also see Milowidovka.

Milovoy-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Khutor, Milovoy-; Milowoi-Chutor.

Milowidovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Milowidovka.

Milowoi-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Milovoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Khutor, Milovoy-.

Milsk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. #D 6. No other information available.

Milsk, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Milsk.

Miltiadi, Kazakhstan, see Miltiady.

Miltiady, (also Sovkhoz No. 4), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Urlutyupskaya. #G 3. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Miltiadi; Sovkhoz No. 4.

Miltschanow, Volhynia-Poland, see Milchanow.

Milushe, Volhynia-Poland, see Milushe.

Milushe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knaheinek; also see Milushe.

Milz, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. No other information available.

Minchuna, (also Minchune), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1868. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino as of 1904 and Leipzig as of 1939. Acreage: 1,521 ha. Population: 304 in 1904; 470 in 1939. Also see Minchune; Mintschuna.
Minchune, Bessarabia, see Minchuna; also see Mintschune.

Mintschuna, Bessarabia, see Minchuna.

Mintschune, Bessarabia, see Minchune.

Minz-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Minz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Minz-; Khutor, Minz-.

Minz-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Minz-; Khutor, Minz-; Minz-Chutor.

Mirau, (also No. 11, also Mierau, also Mirskoye), Mariupol’, Ludwigstal. Founded in 1823 by 15 families from the Mirau parish and some from Elbing, both in West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, and Catholic; parish: Göttland. In 1836, 3 families arrived from the Neckar area and 4 from the Jaxt area, both in Wuertermberg, and 2 from Marienburg, West Prussia. In 1848, there were 11 Prussian, 8 Wuertermberg and 5 Baden land owners, and 13 families without land. Almost all of the original immigrants had either moved or died. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 34 houses in 1859, or 1,498 dessi., or 1,497 dessi. or 24 farms on 1,440 dessi. and 16 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 391 in 1858; 391 in 1859; 299 or 750 in 1905; 750 in 1910; 314 in 1911; 314 in 1914; 314 in 1918; 357 in 1922. Also see Mierau; Mirskoye; No. 11.

Mirgorodskoe, Mariupol’, see Mirgorodskoye; also see Mirgorodskoe.

Mirgorodskoje, Mariupol’, see Mirgorodskoye; also see Mirgorodskoe.

Mirgorodskoye, Mariupol’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Mirgorodskoe; Mirgorodskoje.

Mirkov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberezie; also see Mirkow.

Mirkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirkov.

Mirnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya.

Mirnaja Dolina, Omsk, see Mirnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Dolina, Mirnaya.

Mirnaja-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo, Mirnaja-; Dombrowo, Mirnaja-.

Mirnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedensdorf; also see Mirnaja.

Mirnaya Dolina, Omsk, see Friedenstal; also see Dolina, Mirnaja; Dolina, Mirnaya; Mirnaja Dolina.

Mirnaya-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedenstal; also see Dombrovo, Mirnaja-; Dombrowo, Mirnaja-; Mirnaja-Dombrowo.

Mijn, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirov.

Mijn Pokoj, Slavgorod, see Mijn Pokoy; also see Pokoj, Mijnj; Pokoj, Mynr.

Mijn Pokoj, Zaporizhzhya, see Mijn Pokoy; also see Pokoj, Mijnj; Pokoj, Mynr.

Mijnodolino, Omsk, see Friedenstal.

Mirnoe, Caucasus, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Mirnoe, Odessa, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Mirnoe, Slavgorod, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Mirnoe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Mirnoj, Caucasus, see Mirnoy.

Miroje, Caucasus, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Miroje, Odessa, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Miroje, Slavgorod, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Miroje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnoye; also see Miroje.

Mirno-Pokoi, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirno-Pokoy; also see Pokoi, Mirno-; Pokoy, Mirno-.

Mirno-Pokoy, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensruh; also see Mirno-Pokoi; Pokoi, Mirno-; Pokoy, Mirno-.

Miropepole, Bessarabia, see Miropoleye; also see Miropolje.

Miropepoleje, Bessarabia, see Miropoleye; also see Miropolje.

Miropepolje, Bessarabia, see Friedenstal; also see Miropepoleje; Miropolje.

Mirovka, Crimea, see Dshurgun; also see Mirovka.

Mirovsky, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Mirovskij.

Mir, Novy, Odessa, see Novy Mir; also see Mir, Nowij; Nowij Mir.

Mir, Nowij, Odessa, see Nowij Mir; also see Mir, Novy; Novy Mir.

Mirovka, Crimea, see Mirovka.

Mirovskij, Slavgorod, see Mirovsky.

Mirovj, Caucasus, Armavir, Aramvir. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 3,475 in 1926. Also see Mirnoj.

Mirnoj, Caucasus, see Friedenthal; also see Miroje; Miroje.

Mirnoj, Odessa, see Friedenthal; also see Mirnoje; Miroje.

Mirnoje, Slavgorod, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirnoje; Miroje.

Mirnoje?, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), see Gnadenfeld; also see Mirnoje?; Miroje?.

Miroj, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedenthal; also see Mirnoe; Miroje.

Miroj, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1927. Evangelical. Also see Mijn.

Mijnj Pokoj, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Mijnj Pokoj; Pokoj, Mijnj; Pokoj, Mynr.

Mijnj Pokoj, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensruh; also see Mijnj Pokoj; Pokoj, Mijnj; Pokoj, Mynr.

Mirocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirotin.

Mirojubowka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Mirolyubovka.

Mirojubowka, Don, see Mirolyubovka.

Mirojubowka, Odessa, see Mirolyubovka.

Mirojubowka, Omsk, see Mirolyubovka.

Mirolyubovka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, Drushkovka; also see Mirolyubovka.

Mirolyubovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Borisovo), Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land in 1892. Mennonite. Also see Mirolyubovka.
Mirolyubovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Strasburg. Also see Mirolyubovka.

Mirolyubovka, Omsk, Moskaleny. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Mirolyubovka.

Mironovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Mironovka.

Mironovka, Volga Republic, see Mironovka.

Miropol, Caucasus, Stepnaya, Kursko(y)e. #J 3. Founded in 1914. Methodist and possibly Evangelical. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 188 in 1926.

Miroslavka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche.
Northwest of Rozhyshche. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Closed to exist prior to 1928. Also see Miroslawka.

Miroslav, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin.

Miroslavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #C 5.
Also see Miroslawowka.

Miroslawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Miroslawka.

Miroslawow, Volhynia-Poland, see Miroslawow.

Miroslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Miroslavovka.

Mirovin, (also Mirocin), Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Mirocin.

Mirovka, Luhans’k, see Bergtal; also see Mirovka.

Mirovka, Mykolayiv, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirovka.

Mirovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirovka.

Mirowka, Luhans’k, see Mirovka.

Mirowka, Mykolayiv, see Mirowka.

Mirowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirowka.

Mirske, Don, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.

Mirskoje, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.

Mirskoje, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.

Mirskoje, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, possibly Bobrikovskaya. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and Rynovka. Population: 181 in 1904; 111 in 1919. Also see Mirskoje; Mirskoje.

Mirskoje, Mariupol’, see Murau; also see Mirskoje; Mirskoje.

Miryn, (also Merin), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick. Near Podryze. Also see Merin.

Mirynska, Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudka Mirynska.

Mischakowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishakowska.

Mischeny, Bessarabia, see Misheny.

Mischen, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin.

Mischen Kost., Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin Kost.; also see Kost., Mischen; Kost., Mischen.

Mishkovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Mischakovka.

Misheny, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1912. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. All the land was bought from a Bulgarian community. Acreage: 519 ha. Population: 83 in 1939. Also see Misheny.

Mishin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Mischen.

Mishin Kost., Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn.
Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. Closed to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kost., Mishin; Kost., Mishin; Mishin Kost.

Michev, (also Myshov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Mitschew; Myshov.

Michev, (also Myshov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Mitschew; Myshov.

Missotsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Mizoch.


Missowka, Bessarabia, see Missowka.


Mitrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mitrowka.

Mitschew, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Michev.

Mitschew, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Michev.

Mitschin-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Michin-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo-Michin; Dombrowo-Mitschin.

Mitschurinskij, Slavgorod, see Michurinsky.

Mits, Volhynia-Poland, see Mizk.

Mitteldorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. No other information available.

Mittelfeld, (also Blagodatnoye, also Shakhlatsky), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 200 in 1919; 375 in 1926. Also see Blagodatnoye; Shakhlatsky.

Miuss-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Miuss-; Khutor, Miuss-.

Miuss-Chutor, Basel-, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Chutor; also see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; Chutor, Basel-Miuss-; Khutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Khutor, Basel-.

Miuss-Chutor, Sujetin-, Volga Republic, see Sujetin-Miuss-Chutor; also see Chutor, Sujetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Sujetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Khutor, Sujetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Sujetin-Miuss-Khutor; Sujetin-Miuss-Khutor.
Miuss-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Miuss-; Khutor, Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor.

Miuss-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Miuss-; Khutor, Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor.

Miuss-Khutor, Basel-, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; also see Basel-Miuss-Chutor; Chutor, Basel-Miuss-; Khutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Basel-.

Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suyetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.

Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-, Volga Republic, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Suyetin-; Miuss-Khutor, Suyetin-Miuss-Chutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor.


Mizoch, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch. Also see Misotsch.

Mjetschslaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Myechslav; also see Mechslav.

Mlinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mlyniv.

Mlyniv, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #F 3. Also see Mlinow.


Mochulek, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Possibly a German village. German private school opened in 1938. Population: 130 families with 103 students in 1938. Also see Motschulek.

Mochulky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Motschulki.

Mochuly, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Machulek; also see Motschulki.

Mochuly, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Motschuly.

Mochulyshcha, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki, also see Motschulyshcha.

Mogilnoe, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Mogilnoe; Mogilnoje.

Mogilnoye, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Mohr, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Moor.

Mohren-Chutor, Donets’k, see Mohren-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mohren-; Khutor, Mohren-.

Mohren-Khutor, Donets’k, see Liebental; also see Chutor, Mohren-; Khutor, Mohren-; Mohren-Chutor.

Mohylno-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Mohylno; Mohylno-Antonovka; Antonovka-Mohylno.

Mohylno-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Mohylno-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Mohylno; Antonovka-Mohylno.

Moina, (also Moyna), Podils’ka/Odessa, Balta, Sem(y) enovka, Kodyma near Kruty. Moina was on the east edge of present-day Sem(y)enova. Evangelical; parish: Nemirow. Population: 130 in 1905. Also see Moyna; Moina.

Moisanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grüntal; also see Moisanovka.

Moisanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moisanovka.

Moise’evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moisseyevka; also see Moisjejewka.

Moisejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moisseyevka; also see Moiese’evka.

Moisseyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Moise’evka; Moisjejewka.

Moisseyevka, Orenburg, see Mosseyevka; also see Moisse’evka.

Moisseyevka, Orenburg, see Mosseyevka; also see Moisjejewka.

Moisseyevka, Orenburg, see Mosseyevka; also see Moisse’evka.

Moisse’evka, Chelyabinsk, see Moisseyevka; also see Moiese’evka; Moisjejewka.

Moisse’evka, Orenburg, see Mosseyevka; also see Moisse’evka.

Moisse’evka, Orenburg, see Mosseyevka; also see Moisseyevka; also see Moisse’evka.

Moisse’evka, Orenburg, see Mosseyevka; also see Moisse’evka.

Moisse’evka, Chelyabinsk, Kochertyk. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 73 in 1926. Also see Moisse’evka; Moissejewka.

Moissevka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Moisse’evka; Moissejewka.

Mojekowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Moyekovka; also see Moekovka.

Mojna, Podils’ka, see Moyna; Moina.

Mojnak, Crimea, see Moynak.

Mojnak, Dshaga-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Mojnak; also see Dzhaga-Moynak; Moynak, Dzhaga-.

Mojnak, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Mojnak; also see Moynak, Otar-; Otar-Moynak.

Mojnak, Jaly-, Crimea, see Jaly-Mojnak; also see Moynak, Jaly-; Jaly-Moynak.


Mokra, Deutsch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch Mokra.
Mokraja-Balka, Caucasus, see Mokraya-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraja-; Balka, Mokraya-.

Mokraja Olchowka, Volga Republic, see Mokraya Olkhovka; also see Olchowka, Mokraja; Olkhovka, Mokraya.

Mokra, Muska, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Muska Mokra.

Mokra, Nemecka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Mokra.

Mokra, Russisch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Russisch Mokra.

Mokraya-Balka, Caucasus, see Keimbrechtsiedlung; also see Balka, Mokraja-; Balka, Mokraya-; Mokraja-Balka.

Mokraya Olkhovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Mokraja Olchowka; Olchowka, Mokraja; Olkhovka, Mokraya.

Mokrets, Volhynia-Ukraine, Malin. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 190 in 1904. Also see Mokrez.

Mokrez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mokrets.

Mokrj, Omsk, see Mokry.

Mokrous, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical.


Mokrze, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Mokvinsky, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Mokwin.

Mokvinsky Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Maydan, Mokvinsky; Mokwinski Maidan.

Mokwin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky.

Mokwinski Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maydan; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Maydan, Mokvinsky.

Molchanov, (also Milchanov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisielin; also see Milchican; Moltschanow.

Molga, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka (alt. name: Adreeni). Romanian village with German residents.

Molla-Ely, (also Adzhaul, also Adzhiaul), Crimea, see Byen-Onlar (Byten.) Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1882 by families from Friedental and Kronental who bought land which was part of the Molla-Ely and Adshiaul estates. Adzhiaul was the larger of the two; however, the village was at the site of Molla-Ely. Evangelical; parishes: Byen and Neusatz. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,480 dessi. Population: 95 in 1905; 175 in 1919. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 95 in 1905; 175 in 1919. Also see Monaj.

Mokrez, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokrets.

Mokvinsky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Also see Mokrez.

Molochanska, Volhynia-Poland, see Molochanka.

Molochnaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Prischib; also see Molotschnaja.

Molochnaya, Caucasus, see Johannisdorf; also see Molotschnaja.

Molochovtschyna, Volhynia-Poland, see Molokhovtschina.


Monaj, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Monaj; also see Ak-Monay; Monay, Ak-.

Monaj, Crimea, Karasubasar, see Monay.

Monaj, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Monay.

Monaj, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Monaj; also see Monay, Neu-; Neu-Monay.

Monat, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Monat.

Monay, Crimea, Karasubasar. #E 4. Also see Monaj.


Monay, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Monay; also see Ak-Monaj; Monai, Ak-.

Monay, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monaj, Neu-; Neu-Monaj.

Money, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Money; also see Ak-Monei; Monei, Ak-.

Moni, Crimea, see Mony.

Montal, Alt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Montal.

Montal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.

Montanaj, Crimea, see Montanay.

Montanaj, Busul-, Crimea, see Busul-Montanaj; also see Busul-Montanay; Montanay, Busul-.

Montanay, Crimea, see Freidorf; also see Montanaj.

Montanay, Busul-, Crimea, see Busul-Montanay; also see Busul-Montanaj; Montanaj, Busul-.

Montanaj, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Montanaj; also see Elgery-Montanay; Montonaj, Elgery-.

Montanaj, Ilgery-, Crimea, see Ilgery-Montanaj; also see Ilgery-Montanay; Montonaj, Ilgery-.

Montenai, Busaw-, Crimea, see Busaw-Montenai; also see Busaw-Montenay; Montanay, Busaw-.

Montenay, Busaw-, Crimea, see Busaw-Montanay; also see Busaw-Montenai; Montenaj, Busaw-.

Montonay, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonay; also see Elgery-Montanaj; Montonaj, Elgery-.

Montonay, Ilgery-, Crimea, see Ilgery Montonay; also see Ilgery Montanaj; Montonaj, Ilgery.

Montovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Muntovka; also see Montowa.

Montowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Montovka.

Mony, Crimea, see Muny; also see Moni.

Mook-Chutor, Don, see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-.
Mook-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-.
Mook-Khutor, Don, see Blumenfeld; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.
Mook-Khutor, Mariupol’. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.
Moor, (also Kluchy, also Klyuchy, also Mohr), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 5. Founded on 1 July 1766. Evangelical; parish: Messer. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Alexander Breitmann (1918-?). In 1885, founding of a Baptist parish by the Volhynian preacher Lehmann; his position was filled by pastor Hammer. Population: 276 in 1772; 2,527 in 1857; 3,109 in 1897; 5,370 approximately in 1905; 5,407 possibly in 1905; 5,710 or 5,910 in 1912; 3,667 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Mohr; Kluchy; Klyuchy.
Moor, (also Gnadenfeld, also Klyuchy, also Mohr), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Brunmental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 635 in 1857; 1,077 in 1897; 1,814 in 1905; 1,826 possibly in 1905; 1,968 in 1912; 1,521 in 1926. Also see Gnadenfeld; Kluchy; Mohr.
Mooer, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. West of Pallasovka. Evangelical.
Moor, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Moor.
Morejewka, Caucasus, see Morejewka; also see Morejewka.
Moresovka, Volga Republic, see Moschtschanovka.
Morogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludwigsdorf; also see Morogowka.
Morosowo, Omsk, see Morosovsky.
Morosovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld.
Morosovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Morosovo.
Morosowka, Bashkortostan, see Morosovy.
Morosovka, Caucasus, see Moschtschanovka.
Morosovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Moschtschanovka.
Morosowski, Omsk, see Morosovsky.
Morsy, Crimea, see Morsy.
Morye, (also Mary), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. #D 3. Founded on leased land in 1892. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1911.) Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 124 in 1911; 120 in 1914; 120 in 1918; 132 in 1919; 199 in 1926. Also see Mary; Morej.
Morgenuz, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau.
Morgental, (also Utrennyaya Dolina), Caucasus, Minvodsky. #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 317 in 1926. Also see Utrennyaya Dolina.

Moshchanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grüntal; also see Moschtschanovka.

Moshchany, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Moschtschany.

Moskalenki, Omsk, see Moskalenky.

Moskalenky, Omsk. #C 2. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. Also see Moskalenki.

Moskovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenfeld; also see Moskovka.

Moskovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Moskovschtschizna.

Moskovskoe Pole, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskovskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskovskoye Polye, Petersburg, Ulyanovka. Evangelical. Population: 16 in 1857. Also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskovskoe Polye; Polje, Moskovskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Moskovka.

Moskowskoje Polje, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskovskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Moskovshchizna.

Mosljanowka, Omsk, see Moslyanovka.

Moslyanovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Moslyanovka.

Mosse'evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mossejewka.

Mossejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mosse'evka.

Mosseyevka, (also Mosseyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zviahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 142 in 1904. Also see Mosseyevka; Mosse'evka; Mossejewka.


Mossevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mossijewka.

Mossijewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mosse'evka.

Mossyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mosse'evka; Mossijewka.

Mosty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. No other information available.

Mosty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Mosur, Volhynia-Poland, see Musor.

Motschulek, Volhynia-Poland, see Mochulek.
Mühlhausen, (also Mikhailovka, also Mühlendorf, also Mühlhausen), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Schwedekolonie). Founded possibly as early as 1804, but more likely between 1805 and 1806. Sixteen founding families: 15 from Austria and Wurttemberg, and 1 German-Bohemian family. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Schwedendorf. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: around 1941, no school per se. Before founding the village, existed was a windmill and a small house of the Schwedendorf colonist Hermann who was from Mühlhausen. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,696 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859, or 2,685 dessi., or 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and three families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 335 in 1858; 639 people and 41 farm holders in 1904; 639 in 1905; 600 approximately in 1905; 562 in 1911; 773 in 1914; 773 in 1918; 555 in 1919; 647 approximately in 1940; 79 families of 600 residents without a head of household in 1942. Also see Mikhailovka; Mühlendorf; Mühlhausen.

Mukacheve, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkach; also see Mukatschewo.

Mukatschewo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mukacheve.

Mulaschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashov; also see Mulaschow.

Mulashov, Volhynia-Poland, see Mulashov.

Müller, (also Krestovoy-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. Founded on 16 August 1767 by 113 founders. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, construction in 1816 and 1872. Allegedly, birthplace of Thomas Zentner (26 February 1864-?), the first colonist finds. Acreage: 2,974 dessi. and 80 houses in 1859, or 2,940 dessi. Population: 142 in 1772; 1,412 in 1857; 1,084 in 1897; 2,466 approximately in 1919; 1,928 in 1905; possibly 1,928 in 1914; 1,928 in 1858; 1,928 in 1905; possibly 1,928 in 1914; 1,928 in 1915; 1,161 in 1919; 1,172 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Krestovoy-Buyerak.

Müller-Chutor, Odessa, see Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Müller-; Khutor, Müller-.

Müller-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Müller-; Khutor, Müller-; Müller-Chutor.

Müller-Khutor, Enslsen-, Bessarabia, see Enslsen-Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Enslsen-Müller-; Enslsen-Müller-Chutor; Khutor, Enslsen-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Enslsen-.

Müller-Khutor, J., Dnipropetrovsk’s, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Khutor, J. Müller; Müller Chutor, J.; Müller, J., Chutor; Müller, J., Khutor.

Müller, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Müller.

Müllerovo, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village with Evangelical residents. Also see Müllerowo.

Müllerow, Omsk, see Müllerovo.

Müllersfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.

Mumber-Khutor, Bashkortostan, see Mumber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mumber-; Khutor, Mumber-.

Mumber-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebej, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Chutor, Mumber-; Khutor, Mumber-; Mumber-Chutor.

München, (also Maloye Poretkhye), Odessa, Bereznia district, Rastatt. Founded in 1809/1810 by families from Rhine-Palatinate (37), Baden (15), and Alsace (5). Catholic; parish: München. The khutors Bogdanovka, Domanevka, Dvoryanka, Gardegay, Grisa, Heck, Kapitanovka, Karlevka, Kavkas, Kristoforovka, Klandovo, Kratovka, Gerstekovka, Kavkas, Kristoforovka, Klandovo, Kratovka, Gerstekovka, Kavkas, Kristoforovka.

Munin, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Tamborovka. No other information available. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Chutor, Mumber-; Khutor, Mumber-; Mumber-Chutor.

München, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-München.

Muni, Crimea, see Muny.

Munin, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. No other information available.

Munkach, (also Mukacheve, also Munkacs), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Jewish. Forty-one people and a small house of the Schwedendorf colonist Hermann who was from Mühlhausen. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,696 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859, or 2,685 dessi., or 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and three families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 335 in 1858; 639 people and 41 farm holders in 1904; 639 in 1905; 600 approximately in 1905; 562 in 1911; 773 in 1914; 773 in 1918; 555 in 1919; 647 approximately in 1940; 79 families of 600 residents without a head of household in 1942. Also see Mikhailovka; Mühlendorf; Mühlhausen.
Munkacswaralja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkacsvaralya.

Münsterberg, (also No. 11, also Dolinovka), Mykolayiv, Zagarodov, Orlov, #J 3. Founded in 1874/1875.
Mennonite; parishes: Tieje and Orlov. Everyday language: High German, Danzig Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: since destruction by Makhno’s gang, no school of its own. In 1919, 98 people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Starved: none in 1921/1922, and none in 1932/1933. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,197 dessi. or 1,307 ha in 1918. Population: 266 in 1905; 213 in 1911; 250 in 1913; 304 in 1914; 304 in 1918; 301 in 1919; 93 in 1926; none in 1940; 93 between 1941 and 1943; 5 families of 70 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 11; Dolinovka.

Münsterberg, (also No. 8, also Vyazovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 by 21 families from the Elbing (9), Tienhofen (7), and Marienburg (5) districts, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Fields and orchards were frequently flooded; that’s why residents later settled on higher ground. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,686 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,701 or 1,703 dessi., or 22 farms on 1,430 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 315 people or 46 families on 22 farms in 1855; 315 in 1856; 280 in 1858; 280 in 1859; 325 in 1860; 351 in 1864; 369 in 1905; 400 in 1913; 304 in 1914; 375 in 1915; 375 in 1918; 419 in 1919; 380 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 8; Vyazovka.

Müntau, (also No. 2, also Munzau, also Yablonovka Müntau), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded between 1804 and 1806 by 21 families from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Halbstadt. Steam mill, starch factory until approximately 1900. Hospital endowed by Franz Wall; it had three physicians, eight nurses, and in 1914, 643 patients. Acreage: 1,621 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,805 dessi., or 22 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 14 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 397 people or 58 families on 21 farms in 1855; 397 in 1856; 436 in 1858; 412 in 1859; 396 in 1860; 436 in 1864; 573 in 1905; 666 or 700 in 1914; 650 in 1915; 700 in 1918; 936 in 1919; 587 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Munzau; Yablonovka Müntau.

Müntau, Jablonowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Jablonowka Müntau; also see Müntau, Yablonovka; Yablonovka Müntau.

Müntau, Yablonowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yablonovka Müntau; also see Jablonowka Müntau; Müntau, Jablonowka.


Muntowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Muntovka.

Muny, (also Mony), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded probably by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Separatist, and possibly also Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,000 dessi.
Population: 97 in 1905; 75 in 1918; 85 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Mony; Muni.

Munzau, Zaporizhzhya, see Müntau.


Muravevka, Samara, see Muravevka; also see Murawjewka.

Muravica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Murawica.

Muravevka, (also Marayevka, also Muravevka), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal). Founded in 1863 by families who came directly from West Prussia. Mennonite. Under the influence of Claas Epp. With Orlov and Liebental, there were 53 Mennonites and 2 Lutheran families in 1913. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 59 in 1913; 93 in 1926. Also see Marayevka; Muravevka; Murawjewka.

Murawa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Murawa.

Murawica, Volhynia-Poland, see Murawica.

Murawjewka, Samara, see Muravevka; also see Muravevka.

Murino, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Murino; also see Kolonie near Murino; Murino, Kolonie near.

Murino, Kolonie near, Petersburg, see Kolonie near Murino; also see Kolonie bei Murino; Murino, Kolonie bei.

Murovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomysh’, Malin. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Also see Murowka.

Murowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Murovka.

Mursikowo, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Mursikowo.

Mursiko, Kazakhstan, see Mursikowo.

Mursular-Kemelchy, Crimea, see Christinafeld; also see Kemelchy, Mursular-; Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.

Mursular-Kemeltschi, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemelchy; also see Kemelchy, Mursular-; Kemeltschi, Mursular-.

Muschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Mushcha.

Muschtschinskij, Odessa, see Mushchinsky.

Musdy-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental; also see Kul, Musdy-.

Muscha, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 207 in 1904. Also see Muschtscha.

Muschinsky, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Population: 266 in 1926. Also see Muschtschinskij.

Muska Mokra, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Russisch-Mokra; also see Mokra, Muska.

Muskatul, Uch., Kazakhstan, see Uch. Muskatul; also see Muskatul, Utsch.; Utsch. Muskatul.
Näb, (also Resanovka, also Ryasanovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 13 July 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Näb. Eight parishes with 19,046 baptized members belonged to the parish founded in 1820 (as of 1905.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1905.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1905.) Population: 148 in 1772; 1,249 in 1857; 1,834 in 1897; 2,545 in 1905; 2,622 possibly in 1905; 2,748 in 1912; 1,645 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Resanovka; Ryasanovka.

Nachen-Khutor, Odessa, Neu-Freudental. Possibly a German nobleman’s estate bordering Helenental. Also see Chutor, Natschel-; Khutor, Nachen-; Natschel-Chutor.

Nachoi, Volga Republic, see Nakhoy.


Nadarowka, Kazakhstan, see Nadarowka.

Nachchic, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslavich; also see Nadtschic.

Nadejdea, Bessarabia, see Nadeydea.

Nadenko, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Nadeshda, Bessarabia, see Eigenfeld.

Nadeshda, Caucasus, see Hoffnungstal.

Nadeshda, Don, see Hoffnung.

Nadeshda, Odessa, see Hoffningsburg.

Nadeshda-Chutor, Crimea, see Nadeshda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Khutor, Nadeshda.

Nadeshda-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Nadeshda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Khutor, Nadeshda.


Nadeshda-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Hoffnungstal; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Chutor, Khutor, Nadeshda.

Nadeshda-Novaya-, Crimea, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowaja-Nadeshda; Novaja-Nadeshda.

Nadeshda-Novaya-, Don, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowaja-Nadeshda; Novaja-Nadeshda.

Nadeshda-Novato-, Caucasus, see Novo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Novaja-Nadeshda.

Nadeshda-Novato-, Don, see Novo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowo-; Novaja-Nadeshda.

Nadeshda-Zurkov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zurkov-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda-Zurkov; Zurkov, Nadeshda-.

Nadeshda-Zurkov, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadeshda-Zurkov; also see Zurkov-Nadeshda; Zurkov, Nadeshda-.

Nadeshdenskij, Kazakhstan, see Nadeshdensky.

Nadeshdensky, (also Turhay), Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Aleshinsk. A few kilometers north of Kustanay. #C 2. Founded in 1912. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 1,317 in 1926. Also see Nadeshdenskij; Turhay.

Nadeshdina, Mykolayiv, see Hoffningsburg.

Nadeshdino, Samara, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Nadeshdino, Zaporizhzhya, see Hoffnungstal.


Nadeshdovka, Bessarabia, see Hoffningsburg; also see Nadeshdovka.


Nadeshdovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Petersdorf; also see Nadeshdovka.

Nadeshdovka, Bessarabia, see Nadeshdovka.

Nadeshdovka, Omsk, see Nadeshdovka.

Nadeshdovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Nadeshdovka.

Nadeydea, Bessarabia, see Eigenfeld; also see Nadejdea.

Nadlimanskoe, Odessa, see Nadlimanskoye; also see Nadlimanskoe.

Nadlimanskoe, Odessa, see Nadlimanskoye; also see Nadlimanskoe.
Nadlimanskoje, Odessa, see Franzfeld; also see Nadlimanskoe; Nadlimanskoje.

Nadorovka, Siberia; also see Nadorowka.

Nadorowka, Siberia, see Nadorowka.

Nadtschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadchice.

Nadzie'epol, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nadoviepol; also see Nadziejopol.

Nadzieja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadzieja.

Nadziejopol, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Nadzieyopol; also see Nadzieyopol.

Nadzieyopol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch.

Nahheim, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Mennonite.

Nagornaja Swesda, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Nagardaw; also see Nagardaw, Klein-.

Nagardav, Groß-, Mykolayiv, [Nikolaev]/Berislav;

Nagardav, Groß-, Mykolayiv, [Nikolaev]/Berislav;

parish: Seidemenucha, established 1809. Jewish owners with Mennonite managers on Jewish agrarian colony. Acerage: 4,635 dess. ( 1859, with 101 houses). Some Mennonites probably hired labor. Population: 753 (in 1858). See Groß-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardav; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-.

Nagardav, Gross-, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Gross-.

Nagardav, Klein-, Mykolayiv, [Nikolaev]/Berislav;


Nagardaw, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Gross-.

Nagardaw, Gross-, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Nagardav; also see Groß-Nagardav; Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardav, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Gross-.

Nagardaw, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Nagardav; also see Klein-Nagardaw; Klein-Nagardaw, Klein-.

Nagornaja Swesda, Volga Republic, see Nagornaya Zvezda; also see Swesda, Nagornaja; Zvezda, Nagornaya.

Nagornaya Zvezda, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Nagornaja Swesda; Swesda, Nagornaja; Zvezda, Nagornaya.

Nagorni, Odessa, see Nagorni.

Nagorny, Odessa, see Marienberg; also see Nagorni.

Nahheim, Zaporižžh'ya, Molochna. Mennonite.

Naiman, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety.

Naiman, Bich-, Crimea, see Bich-Naiman; also see Bitsch-Naiman; Naiman, Bitsch-.

Naiman, Bitsch-, Crimea, see Bitsch-Naiman; also see Bich-Naiman; Naiman, Bich-.

Naiman-Chutor, Ass-, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; also see Ass-Naiman-Khutor; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Khutor, Ass-.

Naiman-Chutor, Ass-, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; Chutor, Ass-Naiman-; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-.

Naimann, Crimea, Dzhurchy. Evangelical.

Naimann, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Hochheim.

Naitovo, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld; also see Naitowo.

Naitowo, Odessa, see Naitovo.

Najman, Crimea, see Nayman.

Najmann, Bietsch-, Crimea, see Bietsch-Najmann; also see Biech-Naymann; Naymann, Bietsch-.

Najmanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Naymanovka.

Nakhy, Volga Republic, see Weizenfeld; also see Nachoi.

Nakoty, Volhynia-Poland, see Friedrichsdorf.

Nalivaikovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomysl’.

Approximately 50 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomysl’. Population: 101 in 1904. Also see Naliwaikovka.

Naliwaikovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nalivaikovka.

Narcišovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Arcisovka; also see Narcisowka.

Narcisowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Narcisowka.

Narechin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko; also see Naretschin.

Naretschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Narechin.

Nasachewitz, (also Nosacheviche), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche. #E 5. Also see Nasatschewitz; Nosacheviche.

Nasatschewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Nasachewitz.

Naslawcha, Bessarabia, Hotin. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German population. Population: 44 in 1904. Also see Naslawtscha.

Naslawtscha, Bessarabia, see Naslawcha.

Nassau, Alt-., Zaporižžh’ya, see Alt-Nassau.

Nassau, Neu-, Zaporižžh’ya, see Neu-Nassau.

Nassonovo, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Shishkan-Kul’; also see Nasonowo.

Nassonowo, Bashkortostan, see Nasonovo.

Natalevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Natalyevka; also see Natalewka.

Natalevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalyevka; also see Natalewka.

Natalia, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Berezno, see Natalya.

Natalia, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Natalia.


Natalienfeld, (also Natalino), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin; also see Natalino.
Nataliewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Natalyevka; also see Natalyevka.
Nataliewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalyevka; also see Natalyevka.
Natalin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. West of Boremel. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 59 families with 70 students in 1938. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Natalin-Kolodesh, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodesh; also see Kolodesh, Natalin-.
Natalino, Caucasus, see Nataliefeld.
Natalinsk, Kazakhstan, see Natalishino.
Nataly, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. East of Kostopil’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Natalia.
Nataly, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. #J 5. Also see Natalia.
Nataly, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Nataly, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. East of Kostopil’. Evangelical. At most 20 percent Germans. Also see Natalia.
Natalyevka, (also Yakovlevo), Dnipropetrovs’k, Sofi(y)evsky-Žavod. Population: 98 in 1919. Also see Natalyevka; Nataliewka; Yakovlevo.
Natalyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalieendorf; also see Natalyevka; Nataliewka.
Natschino, Kazakhstan, see Natashino.
Natschel-Chutor, Odessa, see Nachel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Natschel-; Khutor, Nachel-.
Naumovka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Also see Naumanovka.
Naumannovka, Kharkiv, see Naumanovka.
Navaginka, Caucasus, see Novaginka; also see Navaginka.
Navalky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see Nawalki.
Navoz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Nawoz.
Navratin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Navratin.
Navaginka, Caucasus, see Navaginka.
Navalki, Volhynia-Poland, see Navalky.
Navoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Navoz.
Navratin, Volhynia-Poland, see Navratin.
Nayman, Crimea, see Hochheim; also see Najman.
Nayman, Biech-, Crimea, see Biech-Nayman; also see Bietsch-Najman; Najman, Bietsch-.
Naymanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mugden; also see Najmanovka.
Nazarov, Shahk-, Caucasus, see Shakh-Nazarov; also see Nazarov, Schach-; Schach-Nazarov.
Nazarow, Schach-, Caucasus, see Schach-Nazarow; also see Nazarov, Shakh-; Shakh-Nazarov.
Nazorvice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. No other information available.
Neagra, Cat., Bessarabia, see Cat. Neagra.
Neamti, Chetros, Bessarabia, see Chetros Neamti; also see Khetros Neamti; Neamty, Khetros.
Neamty, Khetros, Bessarabia, see Khetros Neamti; also see Chetros Neamti; Neamty, Chetros.
Nebe, Petersburg, Sluts’k. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 40 in 1926.
Nebendorf, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoye.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, see Nechayonne; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nechayonne, Odessa, Berezen district; also see Nechayonne; Nechayonne; Netschajonnoe.
Nemetskoye, Kazakhstan, see Nemetskoye; also see Nemetskoye, Kolonija; also see Kolonija, Nemetskaya.
Nemetskoye, Kazakhstan, see Nemetskoye.
Nemetskoye, Kazakhstan, see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Uzbek-Nemetsky.
Nemeckaja-Makaraba, Don, see Nemetskaja-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaja-; Makaraba, Nemetskaja-.
Nemetski, Chelyabinsk, see Nemetski.
Nemetski Ischun, Crimea, see Nemetski Ischun; also see Ischun, Nemetski; Ishun, Nemetsky; Nemezki Ishchun.
Nemetsky, Uzbek-, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemezki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemetsky.
Nemetskaja-Makaraba, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Mararaba, Nemetzkaja-.
Nemetski, Chelyabinsk, see Nemetski.
Nemetski, Uzbek-, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemezki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemetsky.
Nemetskaja-Makaraba, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaja-; Mararaba, Nemetzkaja-.
Nemetski, Chelyabinsk, see Nemetski.
Nemetski Ischun, Crimea, see Nemetski Ischun; also see Ischun, Nemetski; Ishun, Nemetsky; Nemezki Ishchun.

Nesterevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Nassau; also see Nesterevno.

Nesterevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Nesterevo.

Nestorenko, (also Maxim Gorky), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Maxim Gorky.

Netreba, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. [verified] No other information available.

Netschajewka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Nechayevka; also see Nechayennoye; also see Netschajewka, Dnipropetrov’s’ka, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 155 ha. Population: 15 in 1939. Also see Netschajewka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, Weiler, Netushe; Weiler, Netusche.


Netzwetai, Don, see Netzwetay.

Neu-Ährenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 6. Evangelical. Also see Ahrenfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Ak-Mechety, Tajikistan. A few kilometers west of Dushanbe. One hundred seventy kilometers southeast of Samarqand. Founded in 1935. Mennonite. Also see Ak-Mechety, Neu-; Ak-Metschetj, Neu-; Neu-Ak-Metschetj.

Neu-Ak-Metschetj, Tajikistan, see Neu-Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Mechety, Neu-; Ak-Metschetj, Neu-.

Neu-Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Alexandertal; also see Aleksandertal, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandertal.

Neu-Aleksandrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka.

Neu-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka.

Neu-Aleksandrovski, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrovsk.; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-.

Neu-Alexandrovslavski, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandroski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-.

Neu-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Alexandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrowka.

Neu-Alexandrow, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrowka.

Neu-Alexandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Rayon Voznesens’ka). Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 400 approximately in 1905; 348 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal, Neu-; Alexandertal, Neu-; Neu-Alexandertal.


Neu-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrovsky.

Neu-Alexandrovsky, Petersburg. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrovka.

Neu-Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrowskil.

Neu-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka.

Neu-Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrowskil.

Neu-Alexandrovsky, Petersburg. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Alexandrovka.

Neu-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrovsky.

Neu-Alexandrovsky, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovsky; Neu-Aleksandrovsky.

Neu-Amerika, (possibly also Voznesens’ka), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Amerika, Neu-; Voznesens’ka.

Neu-Andre’evka, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andre’evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka.

Neu-Andrejewka, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andre’evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Andreyevka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka.


Neu-Annental, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Separated from Alt-Annental by a creek. Evangelical. Also see Annental, Neu-.

Neu-Annovka, (also Anesty), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Also see Nev-Annowka; also see Annowka, Neu-; Neu-Annowka.

Neu-Annuald, (also Milliardovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Also see Neu-Anuald, Neu-; Neu-Annowka.

Neu-Arzis, (also Veshnyaky), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded by 41 families in 1821 or 1825, but more likely in 1824. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. All the villagers moved from the Bromberg district to Poland, then in 1816 to Alt-Arcis, Bessarabia, and in 1825 to Neu-Arcis. Acreage: 2,475 dessi. and 48 houses in 1859, or 3,360 ha. Population: 449 in 1858; 626 or 666 in 1904; 849 in 1939. Also see Arcis, Neu-; Arzis, Neu-; Neu-Arzt; Veshnyaky.

Neu-Arzis, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Arcis, Neu-; Arzis, Neu-.

Neu-Bach, (also Novo-Bakhmetyevka), Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #A 3. Founded in 1892. Catholic; parish: Brunnental. Possibly no cooperatives. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 325 in 1904; 420 in 1904; 330 in 1919. Also see Bach, Neu-; Novo-Bakhmetyevka.


Neu-Baden, (also Gudevich), Odessa, Taras-Schevchenko, Yevgen’yevka (also Evgen’yevka, also Jewgenjewka.) Founded in 1867. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental, also Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,046 dessi. Population: 370 in 1905; 322 in 1914; 475 in 1919; 519 in 1926. Also see Baden, Neu-; Gudevich.

Neu-Baigochek, Crimea, see Neu-Bayganchek; also see Baigochek, Neu-; Baigotschek, Neu-; Neu-Baigotschek.

Neu-Baigotschek, Crimea, see Neu-Baigochek; also see Baigochek, Neu-; Baigotschek, Neu-.

Neu-Bajgantschek, Crimea, see Neu-Bayganchek; also see Bajgantschek, Neu-; Bayganchek, Neu-.

Neu-Bajaut, Crimea, see Neu-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Neu-; Bayaut, Neu-.

Neu-Balser, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. Between Kolb and Hussenbach. #B 5. Founded in 1863. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Dietel. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 792 approximately in 1905; 805 possibly in 1905; 948 in 1912; 969 in 1926. Also see Balzer, Neu-.

Neu-Bangert, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhôh. #E 4. Evangelical. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Bangert, Neu-.

Neu-Basel, Zaporizhzhya, Orekhov, Vassil’yevka. Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg; and Evangelical. Also see Basel, Neu-.

Neu-Bauer, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical. No cultural institutes or cooperatives. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Bauer, Neu.

Neu-Bauer, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 1,579 in 1897; 1,966 in 1905; 2,042 possibly in 1905; 2,344 in 1912; 1,002 or 1,602 in 1926. Also see Bauer, Neu.

Neu-Bayaut, Crimea, Simferopol’ or Crimea, Feodosiya, Seitler, Tabuldy. Approximately 40 km south of Dzhankoy. #E 3. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 118 in 1905; 252 in 1911; 252 in 1914; 252 in 1918; 178 in 1919; 190 in 1926. Also see Bajaut, Neu-; Bayaut, Neu-; Neu-Bajaut.


Neu-Beideck, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1858/1859 by Beideck residents and 128 families from Schilling. Evangelical; parish: Brunnental. Possibly no cooperatives. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 325 in 1857; 540 in 1897; 831 in 1905; 877 possibly in 1905; 972 in 1912; 517 in 1926. Also see Beideck, Neu-.

Neu-Belowsch, Mariupol’, see Neu-Bilovizh; also see Belowsch, Neu-; Bilovizh, Neu-.

Neu-Beresina, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Seresina, Neu-; Berezina, Neu-.

Neu-Berestnik, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Bereznik; also see Beresnik, Neu-; Bereznik, Neu-.
**Neu-Berestovets**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. West of Kostopil'. #1 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Berestoves’, N.; Berestowiec, N.; N. Berestowicew.

**Neu-Berestowiec**, Volhynia-Poland, see N. Berestoves’; also see Berestoves’, N.; Berestowiec, N.

**Neu-Berezina**, (also Malaya Siminovka, also Siminovka, also Zamanovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,439 dessi. Population: 193 in 1904; 165 in 1914; 253 in 1919; 277 in 1926. Also see Beresina, Neu-; Berezina, Neu-; Malaya Siminovka; Neu-Beresina; Siminovka; Zamanovka.

**Neu-Berezynik**, (also Berezyniki), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 188 or possibly 467 in 1904. Also see Bereskin, Neu-. Berezynik, Neu-; Berezyniki; Neu-Beresynik.

**Neuberg**, Odessa, see Neuburg.

**Neuberg**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

**Neubergdorf**, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Bergdorf, Neu-.

**Neubergtal**, Dnipropetrovsk, Borsenko. Founded approximately in 1865. Mennonite. Also see Bergtal, Neu-.

**Neu-Berlin**, (also Vorobyevka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,536 dessi. Population: 1,439; 1,447 in 1904; 452 or 524 in 1914; 645 in 1919; 689 in 1926. Also see Berlin, Neu-; Vorobyevka.


**Neu-Blumenfeld**, Mariupol’, Grunau. Catholic. Also see Blumenfeld, Neu-.

**Neu-Blumenfeld**, (also Matishovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Possibly near Razdel’naya. Evangelical. Also see Blumenfeld, Neu-; Matishovka.

**Neu-Blumental**, (also Kovach), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels.) Evangelical. Population: 107 possibly in 1919. Also see Blumental; Blumental, Neu-; Kovach.

**Neu-Blumental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. West of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Also see Blumental, Neu-.

**Neu-Blumental**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Blumental, Neu-.

**Neu-Boaro**, (also Neu-Boisroux), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. #F 3. Founded in 1848 or possibly in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Freestental. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 308 in 1857; 596 in 1897; 962 in 1905; 999 possibly in 1905; 1,016 in 1912; 629 in 1926. Also see Boaro, Neu-; Neu-Boisroux.

**Neu-Boisroux**, Volga Republic, see Neu-Boaro; also see Boisroux, Neu-.

**Neu-Borisovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast or southeast of Zwieh. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: possibly 188 or 467 in 1904. Also see Borisovka, Neu-; Borisovka, Neu-; Neu-Borisowska.

**Neu-Borisowska**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Borisovka; also see Borisovka, Neu-; Borisowska, Neu-.


**Neu-Brabant**, Volga Republic, see Kukkus; also see Brabant, Neu-.

**Neu-Brienne**, Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1934. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Population: 149 in 1939. Also see Brienne, Neu-.

**Neubrov**, Grodno. Founded in 1564. With Neudorf, it’s the oldest German community near the Polish border in the southern part of the Grodno district, Soviet Union, or today’s Belarus, but in the true sense it’s not a German Russian settlement. It first belonged to Lithuania and was later polonized. Population: including Neudorf: 2,500; year unknown. Also see Neubrow.

**Neubrow**, Grodno, see Neubrov.

**Neu-Brunnen**, Volga Republic, see Neue Brunnen; also see Brunnen, Neu-.

**Neu-Brunntal**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut; also see Brunntal, Neu-.

**Neu-Brunnen**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Brunen, Neu-.

**Neu-Burasch**, Crimea, see Neu-Burash; also see Burasch, Neu-; Burash, Neu-.

**Neu-Burasch**, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Burasch, Neu-; Burash, Neu-; Neu-Burasch.

**Neuburg**, (also Neuburg, also Novo-Gradovka, also Vladimirivka), Odessa, Grofliibental, Marinisko(y) e. Founded in 1805 by families from Wuerttemberg (42) and Hungary (29). Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1806, only 29 of 65 families remained; the others had died of epidemics, such as dysentery. Acreage: 2,945 dessi. and 105 houses in 1859, or 3,044 dessi.; according to another source: 2,940 dessi. and 60 farm holders with 49 dessi. each. Population: 482 in 1825; 93 families in 1848; 888 in 1858; 825 in 1905; 807 approximately in 1905; 877 in 1910; 801 in 1914; 870 in 1919; 871 in 1926. Also see Neuberg; Novo-Gradovka; Vladimirivka.

**Neuburg**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neuenburg.
Neu-Cannstadt, Caucasus, Abkhazia. Near Sokhumi. Founded in 1879 by residents from Cannstadt, Feuerbach, and Zuffenhausen, all in Germany. Separatist. Under the influence of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter, they left early and settled on crown land; although this happened against Cloeter’s wishes, the immediate failure of this settlement gave his movement a very bad reputation. Also see Cannstadt, Neu-.

Neu-Changrau, (possibly also Neu-Dzhangran), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 188 in 1926. Also see Changrau, Neu-; Neu-Dzhangran?; Neu-Tschangrau; Tschangrau, Neu-. Neu-Chmerin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Khmerin; also see Chmerin, Neu-; Khmerin, Neu-. Neu-Cholnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kholnica; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Kholnica, Neu-. Neu-Chortitza, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khortitza, Neu-. Neu-Chortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khortitza, Neu-. Neu-Chotenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Khotenka; also see Chotenka, Neu-; Khotenka, Neu-. Neu-Chreschatta, Don, see Neu-Khreschatta; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Khreschatta, Neu-. Neu-Chutor, Orenburg, see Neu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-; Khutor, Neu-. Neu-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. #C 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrova, Neu-; Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa. Neu-Dachnoe, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dachnoe; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Dachtchnoje, Neu-.

Neu-Dachnoye, Omsk, Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoe, Neu-; Dachnoye, Neu-; Datschnoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachnoe. Neu-Dennewitz, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1913. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 850 ha. Population: 175 in 1939. Also see Dennewitz, Neu-. Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniaininke. Also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrowka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrowka; Neu-Dimitrovka. Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrovka. Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrovka. Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrovka. Neu-Dönhof, (also Neu-Gololobovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 4. Founded in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Dietel. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, two libraries, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,804 in 1897; 2,437 approximately in 1905; 2,472 possibly in 1905; 2,570 in 1912; 2,241 in 1926. Also see Dönhof, Neu-; Neu-Gololobovka. Neuendorf, Bessarabia, Bender. No other information available.
Neudorf, (also Suskovo, also Szuszkoufalu), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Acreage: 143 farms on 843 ha. Population: 107 Germans of 115 residents in 1910; 18 Germans of 695 residents in 1920; 8 Germans of 828 residents in 1930. Also see Suskovo; Szuszkoufalu.

Neudorf, Caucasus, Abkhasia, Sokhumi. #F 5. Founded possibly as early as 1879, but more likely in 1884. Founders from Bavaria and Vuertemberg were followers of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Separatist; parish: Batum-Kutais. Population: 180 in 1905; 187 in 1926.

Neudorf, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. No other information available.


Neudorf, (also Islamdermt, also Islam-Terek), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Vladislavka. Approximately 20 km north of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1844 or 1849. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 6,510 dessi. At the time of purchase in 1859: 1,350 or 1,446 dessi. and 15 houses. Population: 70 in 1858; 131 in 1864; 70 in 1904; 172 in 1905; 140 in 1911; 137 in 1914; 137 in 1918; 172 in 1919; 412 in 1926. Also see Islamdermt; Islam-Terek.

Neudorf, (also Klein), Dnipropetrovs’k. Perhaps located in the Odessa, Berezan district. Population: 76 in 1859. Also see Klein.

Neudorf, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’. Approximately 30 km east of Nikopol’. #D 7. No other information available.

Neudorf, (also Lissichaya, also Meindorf), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Daughter colony of nearby Neu-Hoffnung (Riebensdorf.) Also see Lissichaya; Meindorf.

Neudorf, Grodno. Founded in 1564. With Neubrov, it’s the oldest German community near the Polish border in the southern part of the Grodno district, Soviet Union, but in the true sense it’s no German Russian settlement. It first belonged to Lithuania and was later polonized. Population: including Neubrov: 2,500; year unknown.

Neudorf, (also Noviya), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km north of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1905. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 223 in 1926. Also see Noviya.

Neudorf, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld.

Neudorf, (also Nov-Noikolayevka), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #G 3. Catholic; parish: possibly Christina. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka.

Neudorf, (also Karamanovka, also Komanova), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1809 by 100 families who had arrived from: Alsace (37), Wuerttemberg (28), Baden (11), Hungary (11), Palatinate (7), Prussia (3), Saxony (2), and Warsaw (1). Evangelical; parish: Glückstal. In 1814, families arrived from Prussia (8) and Galicia (3). Many families moved to Grusinia and Bessarabia. Acreage: 5,810 dessi. in 1848, or 5,810 dessi. and 222 houses in 1859, or 7,196 dessi. (year unknown). Population: 761 in 1825; 1,246 people and 208 families on 164 farms in 1848; 1,703 in 1858; possibly 1,508 or 1,956 in 1905; 1,803 in 1910; 1,896 in 1914; 1,956 in 1919. Also see Karamanovka; Komanova.

Neudorf?, Omsk, see Novinka.

Neudorf, Petersburg, see Strelna.


Neudorf, Volga Republic, see Neudorf-Fink.

Neudorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Northeast of Fedorovka. #G 3. No other information available.

Neudorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #H 3. No other information available.


Neudorf, (also Neu-Rakovshchizna, also Rakov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #C 4. Also see Neu-Rakovshchizna; Rakov.


Neudorf, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1805 by 20 families. Evangelical. Residents had a very bad reputation because of their belief in witches and ghosts connected with laziness. That’s why Neudorf was dissolved in 1831 and its residents were moved to Kronsfeld and Rosental. Allegedly, they were said to have caught up with their new neighbors and even surpassed them.


Neudorf, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Founded in 1922.

Neudorf-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Neudorf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neudorf-; Khutor, Neudorf-.

Neudorf-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Neudorf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neudorf-; Khutor, Neudorf-.

Neudorf-Fink, (also Fink, also Neudorf), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. #H 3. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Fink; Fink, Neudorf-; Neudorf.

Neudorf-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitsa. All founders were probably from Danzig. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Neudorf-; Khutor, Neudorf-; Neudorf-Chutor.

Neudorf, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Neudorf.

Neudorf, Klein, Odessa, Glückstal, see Klein-Neudorf.

Neudorf, Klein-, Odessa, Novo-Petrovsk, see Klein-Neudorf.

Neudorf-Tomar, (also Brachky-Tomara, also Nekhvorarsha, also Tomar-Neudorf), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 112 in 1904. Also see Brachky-Tomara; Nekhvorarsha; Tomar-Neudorf.

Neudorf-Torchyn, (also Neu-Rakovchizna, also Novaya Rakonchisna, also Torchyn-Neudorf), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parishes: Torchyn and Luts’k. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938). At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 442 in 1904; 30 families with 37 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neudorf-Tortschin; Neu-Rakovchizna; Novaya Rakonchisna; Torchyn-Neudorf; Tortschin, Neudorf-.

Neu-Dorosinie, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Torchyn-Neudorf; Tortschin, Neudorf-.

Neu-Dorosinie, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosinie; also see Dorosinie, Neu-.

Neu-Dorossin, (also Doroshin, also Neu-Dorosinie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. Founded in 1876. Catholic; parishes: Neu-Dorosinie, Neu-Dorosinie; also see Dorosinie, Neu-.

Neue Mühle, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1874. Mennonite. Also see Mühle, Neu-; Neu-Dshangran?; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Elft; Neu-Elsass.

Neue Mühle, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Also see Brunnen, Neue; Neu-Brücken.

Neue Eichenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Approximately 10 km southeast from the other Eichenfeld. Mennonite. Rebuilt in the late 1920s after the former Eichenfeld (also Dubovka, also No. 4), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo, was destroyed as a result of a raid by Makhno’s gang. Also see Eichenfeld, Neu-.

Neue Eichwald, Mariupol’, Grunau. Catholic. Acreage: 400 dessi. Also see Eichwald, Neu-.

Neu-Eigenfeld, Dnipropetrovsk, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Founded in 1926. Evangelical. Also see Eigenfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Einlage, (also Bulgakovka), Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 122 in 1859. Also see Bulgakovka; Einlage, Neu-.

Neu-Elenovka, Zaporizhzhya, Neu-Elenovka; also see Elenovka, Neu-; Jelenowka, Neu-; Neu-Jelenowka; Yelenovka, Neu-.

Neu-Elft, (also Fere-Champenoise II, also Fersampenuaz Mic), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded by 63 families in 1825. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. Between 1801 and 1804, people moved from Prussia and Wurttemberg to Poland, in 1816 to Alt-Elft, Bessarabia, and in 1825, 63 families moved from here to Neu-Elft; hence a daughter colony. Ninety-six people were from Prussia, 89 from Wurttemberg, 72 from Poland, 10 from Saxony; there were four Frenchmen, possibly Alsatians. Acreage: 3,864 dessi. and 86 houses in 1859, or 3,948 ha. Population: 695 in 1858; 1,057 or 860 in 1905; 956 in 1939. Also see Elft, Neu-; Fere-Champenoise II; Fersampenuaz Mic.

Neu-Elsaß, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1928. Catholic. Also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsaß, Neu-; Neu-Elsaß.


Neu-Elsaß, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsaß, Neu-; Neu-Elsaß.

Neu-Elsaß, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsaß, Neu-.

Neu-Elsaß, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsaß, Neu-.


Neue Mühle, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Evangelical. Population: 132 in 1926. Also see Mühle, Neue.
Neuenburg, (also Neuburg, also Malasheva), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza at the head of the Heiduchina valley. Founded in 1789/1790 by 16 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1923. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Malasheva: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,233 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 1,187 dessi. Population: 320 in 1856; 338 in 1858; 340 in 1859; 234 in 1911; 354 in 1914; 354 in 1918; 280 in 1919; Malasheva: 293; Neuenburg: 312 in 1926; 381 approximately in 1940; 34 families of 355 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Malasheva; Neuburg.

Neuendorf, Volga Republic, see Hölzel.

Neuendorf, (also Shirokoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza at the head of Tomakovka valley. Founded in 1789/1790 by 38 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite. Everyday language: East Prussian Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, retirement home for farmers (as of 1926.) Shirokoye: agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,149 dessi. and 118 houses in 1859, or 1,187 dessi. Population: 967 in 1890. Evangelical. Population: 90 in 1918. Also see Sofievka.

Neuer Damm?, Volga Republic, see Salpeterdamm; also see Damm?, Neuer.

Neuer-Damm, (also Dämchen, also Großer Damm), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Emerged from the two villages: Dämchen to the north and Großer Damm to the south. Also see Dämchen; Damm, Neuer; Großer Damm.

Neue Siedlung, Petersburg. East of Petersburg. #E 2.

Evangelical. Population: 20 in 1857; 20 in 1926. Also see Siedlung, Neue.

Neues Leben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Southeast of Mariental. #F 1. Population: 131 in 1926. Also see Leben, Neues.

Neue Weg, der, Kirovograd, see Der neue Weg; also see Weg, Der Neue.


Neu-Fedorowka, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorovka, Neu-; Fjodorovka, Neu-; Dyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fjodorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka.


Neufeld, (also Neutal), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Evangelical. Also see Neutal.

Neufeld, (also Borlak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Totonay. #D 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,100 dessi. Population: 78 in 1905; 122 in 1914; 122 in 1918; 139 in 1919; 171 in 1926. Also see Borlak.

Neufeld, (also Novo-Polye), Don, Donets’k, Yanisol, Mayorskaya, Mermenchik. #A 6. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsital. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. in 111. Population: 150 in 1905; 145 in 1912; 172 in 1914; 122 in 1918; 269 in 1919. Also see Novo-Polye.


Neufeld, (also Sofievka), Mykolayiv, Tiege. Population: 174 in 1919. Also see Sofievka.

Neufeld, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor.

Neufeld, (also Budyonov), Odessa, Bereznitz district. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Budyonov.

Neufeld, (also Novy Mir), Odessa, Kuchuragan (also Kutschuragan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1928. Catholic. Originally, a Jewish village bought by Germans after the collectivization period. Also see Novy Mir.

Neufeld, (also Shevchenko), Odessa, Kuchuragan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1928. Also see Shevchenko.


Neufeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. No other information available.


Neufeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krusny Kut. Southwest of Krusny Kut. No other information available.
Neufeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.

Neufeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. No other information available.

Neufeld, Zaporischchya, see Albrecht-Khutor.

Neufeld-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Chutor; also see Chutor, Neufeld-; Khutor, Neufeld-.

Neufeld-Khutor, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Khutor; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka.

Neufeld-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Chutor; also see Chutor, Neufeld-; Khutor, Neufeld-; Neufeld-Chutor.

Neu-Friedenthal, (also Marina), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Freudental, Neu-; Marina.

Neu-Friedenthal, (also Freudental, also Marina, also Marine-Khutor), Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk, Neu-Friedenthal. Founded in 1828 by 47 families mainly from Freudental. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Friedenthal. Eight German parishes with 6,075 members were part of the Neu-Freudental parish founded in 1861. Some people or families came directly from Hungary, Saxony, and Wuerttemberg to the land of the estate owner Marina. Between 1869 and 1884, and 1886 to 1907 a junior high school was founded. Acreage: 2,875 dessi. or 2,655 dessi. of crown land and 63 houses in 1859. Population: 517 in 1858; 660 in 1904; 870 in 1905; 1,020 in 1911; 1,204 in 1914; 898 in 1919; 1,099 in 1926. Also see Freudental; Freudental, Neu-; Marina; Marine-Khutor.

Neu-Friedenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnuy Kut; also see Friedenfeld, Neu-.


Neu-Friedenstal, Caucasus, see Friedental; also see Friedenstal, Neu-.

Neu-Friedenthal?, Crimea, see Bulakhy; also see Friedenthal?, Neu-.

Neu-Fyodorovka, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorovka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fjodorowka.

Neu-Galka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. A few kilometers southeast of Pallasovka. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural collective, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades one to seven, house for adult literacy, library, two clubs (as of 1926.) Reasonably priced crown land. Population: 1,550 in 1897; 1,833 in 1904; 2,068 possibly in 1905; 2,377 in 1912; 2,858 in 1926. Also see Galka, Neu-.

Neuebauer-Chutor, Don, see Neugebauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neuebauer-; Khutor, Neugebauer-.

Neugebauer-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Yanisol. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Freudental, Neu-; Panika.

Neugeweb, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld.


Neu-Glaffirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glaflirovka; also see Glaflirovka, Neu-; Neu-Glafirovka; Novaya-Glaflirovka.

Neu-Gläflirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glaflirovka; also see Glaflirovka, Neu-; Neu-Gläflirovka.

Neu-Glückstal, (also Volchyl), Odessa, see Adolfstal; also see Glückstal, Neu-; Volchyl.

Neu-Glückstal, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Glückstal, Neu-.

Neu-Glückstal, (also Cybulevka, also Zibulevka, also Zybulevka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,746 dessi. Population: 560 in 1904; 541 in 1905; 519 in 1914; 530 in 1919; 675 or 875 in 1926; 785 in 1944. Glückstal daughter colony. Also see Cybulevka; Glückstal, Neu-; Zibulevka; Zybulevka.

Neu-Gnadenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. Also see Gnadenfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Golobowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Dönhof; also see Golobowka, Neu-; Golobowka, Neu-; Neu-Gololobowka.

Neu-Gololobowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Dönhof; also see Gololobowka, Neu-; Gololobowka, Neu-; Neu-Gololobowka.

Neu-Gololobowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Gololobowka; also see Gololobowka, Neu-; Gololobowka, Neu-.

Neu-Greko, (also Greko, also Verbovo), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Sovetskino(y)e, Troitsko-Kharts. Parish: Neu-Greko.

Neu-Greko, (also Greko, also Verbovo), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Sovetskino(y)e, Troitsko-Kharts. Parish: Neu-Greko.

Neu-Greko, Don, see Neu-Greko; also see Greko, Neu-; Greko, Neu-.

Neu-Grigorevka, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka.

Neu-Grigorjewka, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka.

Neu-Grigorjewka, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorjewka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorjewka.


Neuheim, (also Diminsky), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Diminsky.

Neuheim, (also Sharova), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Ivanovka), Yevgen(y)evka. On the Bolskoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded possibly as early as 1874, but more likely in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Acreage: 1,432 dessi. Population: 120 in 1904; 208 in 1905; 218 in 1914; 239 in 1919. Also see Sharova.

Neuheim, (also Samsonovka-Khutor), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1910. Population: 239 in 1926; 215 people and 41 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Samsonowka-Khutor.

Neuheim, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. No other information available.

Neuheim, (also Protovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 570 in 1904. Also see Protovka.


Neu-Helenental, (also Helenendorf, also Neu-Yelenovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Voznezenska, Grigor(y)evka. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 240 approximately in 1905; 450 in 1918; 600 in 1926. Also see Novo-Selka; Novo-Salovka.


Neuheim, (also Diminsky), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Diminsky.

Neuheim, (also Sharova), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Ivanovka), Yevgen(y)evka. On the Bolskoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded possibly as early as 1874, but more likely in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Acreage: 1,432 dessi. Population: 120 in 1904; 208 in 1905; 218 in 1914; 239 in 1919. Also see Sharova.

Neuheim, (also Samsonovka-Khutor), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1910. Population: 239 in 1926; 215 people and 41 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Samsonowka-Khutor.

Neuheim, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. No other information available.

Neuheim, (also Protovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 570 in 1904. Also see Protovka.


Neu-Helenental, (also Helenendorf, also Neu-Yelenovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Voznezenska, Grigor(y)evka. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 741 dessi. Population: 150 in 1905; 218 in 1914; 239 in 1919. Also see Sharova.

Neu-Helenental, (also Helenendorf, also Neu-Yelenovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Voznezenska, Grigor(y)evka. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 741 dessi. Population: 150 in 1905; 218 in 1914; 239 in 1919. Also see Sharova.


Neu-Helenovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helenovka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-.

Neu-Hochfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld; also see Hochfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Hochstädt, (also Alexanderpol, also Alexandropol), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’’, Novossofievka. #C 6. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Acreage: 2,250 dessi. Population: 389 in 1905; 392 in 1911; 394 in 1914; 394 in 1918; 519 in 1919; 325
between 1941 and 1943. Also see Alexanderpol; Alexandropol; Hochstädt, Neu-.

Neuhof, (also Novikov), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. North of Taganrog. Separatist and Evangelical; parishes: Taganrog and Rosenfeld. Population: 312 approximately in 1905; 481 in 1918; 481 in 1926. Also see Novikov.

Neuhof, (also Novo-Dvorovka, also Saimalkuly), Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Krasnoarmeykskaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 381 in 1926. Also see Novo-Dvorovka; Saimalkuly.

Neuhof, (also No. 14, also Novo-Dvorovka), Mariupol’, Ludwigstal. Founded in 1823. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,401 dessi.; 1,400 dessi. before 1914 and 1,175 dessi. after 1918. Population: 223 or 228 in 1859; 464 in 1910; 361 in 1911; 361 in 1914; 361 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 420 in 1922. Also see No. 14; Novo-Dvorovka.

Neuhof, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld.

Neuhof-Chutor, Odessa, see Neuhof-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neuhof-; Khutor, Neuhof-.

Neuhöfen, Odessa, Berezn district. Founded in 1926. Evangelical.

Neu-Hoffnung, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinomysics. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol’. On the Kuban River. #F 3. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Kokorek, also Novo-Nadeshda, possibly also Schieß-Khutor, also Sprengel), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, Babayurt. #M 4. Founded in 1920. Evangelical. Affluent Swabian colony which was known for its modern way of raising cattle and hogs. With Friedensheim, it introduced the German red cow in the Terek district, which was a good milk producer. Kolkhoz named Gorbonov founded in 1934. Population: 130 in 1926; 83 people or 80 German and 3 Russian families approximately in 1941. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Kokorek; Novo-Nadeshda; Schieß-Khutor; Sprengel.

Neu-Hoffnung, Caucasus, Donskoy, Kushchevsky. #E 1. Evangelical. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.

Neu-Hoffnung, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Usbenskaya. #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 620 in 1926. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Kianly, also Kyanly, also Novaya-Nadeshda, also Olgino), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1852. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,300 dessi. Population: 38 in 1864; 55 in 1904; 112 in 1911; 112 in 1914; 112 in 1918; possibly 769 in 1919; 185 in 1926. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Kianly; Kyanly; Novaya-Nadeshda; Olgino.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Johannesfeld No. 1, also Rote Fahne), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, Mank.-Kalitvinsk. Approximately 40 km northwest of Millerovo. #F 1. Evangelical; parish: Johannesfeld. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 92 in 1918; 225 in 1926; 433 in 1941. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Johannesfeld No. 1; Rote Fahne.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Novaya-Nadeshda), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. North of Taganrog. #C 4. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 267 in 1909; 250 in 1918; 394 in 1926; 400 in 1941. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Novaya-Nadeshda.

Neu-Hoffnung, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 97 in 1904. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also No. 57, also Karakulk), Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Approximately 190 km west of Aktyubinsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea German possibly as early as 1907, but more likely 1910. Evangelical. Separate settlement. Also see No. 57; Hoffnung, Neu-; Karakulk.

Neu-Hoffnung, Luhans’k, Rovenky, Malychevsk. A few kilometers northwest of Rovenky. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Nadeshdino), Samara, Melekess (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal). Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1860. Mennonite. Under the influence of Claas Epp. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1913; 218 in 1926. Seventeen Mennonite, three Brethren, and five Lutheran families lived here in 1913. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Nadeshdino.

Neu-Hoffnung, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k, Malaya-Zebrikovo, also Shepsa-Khutor, also Zebrikovo), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1822 by 50 families from Reichenberg Kolonne and by Separatist Wuerttembergers as a Brethren community with branches in Ostheim and Rosenfeld. Separatist; parish: Neu-Hoffnung. In 1876, the villagers joined Evangelical-Lutherans. Acreage: 3,473 dessi. crown land and 82 houses in 1859, or 3,141 dessi. Population: 763 in 1858; 763 in 1859; 789 in 1860; 757 in 1864; 590 in 1911; 572 in 1914; 572 in 1918. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.
Neu-Hoffnungstal, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Andre(y)evka, Sofievka. Founded in 1822 by 25 families from Grunbach Kolonne. Separatist; parish: Neu-Stuttgart-Berdyans’y.k. A few Catholics belonged to the Eichwald deanery, Berdyans’y.k parish. Acreage: 1,602 dessi. of crown land and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,126 or 1,526 dessi. and 25 farms. Population: 241 in 1858; 241 in 1859; 354 in 1860; 417 in 1864; 175 in 1905; 240 in 1910; 240 in 1911; 248 in 1914; 255 in 1915; 248 in 1918; 273 in 1919; 331 in 1926. Also see Hoffnungstal, Neu-.


Neu-Hoftal, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Blagodarno(y)e. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol’. #J 2. Also see Hoftal, Neu-.

Neu-Horst, (also Shernovata, also Ternovatoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khoritza. At the mouth of the Tomakova valley. #D 6. Founded in 1824 or 1827 by 13 families, originally all from Danzig, others from Neuendorf and Schönhorst; hence its name. Mennonite. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 847 dessi. and 49 houses in 1859, or 1,126 or 1,526 dessi. and 25 farms. Population: 197 in 1856; 218 in 1858; 228 in 1859; 165 in 1905; 311 in 1911; 364 in 1914; 364 in 1918; 315 in 1919; 54 in 1914; 59 in 1919; possibly 724 in 1926. Also see Huttal, Neu-.

Neu-Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta, Neu-.

Neu-Hutten, Zaporizhzhya, Khoritza. Founded in the 1860s as a Hutterite colony with its own leadership. Hutterite. Probably in the 1870s, emigration to America; thereafter it was possibly adopted by other Germans. Also see Huttertal, Neu-.

Neu-Ilovsky, Caucasus, Donskoy, Kushechevsky. #D 1. Evangelical. Soviet seat. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 565 in 1926. Also see Ilovsky, Neu-; Ilowskij, Neu-; Neu-Ilovskij.

Neu-Ilovsky, Caucasus, see Neu-Ilovsky; also see Ilovsky, Neu-; Ilowskij, Neu-.

Neu-Ivanchice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Khihininek; also see Ivanchice, Neu-; Ivantschice, Neu-; Neu-Iwantschic.

Neu-Iwantschic, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ivanchice; also see Ivanchice, Neu-; Ivantschic, Neu-.

Neu-Jagodnaja, Volga Republic, see Neu-Yagodnaya; also see Jagodnaja, Neu-; Yagodnaya, Neu-.

Neu-Jakubowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Yakubovka; also see Jakubowka, Neu-; Yakubovka, Neu-.

Neu-Jalantash, Crimea, see Neu-Yalantash; also see Jalantash, Neu-; Yalantash, Neu-.

Neu-Jamburg, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Yamburg, Neu-.

Neu-Jamburg, Dnipropetrov’sk, Nikopol, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Yamburg, Neu-.

Neu-Jamburg, Mariupol’, Nikopol’, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Yamburg, Neu-.

Neu-Jelenowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Yelenovka; also see Elenovka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Jelenowka, Neu-; Yelenovka, Neu-.

Neu-Johnnestal?, Kharkiv, see Deresovo; also see Johannestal?, Neu-

Neu-Johannestal, (also Dinkels-Khutor, also Novo-Ivanovka), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Dubovo, also Catholic. Acreage: 620 dessi.. Population: 45 in 1898; 45 in 1918. Also see Dinkels-Khutor; Johannestal, Neu-; Novo-Ivanovka.

Neu-Johannestal, Odessa; also see Johannestal, Neu-.

Neu-Josefsdorf, (also Andreeny), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 110 ha. Population: 95 in 1939. Also see Andreeny; Josefsdorf, Neu-.

Neu-Josefstal?, Mykolyaviv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Josefsta?, Neu-.

Neu-Josefstal, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Arose again in the Soviet era. Also see Josefsta, Neu-.

Neu-Jost, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Jost, Neu-.

Neu-Kalcha?, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Kalcha?, Neu-; Kaltscha?, Neu-; Neu-Kaltscha?.

Neu-Kaltscha?, Odessa, see Neu-Kalcha?; also see Kalcha?, Neu-; Kaltscha?, Neu-.

Neu-Kamionka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Studyn. #H 7. Also see Kamionka, Neu-.

Neu-Kana, Caucasus, Stepnoye, Kanovsky. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Founded in 1908. Evangelical. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 201 in 1926. Also see Kana, Neu-.

Neu-Kandel, Odessa, Berezen district. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Emerged again in the Soviet era. Kuchurgan er daughter colony. Also see Kandel, Neu-.

Neu-Kandel, (also Karl Liebknecht-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Only approximately 10 km from the mother colony of Kandel. Founded in the fall of 1931. Catholic. Also see Kandel, Neu-; Karl Liebknecht-Khutor.

Neu-Kandel, (also Bogunskoye), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgen(y)evelka. In a steppe with sheep on the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Northeast of the mother

Neu-Kantemir, Bessarabia; also see Kantemir, Neu-.

Neu-Karagurt, Crimea, see Neu-Kara-Kurt; also see Karagurt, Neu-.

Neu-Kara-Kurt, (also Neu-Karagurt), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Kara-Kurt, Neu-; Karagurt, Neu-.

Neu-Karlsruhe, (also Olgino), Mykolayiv, Gornostayevka, K.-Grigor’yevka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Founded in 1869 by Berezan families. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. Acreage: 2,650 dessi. Population: 315 in 1905; 315 in 1911; 375 in 1914; 375 in 1918; 361 in 1919; 387 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Karlsruhe, Neu-; Olgino.

Neu-Karlsruhe, (also Bashlanka, also Lenintal, also Olgino), Mykolayiv, Poltavka, Bashlanka. Seventy kilometers north of Mykolayiv on the Bug River. #G 4. Founded in 1867. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Hochstädt. Acreage: 2,307 dessi. Population: 190 in 1907; 185 in 1914; 185 in 1918; 199 in 1919; 246 between 1941 and 1943; 154 in 1943. First Karlsruher daughter colony. Also see Bashlanka; Karlsruhe, Neu-; Lenintal; Olgino.

Neu-Karlsruhe, Odessa, see Klein-Karlsruhe; also see Karlsruhe, Neu-


Neu-Katharinental, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1927. Catholic. Also see Katharinental, Neu-

Neu-Kau, Odessa. Founded in 1871. Schwedenkolonie. Also see Kau, Neu-

Neu-Kerleut, Crimea, see Neu-Wasserreich; also see Kerleut, Neu-


Neu-Kholnica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Kholnica, Neu-; Neu-Cholnica.

Neu-Khortitza, Dnipropetrov’sk, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwog Rog), Sofievka, Marienovka. #B 5. Founded in 1871/1872 by 74 families. Mennonite. Language in schools: German until 1918. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,902 or possibly 3,800 dessi. Population: 300 in 1914; including Gnadental: 550 in 1914; 300 in 1918; 390 in 1926; 498 approximately in 1940; 420 between 1941 and 1943; 59 families of 474 residents or families without head of household in 1942. Also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khoritza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.

Neu-Khortitza, Zaporizhzhya, Berdys’k. Population: 300 in 1911; 354 in 1919; 390 in 1926. Also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khortitza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.


Neu-Khreshchatua, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Khreshchatua, Neu-

Neu-Khutor, Orenburg. Founded by Black Sea Germans. In a separate settlement between Orenburg and Aktyubinsk. Also see Chutor, Neu-; Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Chutor.

Neu-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 52 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Neu-; Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Chutor.

Neukirch, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1820 by 20 or 21 families from the Marienburg district, 6 families from the Elbing district and from Tieggenhof, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Neukirch. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,414 dessi. and 52 houses in 1859, or 1,630 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and four families without land (as of 1857.) Population: possibly including Yushanlee: 405 people or 59 families on 20 farms in 1855; 405 in 1856; 347 in 1858; 347 in 1859; 349 in 1860; 393 in 1864; 462 in 1905; 168 Mennonite families of 526 people or families on 52 farms in 1910; 507 in 1914; 535 in 1915; 507 in 1918; 466 in 1919; 391 in 1926.

Neu-Kirchwald, (possibly also Neu-Kirschwald), Don district, Alexandrovka. Evangelical. Also see Kirchwald, Neu-; Neu-Kirschwald?

Neu-Kirchwald?, Don district, see Neu-Kirchwald; also see Kirschwald?, Neu-

Neu-Kirchwald, (also Samsonovka, also Vishnevataya), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Taganrog. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 45 in 1904; 45 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Kirschwald, Neu-; Samsonovka; Vishnevataya.

Neu-Kolonie, (also Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. #C 6. Founded in 1775/1776 by families from the villages of Keller and Leitsinger which were destroyed by Kirghizes. Catholic. Deanery: Seelmann. School with grades one to four soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,190 in 1859; 1,166 in 1857; 2,207 in 1897; 3,134 possibly in 1905; 1,300 or 3,463 in 1912; 1,847 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Neu-; Kustarevo-Krasnorynovka.

Neu-Konstantinowka, also Mauch-Höhö, also Demidovka, Berezan/Odessa, near Tiligul River.

Neu-Kopachovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche; also see Kopachovka, Neu-; Kopatschowka, Neu-; Neu-Kopatschowka.

Neu-Köthen, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya Nova; also see Köthen, Neu-.

Neu-Kovno, Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih (also Blumenfeld), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenna. #C 7. Founders from Kraft. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Blumenfeld; Kraft, Neu-.

Neu-Kraft, (also Blumenfeld), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founders from Kraft. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Blumenfeld; Kraft, Neu-.


Neu-Kreschatten, (also Kutyeinikovskaya, also Neu-Khoreshatka, also Neu-Khreshchatta, also Neu-Khrach, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. Thirty-five kilometers northwest of Taganrog. #C 5. Founded in 1882. Founders were probably from Kreschatten and the Grunau colonies. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1880, land was bought from the Grunau volost administration near the Russian village of Yefremovka. Acreage: 1,150 or 3,600 dessi. Population: 220 in 1904; 380 in 1914; 380 in 1918; 550 in 1926; 650 in 1941. Also see Kreschatten, Neu-; Kutyeinikovskaya; Neu-Khoreshchatta; Neu-Khreschhatka; Novo-Khachat.

Neu-Khreshchatta, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chreschhatka, Neu-; Khreschhatta, Neu-; Neu-Chreschhatha.


Neu-Kron, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna.) Catholic; parish: Kostheim. Also see Kron, Neu-.

Neu-Kronau-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-.

Neu-Kronau-Khutor, (also Dosovka), Mykolayiv. Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Dosovka, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-.

Neukrone, (also No. 2, also Novo-Selenaya, also Novo-Solenaya, also Novo-Solyonaya), Zaporizhzhya, Mykolayiv. Catholic; parish: Kostheim. Also see Kron, Neu-.


Neu-Kronsdorf, (also Belaya-Krimnitsa, also Scheffler-Chutor), Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 104 in 1904. Also see Belaya-Krimnitsa; Kronsdorf, Neu-; Scheffler-Chutor.

Neu-Kronsfeld, (also Zaporizhzhya,Melitopol'). Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Kronsfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Kronsweide, (also Vladimirivka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Originally on a rock formation of the Dnieper River bank. Founded in 1789 or 1833 by 35 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Friesian Mennonite branch. Everyday languages: East Prussian dialect and Dutch dialect. Language in schools: German until 1917. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1833, all except six families moved to a deep narrow canyon, an extension of the Heiduchina valley. In 1886, the village burned down and was rebuilt. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stupp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East; see Dneprovka. Acreage: 3,027 dessi. and 91 houses in 1859, or 2,149 dessi. Population: 785 in 1858; 732 in 1859; 741 in 1856; 384 in 1911; 371 in 1914; 371 in 1918; 408 in 1919; 188 in Vladimirivka and 189 in Khortitza in 1926; 385 approximately in 1940; 18 families of 358 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Kronsweide, Neu-; Vladimirivka.

Neu-Ksiminez, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ximinez; also see Ksiminez, Neu-; Ximinez, Neu-.

Neu-Kulchin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Near Rozhyshche. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Kulchin, Neu-; Kultschin, Neu-; Neu-Kultschin.
Neu-Kultschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kulchin; also see Kulchin, Neu-; Kultschin, Neu-.

Neu-Kureni, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureny; also see Kureni, Neu-; Kureny, Neu-.


Neu-Kurgany, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Kostopol'. West of Kostopol'. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 190 in 1904. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Kurgany, Neu-.

Neu-Kurmanke’evo, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankejewo; also see Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo.

Neu-Kurmankejewo, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankejewo; also see Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo; Neu-Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Kurmankejewo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejewo, Neu-.


Neu-Lipowiec, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Also see Lipowiec, Neu-.

Neu-Liebental, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Alexandrovka.

Neu-Liebenfeld, Odessa, Großliebental, GNK Komintern. Evangelical. Also see Liebenfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Liebenfeld, also Neu-Liebental, also Rosa Luxemburg, Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyy Rih, Shiroko(y) e. #A 6. Founded in 1927. Catholic. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 565 in 1941; 110 between 1941 and 1943; 559 in 1942, and 17 families without head of household. Also see Liebental, Neu-; Neu-Liebenfeld; Rosa Luxemburg.

Neu-Liebenfeld, also Volkov, also Volkovo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevegen(y)evka. Founded in 1872 by families mainly from the Großliebental mother colonies. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebenfeld. In 1914, Alexanderfeld, Broshkovka, Businova, Dyuvanovka, Luboda(y)evka, Marianovka, Neu-Baden, Neu-Elsaß, Neu-Kandel, Nikola(y)evka, Novo-Alexandrova, and Perekrestovo were part of this parish. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,512 dessi. Population: 138 in 1905; 206 in 1911; 206 in 1914; 144 in 1918; 210 in 1919; 144 or 210 in 1926. Also see Liebental, Neu-; Neu-Liebenfeld; Rosa Luxemburg.

Neu-Liebenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Mariental. Catholic; parish: Liebental. Also see Liebenfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Liebenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1872. Evangelical. Also see Liebenfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Lipowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsyi. #E 5. Also see Lipowiec, Neu-.

Neu-Lippers, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 2. Also see Lippers, Neu-.

Neu-Lischnia, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lishnia; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Lishnia, Neu-.
Neu-Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Lishnia, Neu-; Neu-Lischnina.

Neu-Lubomirka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. #I 4. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Lubomirka, Neu-.

Neu-Luck, Petersburg, see Luts'k; also see Luck, Neu-.


Neu-Ludwigstal, Don, Donets'k, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Ludwigstal, Neu-.

Neu-Ludwikovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Ludwikovka; also see Ludwikovka, Neu-, Neu-Ludwikovka.

Neu-Luksenberg, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luksenberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-.

Neu-Luxemburg, Mariupol', see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luksenberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-.

Neu-Lustdorf, (also Dimitriyevka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1861 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,770 dessi. Population: 268 in 1905; 280 in 1914; 277 in 1919; 342 in 1926. Also see Dimitriyevka; Lustdorf, Neu-.

Neu-Luxemburg, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Possibly founded in 1920. Evangelical. Also see Luksenberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luxemburg.

Neu-Luxemburg, Mariupol', Grunau. Evangelical. Founded after 1918. See also Luksenberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luxemburg.

Neumannovka, Odessa, see Neu-Marianovka; also see Landau; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Marianovka, Neu-; Neu-Marianovka.

Neu-Marianovka, Odessa, see Neu-Marianovka; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Marianovka, Neu-; Neu-Marianovka.

Neu-Marienburg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Federovka. East of Federovka. #G 3. Catholic. Also see Marienburg, Neu-.

Neu-Mariental, (also Mesentssevo, also Novo-Mariavka), Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan, Grosse Kiyarnovka. Northeast of Taganrog. #D 4. Founded in 1870 by residents from the Grunau colonies of Bilovizh, Kalchinovka and Rundewiese. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld, also Baptist; parish: Neu-Mariental. Parish for Baptists in the Ostheim area. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Land was bought from the Cossock nobleman Krasnoschokov. Acreage: possibly 1,200 dessi. Population: 186 in 1904; 211 in 1926. Also see Mariental, Neu-; Mesentsevo, Novo-Mariavka.

Neu-Mariavka, (also Neu-Pfannenstiel), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariavka. Southeast of Mariavka. #E 3. Founded in 1864. Catholic. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 634 in 1897; 793 possibly approximately in 1905; 1,303 in 1912; 560 in 1926. Also see Mariavka, Neu-; Neu-Pfannenstiel.

Neu-Mariewka, Bessarabia, see Neu-Mariewka; also see Mariewka, Neu-, Neu-Mariewka.

Neu-Meseritz, Chernihiv, Klintsy. Founded in 1833 by fabric maker families from Poland. The proprietor Issa(y)ev called them for his factory. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. In 1882, the colony was dissolved a few years after Issa(y)ev's business ceased operation. Some people moved to Klintsy. Also see Meseritz, Neu-.

Neu-Messer, (also Lysanderdorf), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 4. Founded in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 1,388 in 1897; 2,500 approximately in 1905; 2,437 possibly in 1905; 2,475 in 1912; 2,241 in 1926. Also see Lysanderdorf; Messer, Neu-.

Neu-Meyer, Volga Republic, also see Meyer, Neu-.

Neu-Milsk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. North of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Milsk, Neu-.

Neu-Monay, (also Neu-Monat), Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monay, Neu-.

Neu-Monaj, Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monaj, Neu-.

Neu-Monat, Crimea, see Neu-Monay; also see Monat, Neu-.

Neu-Monay, (also Neu-Monat), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Population: 46 in 1926. See also Monaj, Neu-; Monay, Neu-; Neu-Monaj; Neu-Monat.

Neumond, Crimea, see Aitugan-Deutsch.

Neu-Montal, (also Ordynka), Zaporizhzhya, Akkermann. Founded in 1816/1817 by 28 families: 21 families were from Alt-Montal and 7 more farm holders arrived in 1823. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. Land and water were considered the best in the entire district. On 4 September 1941, men between the ages of 16 and 60 were deported. Acreage: 1,809 dessi. and 35 houses in 1859, or 1,874 dessi., or 1,680 dessi. and 28 farms and five families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 110 in 1816; 304 people or 51 families with land in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. In 1882, the colony was dissolved a few years after Issa(y)ev's business ceased operation. Some people moved to Klintsy. Also see Monaj, Neu-.

Neu-Moor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. Evangelical. At the corner of the cantons Balzer, Frank and Kamenka north of Merkel. Population: 133 in 1926. Also see Moor, Neu-.

Neu-Mühle, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northwest of Pallasovka. Also see Mühle, Neu-.

Neu-Müller?, Volga Republic (Bergseite), see Deutsch Danilovka; also see Müller?, Neu-.

Neu-Müller, (possibly also Deutsch-Danilovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical. Population: 227 in 1926. Also see Müller, Neu-; Deutsch-Danilovka.

Neu-München, (possibly also Effenger, also Effenhart), Odessa, Berezan district (Lakhovo). Jewish, Catholic, and Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Jewish farming colony. Population: 75 Lutherans in 1904; with Dobraya and Novaya-Poltavka: 65 in 1914. Also see Effenger?; Effenhart; München, Neu-.

Neu-Musor, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Musor, Neu-.

Neu-Nassau, (also Nesterevo), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol' (Molochna), Voznesens'k. Founded in 1804 by 20 families, settlers who had moved here from Alt-Nassau, from Württemberg including 12 families from the Black Forest and from Hesse-Nassau. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. Acreage: 1,845 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,874 dessi., or 1,680 dessi. and 28 farms and five families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 101 in 1814; 301 people or 51 Evangelical families with 29 farms and four vacant lots in 1848; 387 in 1858; 387 in 1859; 398 in 1864; 300 in 1904; 479 in 1905; 355 in 1911; 406 in 1914; 409 in 1915; 406 in 1918; 328 in 1919. Also see Nassau, Neu-; Nesterevo.

Neu-Neusatz, Mykolayiv, see Wiesengrund; also see Neusatz, Neu-.

Neu-Nord, (also Shurka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Thirty kilometers from Kamyschin on the Lavla River. #B 7. Founded in 1840 or 1852. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Rosenberg. It was surrounded by orchards. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 538 in 1857; 1,115 in 1897; 995 in 1904; 1,804 possibly approximately in 1905; 1,995 in 1912; 1,117 in 1926; 160 people and 180 farms in 1941. Also see Norka, Neu-; Shurka.

Neu-Obermonjour, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonjour; also see Obermonjour, Neu-; Obermonjour, Neu-.

Neu-Obermonjour, (also Bobrovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #F 3. Founded in 1859. Catholic; parish: Liebental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 571 in 1897; 890 possibly in 1905; 1,053 in 1912; 619 in 1926. Also see Bobrovka; Neu-Obermonjour; Obermonjour, Neu-; Obermonjour, Neu-.


Neu-Olganovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Southeast of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Neu-Olganovka; Olganovka, Neu-; Olganovka, Neu-.

Neu-Olganovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganovka; also see Neu-Olganovka; Olganovka, Neu-.

Neu-Oneschtii, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneshtii; also see Oneschtii, Neu-; Oneshtii, Neu-.

Neu-Oneshtii, Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 418 ha. Population: 170 in 1904; 324 in 1939. Also see Neu-Oneschtii; Oneschtii, Neu-; Oneshtii, Neu-.
Neu-Osterwick, Zaporizhzhya, see Osterwick; also see Osterwick, Neu.

Neu-Ostheim, (also Belcev-Khutor, also Belses-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Ostheim. #C 8. Founded in 1890. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 560 dessi. Population: 32 in 1911; 32 in 1914; 32 in 1918. Also see Belcev-Khutor; Belses-Khutor; Ostheim, Neu.-

Neu-Pargola, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Pargola, Neu.-

Neu-Pargolovo, (also Neu-Pargola, also Deutsch-Shuvalovo), Petersburg, Pargolovska, Pargolovskaya. #D 1. Founded on leased land in 1868 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 230 in 1904; 400 or 550 in 1926. Also see Deutsch-Shuvalovo; Neu-Pargola; Neu-Pargolovo; Pargolovo, Neu.; Pargolovo, Neu.-

Neu-Parence, Petersburg, see Neu-Parkhov; also see Parkhov, Neu.-

Neu-Parkhov, (also Neu-Parkhov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medwieze; also see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; Podchereviche, Neu.; Podtscherewitsche, Neu.-

Neu-Parkhovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Parkhovka; Parkhovka, Neu.; Parkhovka, Neu.-

Neu-Parkhovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. West of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu-Parkhovka appear to be one village. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Neu-Parkhovka; Parkhovka, Neu.; Parkhovka, Neu.-

Neu-Parkhovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. #H 4. Also see Neu-Parkhovka; Parkhovka, Neu.; Parkhovka, Neu.-

Neu-Parkhovka, Odessa, see Neu-Parkhovka; also see Parkhovka, Neu.; Parkhovka, Neu.-

Neu-Parkhovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Neu-Parkhovka; also see Parkhovka, Neu.; Parkhovka, Neu.-

Neu-Petersburg, Mykolayiv, Kodincevo. Population: 285 in 1919. Also see Petersburg, Neu.-

Neu-Petersburg, (also Pshenyanoye), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1885 or 1890. Catholic. Also see Petersburg, Neu.; Pshenyanoye.

Neu-Petersdorf, Slavgorod, Kulanda; also see Petersdorf, Neu.-

Neu-Petersfeld, (also Novo-Petrovka), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 46 in 1918; 123 in 1926; 200 in 1941. Also see Novo-Petrovka; Petersfeld, Neu.-

Neu-Peterstal, Odessa, Berezan, see Friedensheim; also see Peterstal, Neu.-

Neu-Peterstal, (also Friedensheim, also Belayevka), Odessa, Berezan. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Arose again in the Soviet period. Also see Belayevka; Friedensheim; Peterstal, Neu.-

Neu-Pfannenstiel, Volga Republic, see Neu-Mariental; also see Pfannenstiel, Neu.-

Neu-Podchereviche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medwieze; also see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; Podchereviche, Neu.; Podtscherewitsche, Neu.-

Neu-Podhaiche, (also Neu-Podhayce), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. German private school (as of 1938.) Population: 42 families with 30 students in 1938. Also see Neu-Podhaiches; Neu-Podhayce; Podhaiche, Neu.; Podhaische, Neu.-

Neu-Podhaische, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiches; also see Podhai, Neu.; Podhaische, Neu.-

Neu-Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiches; also see Podhai, Neu.; Podhaische, Neu.-

Neu-Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiches; also see Podhaj, Neu.; Podhaise, Neu.-

Neu-Podhaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajes; also see Podhaj, Neu.; Podhaise, Neu.-

Neu-Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiches; also see Podhai, Neu.; Podhaise, Neu.-

Neu-Podchereviche, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; also see Podchereviche, Neu.; Podtscherewitsche, Neu.-

Neu-Polach, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Polach, Polanovka, Neu.; Polanovka, Neu.-

Neu-Polach, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polach; also see Polach, Neu.; Polanovka, Neu.-

Neu-Pol BOOLEAN1, Petersburg, see Neu-Porhov; also see Porhov, Neu.-

Neu-Porhov, Petersburg, see Porhov; also see Porhov, Neu.-

Neu-Porhov, Petersburg, see Porhov; also see Porhov, Neu.-

Neu-Poren, (also Nepoznanich, also Niposnanich), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Southeast of Emlichin. #C 3. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emlichin. Population: 500 in 1904. Also see Nepoznanich, Niposnanic, Posen, Neu.-


Neu-Prischib, Slavgorod, Znamenka. #I 3. Evangelical. Also see Prischib, Neu.-

Neu-Pustomi, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 330 in 1904. Also see Pustomi, Neu.-

Neu-Rakovchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Rakovchizna, Neu.; Rakowtschizna, Neu.; Neu-Rakovtschizna.

Neu-Rakovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Rakovshchizna, Neu.; Rakowtschizna, Neu.; Neu-Rakovtschizna.

Neu-Rakovschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovschizna; also see Rakovschizna, Neu.; Rakowtschizna, Neu.; Neu-Rakovschizna.
Neu-Rakowtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovchizna; also see Rakovchizna, Neu-; Rakowtschizna, Neu.-

Neu-Rastatt, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1819. Catholic. Thirty-nine farm holders from Rastatt wanted to settle in the steppe because of shorter routes. While digging the second well, “such a horrendous noise arose as if a big subterranean storm had come up.” – Keller. *Die deutschen Kolonien aus Südrußland*. The settlers returned to Rastatt; since then this site was called “Brumm-Brunnen.” Also see Rastatt, Neu.-

Neu-Rastatt, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1926. Catholic; parish: Landau. Population: 700 in 1941. Also see Rastatt, Neu.-

Neu-Reinhardt, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Catholic. Also see Reinhardt, Neu.-

Neu-Reval, Omsk, Kalachinsk. #F 1. Founded by Estonians in 1861. Evangelical. Population: 14 in 1926. Also see Reval, Neu.-

Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor, Mariupil’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu.-

Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor, (also Milogrodsky, also Mirgorodskoye), Mariupil’, Grunau. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Acreage: 1,784 dessi. in 1911 or 1,800 dessi.. Population: 45 in 1905; 45 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Milogrodsky; Mirgorodskoye; Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu.-


Neu-Rohrbach, (also Freudenberg, also Voroshilov), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1925. Evangelical. Arose again in the Soviet period. Also see Freudenberg; Rohrbach, Neu-; Voroshilov.

Neu-Rohrbach, (also Aniska, also Iraklyevka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern, Kurissivo. Founded by Berezaners in 1869 or 1880. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,330 dessi. Population: 110 in 1904; 466 in 1914; 557 in 1919; 617 in 1926. Also see Aniska; Iraklyevka; Rohrbach, Neu.-

Neu-Rokinie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. South of Rozhyszcze. #D 5. Evangelical. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 28 families with 32 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Rokinie, Neu.-

Neu-Romanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. East of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Language in schools: German until 1933. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 204 in 1904; 191 approximately in 1940; 229 in 1942. Also see Neu-Romanovka; Romanovka, Neu-; Romanowka, Neu-

Neu-Romanovsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Neu-Romanovski; Romanovskoye, Neu-; Romanovski, Neu.-

Neu-Romanowski, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Romanovsky; also see Romanovsky, Neu-; Romanowski, Neu.-

Neu-Rosendamm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka, also see Rosendamm, Neu.-

Neu-Rosengart, (also Novo-Khopyorskoye), Don, Taganrog, Yekaterininsk. Founded on leased land by Prussian settlers approximately in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 360 in 1904. See Novo-Khopyorskoye; Rosengart, Neu.-

Neu-Rosengart, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitsa. Founded after 1918. Mennonite. Also see Rosengart, Neu.-

Neu-Rosengart, (also Shmerino, also Shmirino), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitsa. Founded in 1878 or 1873 or 1883. Allegedly, all founders from Danzig. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 175 in 1919; Shmerino: 104 and Neu-Rosengart: 140 in 1926. Also see Rosengart, Neu-; Shmerino; Shmirino.

Neu-Rosenheim, Volga Republic, Mariental, also see Rosenheim, Neu.-

Neu-Rosenthal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. North of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical. Also see Rosenthal, Neu.-

Neu-Rosenthal, Zaporizhzhya. Founded after 1918. Also see Rosenthal, Neu.-

Neu-Rotovka, (also No. 2), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 221 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Neu-Rotovka; Rotovka, Neu-; Rotovka, Neu.-

Neu-Rotovka, (also No. 3), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #C 4. Founded in 1927. Evangelical. Population: 62 in 1941. Also see No. 3; Neu-Rotovka; Rotovka, Neu-; Rotovka, Neu.-

Neu-Rotovka, Don, see Neu-Rotovka; also see Rotovka, Neu-; Rotovka, Neu.-

Neu-Rshadkowka, (also Rshadovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical. Population: 491 in 1904. Also see Neu-Rshadkovka; Rshadkovka, Neu-; Rshadkovka, Neu.-

Neu-Rshadkovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Rshadkovka, Neu-; Rshadkovka, Neu.-

Neu-Rudnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. Southeast of Rozhyszcze. #E 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Rudnia, Neu.-

Neu-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnya; also see Rudnya, Neu-; Rudnya, Neu.-

Neu-Rudnya, (also Novaya-Rudnya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Rudnya; Novaya-Rudnya; Rudnya, Neu-; Rudnya, Neu.-
Neu-Sarata, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1889/1890. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,650 ha. Population: 570 in 1939. Also see Sarata, Neu-.

Neu-Saratovka, (also Sechziger Kolonie, also Schlüsselburger Kolonie), Petersburg, Petersburg-Oktjabrskaya. #E 2. Founded in 1765 by 60 families from Brandenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,193 desse. Population: 603 in 1848; 1,247 in 1857; 1,100 in 1904; 1,730 in 1926. Also see Neu-Saratovka; Saratovka. Neu-; Saratovka, Neu-; Sechziger Kolonie; Schlüsselburger Kolonie.

Neu-Saratowka, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Saratovka. Neu-; Saratovka, Neu-.

Neu-Saritzki, Odessa, see Neu-Saritsky; also see Saritzki, Neu-.

Neu-Saritzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Neu-Saritzki; Saritzki, Neu-; Saritzky, Neu-.

Neu-Saratowka, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Saratovka. Neu-; Saratovka, Neu-.

Neu-Schabo, Mykolayiv. #E 6. Founded in 1804 or 1805 or 1806 on the Schukurcha estate by 27 [or 38] families from districts Backnang, Reutlingen, and Tübingen, all in Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school under construction in 1938. Population: 117 in 2004; 40 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Neu-Schabo; Sarzy; Sarzy, Neu-; Schabo, Neu-.

Neu-Schabo, Mykolayiv. #G 8. Evangelical-Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Schabo, Neu-.

Neu-Schaffhausen, (also Shirokoye), Saratov, Saratov, Wol’sk. Also see Schaffhausen, Neu-; Shirokoye.

Neu-Schilling, Volga Republic. Evangelical. Population: 916 in 1912. Also see Schilling, Neu-.

Neu-Schilling, (also Alexandertal, also Neu-Sosnovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1853 or 1860. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 956 possibly in 1905; 1,010 or 1,930 in 1912; 728 in 1926. Also see Alexandertal; Neu-Sosnovka; Schilling, Neu-.

Neu-Schilling, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Gmelinka. #F 6. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Eckheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 665 in 1897; 864 in 1905; 916 possibly in 1905; 1,084 in 1912; 899 in 1926. Also see Schilling, Neu-.

Neu-Schirin-Deutsch, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; Deutsch; Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; Neu-Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Neu-Schloßel, (also Novo-Andreyashevka, also Schlössel), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GKR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Novo-Andreyashevka; Schlössel; Schlössel, Neu-.

Neu-Schloßeloi, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Sholtoi, Neu-; Sholtoy, Neu-.

Neu-Schönfeld, (also Schönfeld), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Possibly founded in 1858. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Schönfeld; Schönfeld, Neu-.

Neu-Schönsee, (also No. 2, also Oserovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohloff, also Orloff, and Orlow.) #F 4. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. In 1895, a junior high school was
Neu-Shirin-Deutsch, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Shirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Neu-Scholtoi, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Scholtii, Neu-; Sholttoy, Neu-.

Neu-Scholt, Neu-Scholttoy, Bessarabia. Founded on leased land.
Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Population: 182 in 1904. Also see Neu-Scholtii; Scholtii, Neu-; Sholttoy, Neu-.

Neu-Skatovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Straub; also see Neu-Skatowka; Skatovka, Neu-; Skatowa, Neu-.

Neu-Skatowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Skatowka; also see Skatovka, Neu-.

Neu-Skarovka, Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 579 in 1926. Also see Neu-Skorovka; Skorovka, Neu-; Skorowa, Neu-.

Neu-Skorowka, Omsk, see Neu-Skorovka; also see Skorovka, Neu-; Skorowa, Neu-.

Neu-Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. No other information available.

Neu-Sofievka, (also Sofievka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. A few kilometers southeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Neu-Sofieva; Sofieva; Sofieva, Neu-; Sofievka, Neu-.

Neu-Sofieva, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Sofieva, Neu-; Sofieva, Neu-.

Neu-Sofranovka, Mykolayiv, Neu-Odessa. Founded in 1878/1879. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: its German school was closed since 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 147 approximately in 1940; 30 families of 170 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Neu-Sofranovka; Sofranovka, Neu-; Sofranowka, Neu-.

Neu-Sofranovka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Sofranovka; also see Sofranovka, Neu-; Sofranowka, Neu-.

Neu-Solntsevo, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #C 7. Founded in 1925. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Solntsevo; Solntsevo, Neu-; Solntsewo, Neu-.

Neu-Solntsevo, Don, see Neu-Solntsevo; also see Solntsevo, Neu-; Solntsewo, Neu-.

Neu-Sosnovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Shirin-; also see Neu-Sosnovka; Sosnovka, Neu-; Sosnowka, Neu-.

Neu-Sosnowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sosnowka; also see Sosnovka, Neu-; Sosnowka, Neu-.

Neu-Skalovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Skalovka; also see Skalovka, Neu-.

Neu-Speyer, Odessa, Bereznjac district (Landau). Founded in 1925. Catholic. Also see Speyer, Neu-.

Neustadt, (also Gorodok), Zaporižzhya, Berdyaš’k. Population: 150 in 1864. Also see Gorodok.

Neu-Staritsa, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Neu-Stariza; Staritsa, Neu-; Stariza, Neu-.

Neu-Stariza, Orenburg, see Neu-Staritsa; also see Staritsa, Neu-; Stariza, Neu-.
Neu-Stav, (also Novostav), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Neu-Staw; Novostav; Stav, Neu-; Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Staw, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Stav, Neu-.

Neu-Straßburg, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan.) Catholic.

Neu-Strassburg, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Streimba; also see Neu-Strymby, Bessarabia, see Neu-Streimba; also see Neu-Strembi, Bessarabia, see Neu-Streimba.

Neu-Straub, (possibly also Novo-Skatovka), Omsk, possibly Odessa. Possibly #B 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Birthplace of writer Viktor Heinz born in 1937 in Novo-Skatovka. Also see Novo-Skatovka; Straub, Neu-.

Neu-Straub, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Neu-Straub, (possibly also Novo-Skatovka), Omsk, possibly Odessa. Possibly #B 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Birthplace of writer Viktor Heinz born in 1937 in Novo-Skatovka. Also see Novo-Skatovka; Straub, Neu-.

Neu-Strassburg, Volga Republic, see Neu-Taganash; also see Neu-Strassburg, Straßburg, Neu-; Strassburg, Neu-. Neu-Taganash, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Taganash, Neu-; Taganash, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Tašov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Neu-Tašov, Swietochowka; also see Staw, Neu-.
Mother colony. Also see Michaelsdorf; Neu-Tblissi; Neu-Tbilisi.

**Neu-Toganash**, Crimea, see Neu-Toganash; also see Toganash, Neu-; Toganasch, Neu-.

**Neu-Toganasch**, (also Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or possibly cooperative store (as of 1926.) There were two located approximately 25 km north of Dzhankoy: one on the railroad, the other five kilometers to the west, separated by a cove. Population: 61 in 1905; 96 in 1919; 112 in 1926. Also see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch; Neu-Toganasch; Toganasch, Neu-; Toganasch, Neu-.

**Neu-Tschangrau**, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Changrau, Neu-; Tschangrau, Neu-.

**Neu-Urbach**, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Station-Urbach; also see Urbach, Neu-.

**Neu-Urbach**, (also Fl. Grosse Vetyolka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1909. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 560 in 1897; 782 possibly in 1905; 586 or 1,633 in 1912; 459 in 1926. Also see Urbach, Neu-; Fl. Gr. Vetyolka.

**Neu-Verbulo**, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #C 8. Founded in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 600 dessi. Also see Verbulo, Neu-.

**Neu-Vierkhy**, (also Nove-Vierzkhy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Wierchy; Nove-Vierzkhy; Vierkhy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu-.

**Neu-Vierchy**, (also Verkhy), Volhynia-Poland, Lut'z'k, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Wierchy; Vierkhy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu-.

**Neu-Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 466 in 1904. Also see Neu-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Neu-; Viktorovka, Neu-.

**Neu-Viktorovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Viktorovka; also see Viktorovka, Neu-; Viktorovka, Neu-.

**Neu-Vitebsk**, (also Sheltoye), Dnipropetrov'sk, Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Warenburg, Neu-.

**Neu-Walter**, (also Walter-Khutor), Volga Republic (Bergseite). Northwest of Walter outside the Volga Republic, possibly Kamyschin district. #A 3. Evangelical. Also see Walter-Khutor; Walter, Neu-.

**Neu-Walter?**, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Khutor; also see Walter?, Neu-.

**Neu-Warenburg**, (also Warenburg-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. Approximately 20 km east of Warenburg. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1922, it was named Ansiedlung Privalnoye (also Warenburg). Population: 183 or 186 in 1926. Also see Warenburg-Khutor; Warenburg, Neu-.

**Neu-Warenburg**, (also Novoye-Privalnoye, also Rovnoye-Privalnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Approximately 15 to 20 km south of Warenburg. #D 5. Founded in 1902. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 840 in 1897; 972 in 1912; 510 in 1926. The last daughter colony in the Volga Republic. Also see Novoye-Privalnoye; Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Warenburg, Neu-.

**Neu-Wasserreich**, (also Keerleut, also Neu-Kerleut), Crimea, Feodosiya, Seiterl, Andrei'yevka. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1883. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. Soviet seat, house for adult literacy, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 1,332 in 1897; 1,860 in 1904; 2,075 possibly in 1905; 2,298 in 1912; 2,044 in 1926. Also see Keerleut; Neu-Kerleut; Wasserreich, Neu-.

**Neuweg**, Dnipropetrov'sk, Kryvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Jewish. Allegedly, some Mennonites lived also here as model farm holders.

**Neu-Weimar**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Pallasovka on reasonably priced crown land of Dobrinka. #E 8. Founded in 1861 or 1864. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, orphanage, house for adult literacy, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 1,332 in 1897; 1,860 in 1904; 2,075 possibly in 1905; 2,298 in 1912; 2,044 in 1926. Also see Weimar, Neu-.

**Neu-Wickerau**, Don, Donets'k. A few kilometers east of Donets'k. #D 5. Evangelical. Also see Wickerak, Neu-.

**Neu-Wichery**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierchy; also see Vierchy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu-.


**Neu-Wiken**, Berezan district. Founded between 1925 and 1928. Evangelical. Also see Worms, Neu-.
Neu-Wortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vorchin; also see Vorchin, Neu.; Wortschin, Neu.

Neu-Württemberg, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg; also see Württemberg, Neu.; Württemberg, Neu.

Neu-Württemberg, (also Bolgarka, also Rosa Luxemburg), Odessa, Kuchurgan (Belyakevsky). Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Also see Bolgarka; Neu-Württemberg; Rosa Luxemburg; Württemberg, Neu.; Württemberg, Neu.

Neu-Ximinez, Volhynia-Poland, see Kzemieniec II; also see Ximinez, Neu.; Neu-Ximinez; Ximinez, Neu.


Neu-Yakubowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Jakubowka, Neu.; Neu-Jakubowka; Yakubowka, Neu.

Neu-Yalantash, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Jalantasch, Neu.; Neu-Jalantasch; Yalantash, Neu.

Neu-Yamburg, (also Klein-Yamburg), Dnipropetrovsk’s. South of the Dnieper. # 4. Catholic. Also see Klein-Yamburg; Neu-Yamburg; Yamburg, Neu.

Neu-Yamburg, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’, see Katharinenhof; also see Jamburg, Neu.; Neu-Jamburg; Yamburg, Neu.

Neu-Yamburg, (also No. 27, also Novo-Krasnovka), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded in 1842 or 1848 by 37 families from Yamburg near Petersburg. Catholic; parish: Bergtal, also Evangelical. This village was the last in the Grunau colonies to be founded. In 1910, a separate church was built, but without a belfry. Acreage: 2,280 dessi. and 28 houses in 1859, or 2,690 dessi. or 2,890 dessi. Population: 277 in 1858; 277 or 289 in 1859; 481 in 1905; 415 in 1910; 620 in 1911; 632 in 1914; 632 in 1918; 718 in 1919; 667 in 1922. Also see No. 27; Jamburg, Neu.; Neu-Yamburg; Neu-Yamburg; Novo-Krasnovka; Yamburg, Neu.

Neu-Yelenovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental, also see Elenovka, Neu.; Jelenovka, Neu.; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Jelenovka; Yelenovka, Neu.

Neu-Zalesie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Zalesie, Neu.

Neu-Ziemia, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Ziemia, Neu.

Neu-Zukov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukov, Neu.; Zukow, Neu.

Neu-Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukow; also see Zukow, Neu.; Zukow, Neu.

Neu-Zürich, (also Züricher Gemeindegut II), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Possibly #G 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 80 in 1904; 175 or 201 in 1926. Also see Züricher Gemeindegut II; Zürich, Neu.

Neu-Zürich, (also Züricher Gemeindegut I), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. On the Marxstadt Canton border. On the Bolshoy Kushum River. Possibly #G 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 130 in 1904; 225 in 1926. Also see Zürcher Gemeindegut I; Zürich, Neu.

Neu-Zürichtal, (also Verboryus, also Verebruss), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal. Approximately 5 km northwest of Zürichtal. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1860. Evangelical. Population: possibly 59 in 1904; 546 in 1926. Also see Cheleby-Ely; Zürichtal, Neu.

Nevs'koy, Aleksander-, Slavgorod, see Aleksey-Nevs'koy; also see Aleksey-Nevs'koy; Nevskoy, Aleksey-.

Nevs'koy, Alexey-, Slavgorod, see Aleksey-Nevs'koy; also see Aleksey-Nevs'koy; Nevskoy, Alexey-.

Nevs'ky, Aleksander-, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Nevs'ky; also see Aleksander Nevs'ky; Alexander Nevs'ky; Nevs'ky, Alexander; Nevs'ky, Aleksander; Nevs'ky, Alexander.

Nevs'ky, Aleksey-, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevs'ky; also see Alexey-Nevs'ky; Nevs'ky, Alexey-.

Nevs'ky, Alexander-, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevs'ky; also see Aleksander Nevs'ky; Aleksander Nevs'ky; Alexander Nevs'ky; Nevs'ky, Aleksander; Nevs'ky, Alexander; Nevs'ky, Aleksander.

Nevs'ky, Alexey-, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevs'ky; also see Alexey-Nevs'ky; Nevs'ky, Alexey-.

Nevs'ky, Aleksander-, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Nevs'ky; also see Aleksander Nevs'ky; Alexander Nevs'ky; Alexander Nevs'ky; Nevs'ky, Aleksander; Nevs'ky, Alexander; Nevs'ky, Aleksander.

Nevs'ky, Alexander-, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevs'ky; also see Aleksander Nevs'ky; Aleksander Nevs'ky; Alexander Nevs'ky; Nevs'ky, Aleksander; Nevs'ky, Alexander.

New-York, (also Lugovaya), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Lugovaya; York, Neu.-

New-York, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelesnaya. The village was located on the Torez River and a steep mountain slope. #C 4. Founded in 1889. Mennonite; parish: New-York, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Nikola(y)evka. A small number were part of the
Nikola(y)evka Brethren community. A junior high school was founded in 1905, and a secondary school for girls (Progymnasmum) in 1912. School for those unable to pay tuition, steam and rolling mills (Unger and Dyck, the owner and founder(s)), agricultural machinery factory (Niebuhr), brickyard (Unger), bookstore (Hamm); according to another source: cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) The mother colony of Khortitza bought the estate for people without land. Acreage: 3,138 dessi. Population: 426 in 1911; 926 in 1913; 926 in 1914; 926 in 1918; 953 in 1926. Also see York, New-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volhynia-Poland, see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, (also Zaporizhzhya-Khortitza), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. At the mouth of the lower Khortitza valley. Founded in 1803 by 39 families from the mother colonies; probably all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 175 in 1926.

Nieder-Khortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Odessa, see Blonsky-Khutor.

Nieder-Khortitza, (also Nizhnya-Khortitza), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. At the mouth of the lower Khortitza valley. Founded in 1803 by 39 families from the mother colonies; probably all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 426 in 1911; 926 in 1913; 926 in 1914; 926 in 1918; 953 in 1926. Also see York, New-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Niedermonjour.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Nieder-Khortitza, Volgaa Republic (Wiesenseite), see Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-.

Niezvir, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Niezwir.

Nikita Balcescu, Bessarabia, see Popasdru Deutsch; also see Balcescu, Nikita.

Nikolaev, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Orenburg, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Siberia, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, or Kovel’, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Yeniseysk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka-Khutor, Caucasus, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolayevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolajewka-Chutor.

Nikolaevka-Khutor, Kharkiv, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolayevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolajewka-Chutor.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka; Nowo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka; Nowo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka; Nowo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka; Nowo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka; Nowo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolaevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolajewka.
Nikolaevka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Berezian district, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka I, Bashkortostan, see Nikolaevka I; also see Nikolajewka I.

Nikolaevka I, Slavgorod, see Nikolaevka I; also see Nikolajewka I.

Nikolaevka II, Bashkortostan, see Nikolaevka II; also see Nikolajewka II.

Nikolaevka II, Slavgorod, see Nikolaevka II; also see Nikolajewka II.

Nikolaevskaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolaevka II; also see Nikolajewka II.

Nikolaevskaya, Odessa, see Nikolaevskoye; also see Nikolajewskaya.

Nikolaevskaya Sloboda, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolajewskaja; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Nikolaevskoye, Odessa, see Nikolaevskoye; also see Nikolajewskoye.

Nikolaiberg, Dnipropetrovsk’s k. No other information available.

Nikolaidorf, (also No. 15, also New-York), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kochube(y)evka. Originally probably in the Mennonite part of the Zagradovka district. #J 3. Founded in 1879 or possibly in the 1880s. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. In 1881, the villagers emigrated to America from where they later returned; hence, the village was humorously called New York. They bought a lot bordering the Orlov volost from nobleman Karpov. In 1906, it was again dissolved and sold to Russians, possibly in 1908. Also see New-York; No. 15.

Nikolaidorf, (also Dagelevo, also Dyagilyevka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parishes: Grünfeld (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Population: 131 in 1926; 171 and 31 farms possibly in 1928. Also see Dagelevo; Dyagilyevka.

Nikolaidorf, was moved; became Schönau

Nikolaidorf, (also Nikolskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadendorf.) Founded in 1851. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,438 dessi. and 31 houses in 1859, or 1,516 dessi. Population: 160 in 1856; 198 in 1858; 198 in 1859; 215 in 1860; 214 in 1864; 211 or 311 in 1905; 257 in 1911; 284 in 1914; 250 in 1915; 284 in 1918; 274 in 1919; 306 in 1926. Also see Nikolskoye.

Nikolaidorf, Caucasus, Minvodskoy (Suvorovskoy.) A few kilometers northwest of Minvodskoy. #G 3. Founded in 1894 or 1897 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite; parish: New-York. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 204 in 1912; 204 in 1914; see Konrad(y)evka in 1915; 204 or possibly 400 in 1918; 400 in 1919; 350 in 1926. Also see Nikolaidorf.

Nikolaidorf, (also Nikolaiopol), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1892 by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite; parish: New-York. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 235 in 1926. Also see Nikolaiopol; Veneges.

Nikolaidorf, (possibly also No. 3, also No. 5, also Nikolskoye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrlof, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #J 4. Founded in 1872 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaidorf and Orlov. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Starved: zero people in 1921/1922, and 26 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 27 people; 26 of the 27 were men. Community center with 1,241 members (as of 1922.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,306 or 1,310 dessi. or 1,425 ha in 1918. Population: 210 in 1905; 212 in 1911; 186 in 1914; 232 in 1918; 346 in 1919; 366 in 1926; 336 in 1926.

Nikolaidorf, (also Nikolaiopol, also Veneges), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #D 4. Evangelical. Population: 235 in 1926. Also see Nikolaiopol; Veneges.

Nikolaidorf, (possibly also No. 3, also No. 5, also Nikolskoye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrlof, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #J 4. Founded in 1872 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaidorf and Orlov. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Starved: zero people in 1921/1922, and 26 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 27 people; 26 of the 27 were men. Community center with 1,241 members (as of 1922.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,306 or 1,310 dessi. or 1,425 ha in 1918. Population: 210 in 1905; 212 in 1911; 186 in 1914; 232 in 1918; 346 in 1919; 366 in 1926; 336 in 1926.
Nikolaifeld, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.)
Founded in 1862 or 1864. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt, also Catholic; parish: Kostheim. Acreage: 1,955 dessi. Population: 282 in 1904; 222 in 1911; 236 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 375 in 1919.

Nikolaifeld, (also No. 1, also Nikolaipol, also Yasykovo, Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (also Nikolaifeld), Mikhailovka. #D 6. Founded in 1868/1869 by Danzig residents from the Khortiza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Center of the Brethren community. In 1905, founding of a junior high school. Acreage: 1,900 dessi. Population: 221 in 1911; 245 or 314 in 1912; 480 in 1914; 336 in 1919; 418 or 419 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Nikolaipol; Yasykovo.

Nikolaihof, Western Siberia. No other information available.

Nikolai-Koloni, (also Nikolayevskaya), Novgorod, Troitskaya. #F 4. Founded in 1835 by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical; parish: Novgorod. Population: 579 in 1848; 1,500 in 1905; 756 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevskaya; Kolonie, Nikolai-.

Nikolaipol, Don, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipol, Kyrgyzstan, see Nikolaital.

Nikolaipol, Omsk, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipol, (also Ivanov Log, also Nikolskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #I 3. Founded in 1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named Engels. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 220 in 1919. Also see Shirokaya-Balka.


Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Georgstal.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgstal.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Znamenskoye, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipolje, Don, see Nikolaipole; also see Nikolaipolje.

Nikolaipolye, Don, see Nikolaifeld; also see Nikolaipolje.

Nikolaivtal, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld.


Nikolaivtal, (also Novo-Sofievka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih, Sholokhovsk. Near Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 6. Founded in 1865. Mennonite. Everyday languages: Danzig Plattdeutsch and possibly another German dialect. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 990 or 991 dessi. Population: 96 in 1911; 96 in 1912; 96 in 1914; 96 in 1918; 109 in 1919; possibly 1,178 in 1926; 155 approximately in 1940; 14 families of 153 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Novo-Sofievka.


Nikolaivtal, (also Nikolaipol), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) In the Talas Valley, in the farthest northwestern corner of Kyrgyzstan. Possibly founded in 1882. Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 501 in 1926. Also see Nikolaipol.

Nikolaivtal, (also Shirokaya-Balka), Mykolayiv. Population: 220 in 1919. Also see Shirokaya-Balka.

Nikolaivtal, (also No. 6, also Nikolskoye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K 3. Founded in 1862 or 1864 or 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: Swabian. Language in schools: Russian. In 1919, four people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Starved: 38 people in 1921/1922, none in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 51; 46 were men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,464 dessi., or 2,621 ha in 1918 or 1,431 ha in the collective and 107 farms. Population: 482 in 1904; 496 in 1911; 414 in 1914; 414 in 1918; 414 in 1919; 569 in 1941; 619 between 1941 and 1943; 49 families of 565 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 6; Nikolskoye.

Nikolaivtal, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Nikolajew, Odessa, see Nikolaev; also see Nikolaev.

Nikolajew, Samara, see Nikolaev; also see Nikolaev.

Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Armavir, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Chelyabinsk, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Apostolovo, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Kazakhstán, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Kharkiv, Starobels’k, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Krasnoyarsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Luhans’k, Novo-Aidar, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Mariupol’, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Orenburg, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Siberia, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, or Kovel’, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Siberia, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.
Nikolajewka-Chutor, Caucasus, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolayevka-Khutor; Khutor, Nikolayevka-Khutor.
Nikolajewka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Nikolayevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolayevka-Khutor; Khutor, Nikolayevka-Khutor.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Bashkortostan, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Crimea, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Don, Donets’k, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolaiv, Berislav, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolaiv, Pokrovsk, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolaiv, Yelanets, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolaiv, Grozliebental, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Mykolaiv, Yelamets, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolajewka I, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolaevka I.
Nikolajewka I, Slavgorod, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolaevka I.
Nikolajewka II, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolaevka II.
Nikolajewka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolaevka II.
Nikolajewskaja, Novgorod, see Nikolaevskaya; also see Nikolaevskaya.
Nikolajewskaja Sloboda, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaja; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.
Nikolajewskoe, Odessa, see Nikolaevskoye; also see Nikolaevskoe.
Nikolayev, Odessa, Grozliebental, GNR Komintern. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 194 in 1926. Also see Nikolaev; Nikolajew.
Nikolayev, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.)
Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from "revolutionary propaganda," and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. With Klein und Groß Romanovka: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 153 in 1912; 285 in 1926. Also see Nikolaev; Nikolajew.

Nikolayevka, Caucasus, Armavir, see Sonnental; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, (also No. 9), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. In a closed German settlement area. The voest administration could be found here. In 1913, only half of the 24 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. 1917-1919: vacated. 1921-1923: returned. In 1925 complete abandonment; many moved to Canada. Acreage: 1,920 dessi.. Population: 120 in 1918. Also see No. 9; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, (possibly also No. 9), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. A few kilometers from Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1852 or 1902. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk; also Mennonite. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Considerable wealth by accommodating guests from surrounding resort areas. Acreage: 1,920 dessi.. Population: 120 in 1918; 1,046 in 1905; 1,561 in 1926. Also see No. 97; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Chelyabinsk, Kochertyk. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 52 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Apostolovo, see Nikolaiital; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Ettingerfeld; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolayevka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Ebental; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see Kronstadt; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Abakansk. #J 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 749 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolayevka, Krasnoyarsk, see Gnadendorf; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Luhans’k, Novo-Aidar, see Arbeiterheim; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolayevka, Mariupol’, see Rosenfeld; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Odessa, Berezn district, see Esslinger-Khutor; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #J 2. Butter artel, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 82 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolayevka, (also No. 6), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1895 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 255 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Siberia. Approximately 150 km north of the four-country area Russia-Kazakhstan-China-Mongolia. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Slavgorod, see Scheitsche; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, (also No. 1), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the south shore of Lake Kulunda. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911/1912. Mennonite; parish: Sayachy. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 352 in 1926; 259 or 102 people or were all Germans and 67 farms in 1980; 321 or 242 people or were all Germans and 77 farms in 1987. Also see No. 1; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Nikolayevokva; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolskoye, Slavgorod, see Nikolaipol; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolaidorf; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolskoje.

Nikolspol district, see Yasykovo.


Nimrovo, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk; also see Nimrowo.

Nimrovo, Chelyabinsk, see Nimrovo.

Niposnanich, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Posen; also see Niposnanitsch.

Nisamoshnoye, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Nisamoshnoe.

Nisamoschnoje, Odessa, see Nisamoschnoje; also see Nisamoschnoje.

Nisamoschnoje, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Nisamoschnoje.

Nisamoschnoje, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Nisamoschnoje.


Niv, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissitza; also see Niw.

Niv, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniiahin; also see Niw.

Niva, Markova, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Markova Niwa; Niwa, Markowa.

Niv, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Niv.

Niva, Volhynia-Poland, see Niva.

Niva, Markova, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Markova Niwa; Niva, Markova.

Nishnaja-Bulanka, Yeniseysk, see Nizhnaya-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nishnaja-; Bulanka, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Doobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Doobrinka; also see Doobrinka, Nishnaja-; Doobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Chortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Nizhnaya-Chortitza; also see Chortitza, Nishnaja-; Khortitza, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Gryasnuhka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Gryasnuhka; also see Gryasnuhka, Nishnaja-; Gryasnuhka, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Wodjanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Wodjanka; also see Vodyanka, Nishnaja-; Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-.

Niw, Solotaya, Omsk, see Solotaya Niva; also see Niwa, Solotaja; Solotaja Niwa.

Niw, Solotaja, Omsk, see Solotaja Niva; also see Niwa, Solotaja; Solotaja Niwa.


Nizhnaya-Doobrinka, Volga Republic, see Doobrinka, Nishnaja-; Doobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaya-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Dobrinka; also see Doobrinka, Nishnaja-; Doobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaya-Gryasnuhka, Volga Republic, see Gryasnuhka, Nishnaja-; Gryasnuhka, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Gryasnuhka.

Nizhnaya-Khortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Khortitza; also see Khortitza, Nishnaja-; Khortitza, Nizhnaja-.

Nizhnaya-Lindau, (also Gummy Akapa, also Lindau), Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sokhumi.) Evangelical; parish: Galka. Population: 4,661 approximately in 1905. Also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaya-Bulanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nishnaja-; Bulanka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Doobrinka, Volga Republic, see Doobrinka, Nishnaja-; Doobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Wodjanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaja-Wodjanka; also see Vodyanka, Nizhnaja-; Wodjanka, Nizhnaja-.

Nizhne, Fondukly?; Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhne?; also see Fondukly Nizhne; Fondukly Nizhnye; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhne; Fondukly?

Nizhne, Fondukly?; Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhne?; also see Fondukly Nizhne; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhne; Fondukly?

Nizhne, Fondukly?; Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhne?; also see Fondukly Nizhne; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhne; Fondukly?

Nizni Hrabownice, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter Rechendorf; also see Hrabownice, Nizni.

Nizni Koropek, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusztakerepecz; also see Koropek, Nizni.

Nizhnaja-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja-; Dobrinka, Nizhnaya.

Nizhnaja-Gryasnuhka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Gryasnuhka; also see Gryasnuhka, Nishnaja-; Gryasnuhka, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Gryasnuhka.

Nizhnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Wodjanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaja-Wodjanka; also see Vodyanka, Nizhnaja-; Wodjanka, Nizhnaja-.

Nizhnije, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhnije?; also see Fondukly Nizhnije; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhnye; Fondukly?

Nizhnije, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhnije?; also see Fondukly Nizhnije; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhnye; Fondukly?

Nizhnije, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhnije?; also see Fondukly Nizhnije; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhnye; Fondukly?

Nizhnije, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhnije?; also see Fondukly Nizhnije; Fondukly Nizhnye?; Fondukly Nizhnye; Fondukly?
Njemezkaja Kolonija, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonya; also see Kolonija, Njemezkaja; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Nemetskaya Kolonya.

Nodoe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoye Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Nodojoe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Nodojoe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Erwindsdorf; also see Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.


Nogai-Toma, Crimea, see Nogay-Toma; also see Toma, Nogai-; Toma, Nogay-.

Nogay-Toma, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. Also see Nogai-Toma; Toma, Nogai-; Toma, Nogay-.

Noi, Aleksandreini, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreini Noi; also see Aleksandreini Noy; Alexsandreiny Noy; Noi, Alexsandreini; Noy, Aleksandrea; Noi, Alexsandreiny.

Noi, Alexsandreini, Bessarabia, see Alekandreini Noy; also see Alekandreini Noy; Noi, Alexsandreini; Noy, Aleksandrea; Noi, Alexsandreiny.

Noi, Nenii, Bessarabia, see Anenii Noi; also see Anenii Noy; Noy, Anenyy.

Noi, Inculteni, Bessarabia, see Inculteni Noi; also see Inculteny Noy; Noy, Inculteny.


Norka, Volga Republic, see Rosenfeld am Yeruslan. No other information available.

Norka, (also Weigand), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #B 4. Founded on 15 August 1767. Evangelical; parish: Norka. Huck and Neu-Messer were part of the Norka parish. Baptized members: 22,794 Reformed and 385 Lutherans (as of 1906.) Heart of the Volga German textile industry. Regarding the Volga Republic, the weaving mill making sarpinka, a lightweight and cool material, started operating here in 1901 as the first textile factory. Soviet seat, cooperative, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, two schools with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 957 in 1772; 6,300 in 1857; 6,843 in 1897; 13,500 approximately in 1905; 13,416 possibly in 1905; 14,236 in 1912; 7,210 in 1926. Also see Weigand.

Norka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Norka.

Norocului, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea Norocului; also see Norocuel, Valea; Valea Norocului.

Norocului, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea Norocului; also see Norocuel, Valea; Valea Norocului.

Nosachewiche, Volhynia-Poland, see Nasachewicz; also see Nosatschewitsche.

Nosatschewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Nosachewiche.

Nosovica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Nosowica.

Nosoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Nosowitsche.

Nosowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Nosowica.

Nosowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Nosowiche.

Nova, Marianca, Bessarabia, see Marianca Noa.

Nova, Saratica, Bessarabia, see Saratica Noa.

Nova, Askaniya-, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Askania Noa; Nowa, Askania.

Novaginka, (also Navaginka, also Novo-Ginka), Caucasus, Krasnodar. Near Sochi. Founded by settlers from the Don or Kuban districts. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiisk. Population: 140 approximately in 1905; 140 in 1926. Also see Navaginka; Novo-Ginka; Nowaginka.

Nova-Kostirka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Klosterdorf; also see Kostirka, Nova-; Kostirka, Nowa-; Nova-Kostirka.

Nowashkino, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Nowaschkin.

Novaya Avilova, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Avilova, Novaya; Avilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Avilowa.

Novaya-Cäcilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see Cäcilievka, Novaya-; Cäcilievka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Cäcilievka.

Novaya-Cecilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see Celievka, Novaya-; Celievka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Celievka.

Novaya-Gläfirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Gläfirovka; also see Gläfirovka, Novaja-; Gläfirovka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Gläfirovka.

Novaya Kotovskaia, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Kotovskaia, Novaja; Kotovskaia, Nowaja; Nowaja Kotovskaia.

Novaya Markovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Markovka; also see Markovka, Novaja; Markovka, Nowaja; Nowaja Markovka.

Novaya-Nadeshda, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Nadessha, Novaja-; Nadessha, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadessha.

Novaya-Nadessha, Don, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Nadessha, Novaja-; Nadessha, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadesha.

Novaya Rakonchisna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Nowaja Rakontschisna; Rakonchisna, Novaja; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.

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Novaya-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnya; also see Nowaja-Rudnja; Rudnja, Nowaja-; Rudnya, Novaya-

Novaya Zemlya, (also Neu-Ziemia, also Novaya Kotovskaya), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Northeast of Poddebcy. #F 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 224 people in 1904 or 95 families with 136 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Ziemia; Nowaja Semlja; Novaja Kotovskaya; Semlja, Nowaja; Zemlya, Novaya.

Novenky, (also Novenkyoe, possibly also Prischib), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) West of the GNR Halbstadt. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. Kolkhoz named Moscow. Population: 280 in 1926; 373 people possibly in 1928; 228 people or 70 farms in 1980; 110 people or 36 families in 1987. Also see Novenkyoe; Nowenki; Prischib.

Novenkoe, Slavgorod, see Novenkyoe; also see Nowenkoje.

Novenkyoe, Slavgorod, see Novenkyoe; also see Nowenkoje.

Nove Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Unter-Schönborn; also see Nowe Selo; Selo, Nove; Selo, Nowe.

Nove Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Erwinsdorf; also see Nowe Selo; Selo, Nove; Selo, Nowe.

Nove-Vierzkhy, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhy; also see Nowe-Wierzchy; Vierzkhy, Nove-; Wierzchy, Nowe-.

Novgorod, Mariupol’, see Darmstadt; also see Nowgorod.

Novikov, Don, see Neuhof; also see Nowikow.

Novikovka, (also No. 5), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molochna families. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 900 dessi.. Population: 126 people and 30 farms in 1926. Also see No. 5; Nowikowka.

Novikovka, Don, Taganrog, Golodayevsk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 481 in 1926. Also see Nowikowka.

Novina, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see Nowina.


Novinka, Kazakhstan, see Neudorf; also see Nowinka.

Novinka, (possibly also Neudorf), Omsk, Somnovka (GNR Azovo.) Approximately 30 km south of Omsk. #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1895. Catholic. The only Catholic village in the area. Exceptionally nice village with a large artificially created pond. Population: 737 in 1920; 573 in 1926. Also see Neudorf?; Nowinka.


Noviny, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #F 3. Also see Nowiny.

Noviny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Nowiny.


Novo-Adrianovka, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Adrianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Adrianovka.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderova, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrskaya, Bessarabia, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigoriyevka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor’yevka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.
Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Rostov; Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, Pullin, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Crimea, see Novo-Aleksandrjevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe’e’vka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrjevka; Novo-Aleksandrjevka.
Novo-Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor(y)evka, see Alexandertal; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Donets’k, see Eigenheim; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.


Novo-Alexandrovka, Kazakhst, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kommunisticheskaya. Approximately 150 km southwest of Atbasar. Founded by Volga Germans. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Kirovograd, see Schönhof; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Omsk, Moskalenky. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 147 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Petersburg, Petersburg, Oktyabrskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1872. Evangelical. Population: 260 or 1,000 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.
Novo-Andrianovka, (also Novo-Adrianovka, also Kubrino, also Kuprino), Don, Rostov, Matveyev-Kurgan. #D 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 314 approximately in 1905; 604 in 1926; 900 in 1941. Also see Andrianovka, Novo-; Andrianovka, Novo-; Kubrino; Kuprino; Novo-Adrianovka; Novo-Andrianovka.

Novo-Bakhmetevka, Don, see Novo-Bakhmeteyevka; also see Bachmetjewka, Novo-; Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Bakhmetvyka, Novo-; Novo-Bachmetjewka.

Novo-Bakhmetevka, Don, see Neu-Bach; also see Bachmetjewka, Novo-; Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Bakhmetvyka, Novo-; Novo-Bachmetjewka.

Novo-Berislav, Mykolayiv, Kherson. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Primarily Jewish but possibly also Evangelical. Probably, some German model farmers lived also here. Acreage: 3,664 dessi. in 1859; 94 houses. Population: 677 in 1858. Also see Berislav, Novo-; Berislav, Novo-; Novo-Berislav.

Novo-Bordovskoe, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoye; also see Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje; Novo-Bordovskoye.

Novo-Bordowskoje, Volga Republic, see Bock; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje; Novo-Bordovskoye.

Novo-Chinnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoye; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Nowo-Tschinnoye; Tschinnoye, Nowo-; Tschinnoje; Tschinnoye, Nowo-.

Novo-Chinnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigental; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoe; Nowo-Tschinnoye; Tschinnoye, Nowo-.

Novo-Dimitrievka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. Population: 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 289 in 1919. Also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Nowo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Nowo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Nowo-.

Novo-Dimitrievka, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Nowo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Nowo-; Dimitrievka.

Novo-Dvoror, . . . (illegible), Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy. Between Qaraghandy and Abasar. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Also see Dvoror, . . ., Novo-; Dvoror, . . ., Novo-; Novo-Dvoror.

Novo-Dvorovka, Kazakhstan, see Neuhof; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dvororowa, Novo-; Novo-Dworowka.

Novo-Dvorovka, Mariupol’, see Neuhof; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dvororowa, Nowo-; Novo-Dworowka.

Novoe-Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Novoye-Privalnoe; also see Novoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Novo-; Privalnoy, Novo-; Priwalnoe, Novo-; Priwalnoy, Novo-; Priwalnoe, Novo-.
Novo-Khoperskoye, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoe; also see Chopjorskoje, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-Chopjorskoje.

Novo-Khopyorskoe, Don, see Novo-Khoperskoe; also see Chopjorskoje, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-Chopjorskoje.

Novo-Khopyorskoye, Don, see Neu-Rosengart; also see Chopjorskoje, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.

Novo-Khrachat, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chratschat, Novo-; Khrachat, Novo-; Nowo-Chratschat.

Novo-Kievka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Kievka, Novo-; Kiewka, Novo-; Nowo-Kiewka.

Novo-Kolonya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Kolonja, Novo-; Kolonya, Novo-; Nowo-Kolonja.

Novokovo, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Nowokowo.

Novo-Krasnovka, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Novo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Kronstadtskoe, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoje.


Novo-Krhrachat, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chratschat, Novo-; Khrachat, Novo-; Nowo-Chratschat.

Novo-Kievka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Kievka, Novo-; Kiewka, Novo-; Nowo-Kiewka.

Novo-Kolonya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Kolonja, Novo-; Kolonya, Novo-; Nowo-Kolonja.

Novokovo, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Nowokowo.

Novo-Krasnovka, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Novo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Kronstadtskoe, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoje.


Novo-Marianovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1908. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 421 in 1926. Also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Novo-; Nowo-Marianowka.


Novo-Nadeshda, Caucasus, see Neu-Hoffnung, also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Nadesdha, Novo-; Nowo-Nadesdha.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1908. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 421 in 1926. Also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Novo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolaevka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nowo-Nikolajewka.
Noy; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka; Zenseren; Zensereny.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Eigenheim; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Caucasus, Donskoy, Boga(y) evsky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.


Novo-Nikolayevka, Mykolajiv, Berislav (Trubetzko(y) e.) Founded in 1904 possibly on land leased from Falz-Fein. Mennonite. With Volod(y)evka: 80 founding families mainly from the Kronau district. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.


Novo-Nikolayevka, Mykolajiv, Yelanets, see Neudorf; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Hahnhofen; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Großliebenatal, see Weidenberg; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Novo-Nikolajewka; Novo-Nikolayevka; Novo-Nikolsk.
Novo-Polskoye, Omsk, Lubinsk. Founded in 1908. Mennonite. A model farming operation with livestock breeding developed here. In the fall of 1921 residents of neighboring Russian villages raided this village in the absence of Mennonite men and plundered it. Russian authorities did not intervene even after repeated plundering and threats so that the residents had to move. Acreage: 680 ha. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Novo-Polskoe; Novo-Polskoie; Polskoe, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoye, Novo-.

Novo Poltavka, Mykolayiv, Kherson. #H 3. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Until 1921, a Jewish farming colony with German model farm holders. Acreage: 5,569 dessi. and 149 houses in 1859. Population: 1,533 in 1858; including Dobraya and Effenhaf: 75 Lutherans in 1904. Also see Nowo Poltawka; Poltavka, Novo; Poltawka, Nowo.

Novo-Polye, Don, see Neufeld, also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Novo-Polye, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Novo-Popovka, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 331 in 1926. Also see Novo-Popovka; Popovka, Novo-; Popovka, Nowo-.

Novo-Romanovka, Mariupol’, see Schöntal; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-; Romanovka, Nowo-.

Novo-Romanovka, Slavgorod, see Heidelberg; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-; Romanovka, Nowo-.

Novo-Rossiysk, Kazakhstan, see Blumental; also see Novo-Rossiyski; Rossijski, Novo-; Rossiysk, Novo-.

Novo-Rovno, Dnipropetrovs’k, possibly Kryvyi Rih, possibly Friesendorf. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Jewish. In the beginning, some Mennonite model farm holders lived here among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists. Acreage: 1,755 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859. Population: 371 in 1858. Also see Nowo-Rovno; Rovno, Novo-; Rowno, Novo-.

Novo-Rovnopol, Don, see Neu-Ebenfeld, also see Novo-Rovnopol; Rovnopol, Novo-; Rownopol, Novo-.

Novo-Safranovka, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Novo-Safranovka; Safranovka, Novo-; Safranovka, Nowo-.

Novo-Salovka, Caucasus, see Neuheim; also see Novo-Salowka; Salovka, Novo-; Salovka, Nowo-.

Novosamarka, Odessa, see Sofiental; also see Nowosamarka.

Novo-Sele, Caucasus, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.

Novo-Sele, Crimea, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Selje; Sele, Novo- Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.

Novo-Selene, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Novo-Seleny; Selenaja, Nowo-; Selenaya, Novo-.

Novo-Semenovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semjonovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

Novo-Semyonovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Simonsfeld; also see Novo-Semyonovka; Novo-Semjonovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

Novo-Shampy, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Novo-Shampi; Schampi, Novo-; Shampy, Novo-.

Novo-Sharapovo, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 2. Founded in 1902. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Novo-Sharapovo; Scharapowo, Novo-; Sharapovo, Novo-.

Novo-Shimys, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka; also see Novo-Schimys; Schimys, Novo-; Shimys, Novo-.

Novo-Skatovka?, Omsk, see Neu-Straub; also see Novo-Skatowka?; Skatowka?, Novo-; Skatowka?, Novo-.

Novo-Skatovka, Omsk, see Schöntal; also see Novo-Skatowka; Skatowka, Novo-; Skatowka, Nowo-.

Novo-Slatopol, Dnipropetrovs’k, Turgen’yevka. Population: 34 in 1919. Also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.

Novo-Slatopol, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and possibly also Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 4,480 dessi. and 92 houses in 1858. Population: 1,235 in 1859. Also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.

Novo-Slobodka, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Rosengart; also see Novo-Slobodka; Slobodka, Novo-; Slobodka, Novo-.

Novo-Sofievka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Nikolaital; also see Novo-Sofiewka; Sofievka, Novo-; Sofiewka, Novo-.

Novo-Solenva, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Novo-Selewka-Chutor; Solenaja, Novo-; Solenaya, Novo-.

Novo-Solonya, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Novo-Soljona; Soljona, Novo-; Solonya, Novo-.

Novostav, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Nowostaw.
Novo-Stepna, Kharkiv, Kharkiv; also see Novo-Stepna; Stepna, Novo-; Stepna, Novo-.  
Novo-Stepnoe, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoye; also see Novo-Stepnoye; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoye, Novo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.  
Novo-Stepnoye, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Samoylovka.) Founded approximately in 1888 by residents from the Molochia district. Mennonite. Also see Novo-Stepnoe; Novo-Stepnoye; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.  
Novo-Stroene, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Strojenye; also see Novo-Strojenje; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Novo-; Strojenye, Novo-.  
Novo-Strojenje, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv, Radomyshl’. Suburb of Radomyshl’. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Saratov. Population: 741 in 1926. Also see Novo-Strojenye; Ukrainka, Novo-; Ukrainna, Novo-.  
Novo-Uzensk, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Obrastsovaya. #J 4. Founded by Volga Germans. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, five agricultural artels, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 784 in 1926. Also see Novo-Uzensk; Usensk, Novo-; Uzensk, Novo-.  
Novo-Uzensk, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Catholic; parish: Saratov. Population: 150 in 1912. Also see Novo-Uzensk; Usensk, Novo-; Uzensk, Novo-.  
Novo-Zarzecz, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Novo-Zarzetsche; Zarzecz, Novo-; Zarzetsche, Novo-.  
Novo-Zelena, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zeljonaja; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.  
Novo-Zeljona, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Gruntal, also see Novo-Zeljona; Zelenaja, Novo-; Zeljona, Novo-; Zelyonaja, Novo-.  
Novo-Zhutomyr, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Krivoj Rog), Friesendorf. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Jewish. Approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders lived here in the beginning among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists. Acreage: 3,044 dessi. and 68 houses in 1859. Population: 434 in 1858; 104 in 1919. Also see Nowo-Shitomir; Shitomir, Novo-; Zhitomyr, Novo-.  
Novyj-Mir, Odessa, see Neufeld; also see Mir, Novy-; Mir, Nowij-; Nowij-Mir.  
Novyj-Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Nowyj-Numer; Numer, Novyy-; Numer, Nowyj-.  
Novyy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsfeld; also see Nowyj Numer; Numer, Novyy; Numer, Nowyj.  
Novyj-Spat, Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 420 in 1926. Also see Nowyj-Spat; Spat, Novyy-; Spat, Nowyj-.  
Novyy-Sudak, Mykolayiv, Berislav. #J 6. Evangelical-Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Nowyj-Sudak; Sudak, Novyy-; Nowyj-; Novyj-; Nowij-Mir; Nowij-.  
Nowa, Askania, Mykolayiv, see Askania Nova; also see Askaniya Nova; Nova, Askaniya  
Nowaginka, Caucasus, see Novaginka.  
Nowaja Awilowa, Volga Republic, see Novaya Avilova; also see Avilova, Novaja; Awilowa, Nowaja.  
Nowaja-Cæciliewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Çæcilievka; also see Çæcilievka, Novaja-; Çæcilievka, Nowaja-.  
Nowaja-Cecilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Cæcilievka; also see Cecilievka, Novaja-; Cecilievka, Nowaja-.  
Nowaja-Glafirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Novaja-; Glafirovka, Nowaja-.  
Nowaja-Kotowskaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaja Kotovska; also see Kotowska; Novaja; Kotowska, Nowaja.  
Nowaja Markovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja Markovka; also see Markovka, Novaja; Markovka, Nowaja.  
Nowaja-Nadeshda, Crimea, see Novaja-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-.  
Nowaja-Nadescha, Don, see Novaja-Nadescha; also see Nadescha, Novaja-; Nadescha, Nowaja-.
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Alexandrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor’yevsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Crimea, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Nowo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alekse’evka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksiejewka; Novo-Aleksiejewka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Omsk, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Nowo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alekse’evka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksiejewka; Novo-Aleksiejewka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Dnipropetrovs’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.

**Novo-Aleksandrovka**, Caucasus, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor’yevsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrovka.
Nowo-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ziaihel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

Nowo-Alexandrowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

Nowo-Alexejewka, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Aleksee’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksee’evka; Novo-Aleksyewka; Novo-Aleksjeewka.

Nowo-Alexejewka, Omsk, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Aleksee’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksee’evka; Novo-Aleksyewka; Novo-Aleksjeewka.

Nowo-Andrejaschewka, Odessa, see Novo-Andreyaševka; also see Andrejaschewka, Novo-; Andrejevka, Novo-.

Nowo-Andrejewka, Saratov, see Novo-Andrejevka; also see Andre’evka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejevka.

Nowo-Andrianowka, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also see Andrianovka, Novo-; Andrianowka, Novo-.

Nowo-Bachmetjewka, Don, see Novo-Bakhmetevka; also see Bachmetjewka, Novo-; Bakhmetevka, Novo-; Novo-Bakhmetevka.

Nowo-Berislaw, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Berislaw, Novo-.

Nowo-Bordowskoje, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordovskoye; also see Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordovskoe, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe.

Nowo-Chopjorskoje, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chojjorskoje, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoye; Novo-Khoperskoje; Novo-Khoperskoye.

Nowo-Chratschat, Don, see Novo-Khrachat; also see Chratschat, Novo-; Khrachat, Novo-.

Nowo-Dimitriewka, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitriewka.

Nowo-Dmitriewka, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dmitriewka; Novo-Dmitriewka.

Nowo-Dworor..., (illegible) Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvoror...; also see Dworor...; Novo-Dvoror...
Nowo-Nikolajewka, Bashkortostan, see Novonikolajewka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nowo-Nikolsk, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolsk; also see Nikol'sk, Novo-; Nikol'sk, Nowo-.

Nowoni-?olajewski, Slavgorod, see Novony-?olajewsky; also see Novony-?olajewsky; ?olajewski, Nowoni; ?olayevsky, Novony.

Nowo-Odessa, Odessa, see Novo-Odessa; also see Odessa, Novo-; Odessa, Nowo-.

Nowo-Omsk, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Nowo-.

Nowo-Orlowka, Don, see Novo-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Novo-; Orlowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Pawlowskoje-Chutor, Odessa, see Novo-Pavlowskoje-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Pawlowskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlowskoje-; Khutor, Novo-Pawlowskoje-Khutor; Pavlowskoje-Khutor, Novo-; Pavlowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Pavlowskoje-Chutor, Nowo-.

Nowo-Petrowka, Don, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Novo-; Petrovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Petrowka, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Novo-; Petrovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Podolsk, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Novo-Podolsk; also see Podolsk, Novo-; Podolsk, Nowo-.

Nowo-Polje, Don, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Poljem Novo-.

Nowo-Polje, Omsk, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Poljem Novo-.

Nowo-Polskoje, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoe; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoje, Nowo-; Polskoje, Nowo-.

Nowo-Poltawka, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Poltava; also see Poltava, Novo-; Poltawka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Popowka, Omsk, see Novo-Popovka; also see Popovka, Novo-; Popovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Romanowka, Mariupol', see Novo-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Novo-; Romanovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Romanowka, Slavgorod, see Novo-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Novo-; Romanovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Rossijski, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Rossiyski; also see Rossijski, Novo-; Rossiyski, Novo-.

Nowo-Rowno, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Novo-Rovno; also see Rovno, Novo-; Rowno, Nowo-.

Nowo-Rownopol, Don, see Novo-Rovnopol; also see Rovnopol, Novo-; Rownopol, Nowo-.

Nowo-Safranowka, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Safranovka; also see Safranovka, Novo-; Safranovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Salowka, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Salovka, Novo-; Salowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Samarka, Odessa, see Novosamarka.

Nowo-Schampi, Odessa, see Novo-Shampy; also see Schampi, Novo-; Shampy, Novo-.

Nowo-Schismi, Volga Republic, see Novo-Shishmy; also see Schismi, Novo-; Shishmy, Novo-.

Nowo-Selenaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Selenaya; also see Selenaja, Novo-; Selenaya, Novo-.

Nowo-Selenj, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Selyny; also see Selenj, Novo-; Selyny, Novo-.

Nowo-Selewka-Chutor, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Selevka-; Khutor, Novo-Selevka-; Selevka-Khutor, Novo-; Selevka-Chutor, Nowo-.

Nowo-Selje, Caucasus, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Selje; Selye, Novo-; Selye, Nowo-.

Nowo-Selje, Crimea, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Selje; Selye, Novo-; Selye, Nowo-.

Nowo-Selka, Caucasus, see Novo-Selka; also see Selka, Novo-; Selka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Selowka, Odessa, see Novo-Selovka; also see Selovka, Novo-; Selowka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Semjonowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Semjonowka, Novo-; Semenovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.
Nowo-Sharapowo, Omsk, see Novo-Sharapovo-; also see Sharapowo, Nowo-; Sharapovo, Novo-.
Nowo-Shitomir, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Zhitomir; also see Shitomir, Nowo-; Zhitomyr, Novo-.
Nowo-Skatowka, Omsk, Odessa?, see Novo-Skatovka; also see Skatovka, Novo-; Skatowka, Novo-.
Nowo-Slatopol, Dnipropetrovs’k, Turgen’yevka, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Slatopol, Novo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.
Nowo-Sloboodka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slobodka; also see Slobodka, Novo-; Slobodka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Soljonaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solenaya; also see Solenaja, Nowo-; Solyonaya, Novo-.
Nowo-Solonaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solonenaja; also see Solonenaja, Novo-; Solonenaja, Novo-.
Nowo-Soljenschnaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Soljenschnaja; also see Soljenschnaja, Novo-; Soljenschnaja, Novo-.
Nowo-Strojenje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Strojenje; also see Strojenje, Novo-; Strojenje, Novo-; Strojenye, Novo-.
Nowo-Suetiki, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Suetiki; also see Suetiki, Novo-; Suetiki, Nowo-.
Nowo-Svetlowka, Odessa, see Novo-Svetlovka; also see Svetlovka, Novo-; Swetlowka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Tschinnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnnoje; also see Chinnnoje, Novo-; Chinnnoje, Novo-; Chinnnoe; Tschinnoe, Novo-.
Nowo-Tulka, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Tulka, Novo-; Tulka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Ukrainka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukrainka; also see Ukrainka, Novo-; Ukrainka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Usensk, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Usensk, Novo-; Uzensk, Novo-.
Nowo-Usensk, Volga Republic, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Usensk, Novo-; Uzensk, Novo-.
Nowo-Usenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoe; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Uzenskoje, Novo-; Uzenskoje, Nowo-; Uzenskoje, Novo-.
Nowo-Vassilewka, Mariupol’, see Novo-Vassilewka; also see Novo-Vassilewka; Vassilewka, Novo-; Vassilewka, Novo-; Vassiljevka, Novo-; Wassiljevka, Novo-.
Nowo-Zarizino, Crimea, see Novo-Zarizino; also see Zarizino, Novo-; Zarizino, Nowo-.
Nowo-Zarzetsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzecze; also see Zarzecze, Novo-; Zarzetsche, Novo-.
Nowo-Zeljonaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zelenaya; Zelenaja, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.
Nowy Dwor, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Dwor, Nowy.
Nowyj-Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Novyy-Numer; also see Numer, Novyy-; Numer, Nowyj-.
Nowyj-Spat, Crimea, see Novyy-Spat; also see Spat, Novyy-; Spat, Nowyj-.
Nowyj-Sudaki, Mykolayiv, see Novyy-Sudaky; also see Sudaki, Nowyj-; Sudaky, Novyy-.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleskanndreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Alexandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy; Alexandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy; Alexandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeni Noy, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Nowyj-Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandrea...
Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer; also see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj.


Nusstal, Bessarabia, see Nußtal.

Nyemetskaya Kolonya, Petersburg, see Strelna; also see Kolonija, Njemezkaja; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya Kolonya; Nemezkaja Kolonija.

Nyirhalom, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nyyrhalom.

Nyyrhalom, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Birkendorf; also see Nyirhalom.

Nyno, (also Gnoyno), Volhynia-Poland; also see Gnoyno; Nijno.

O

Oba, Kul-, Crimea, see Kul-Oba.
Oba, Schaban-, Crimea, see Schaban-Oba; also see Oba, Schaban-; Schaban-, Oba.
Oba, Schaban-, Crimea, see Schaban-Oba; also see Oba, Schaban-; Schaban-Oba.
Obedinene, Volga Republic, see Obyedinene; also see Objedinenije.
Oberberg, Volga Republic. No other information available.
Oberdorf, (also Bäckers-Khutor, also Bechers-Khutor, also Kuptsovo), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. North of Erlenbach. #B 7. Founded in 1828 or 1852 by a Becher or Bäcker from the Kamenka canton. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. In 1852 the khutor was named Oberdorf. In 1871 church construction. Population: 524 or 596 in 1857; 1,540 in 1890; 1,643 in 1897; 1,528 in 1904; 2,394 in 1912. Also see Bäckers-Khutor; Bechers-Khutor; Kuptsovo.

Oberfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.
Oberholstein, Volga Republic, see Dinkel.
Obermanshu, Volga Republic, see Obermonyjour.
Obermonjour, Volga Republic, see Obermonyjour.
Obermonjour, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonjour; also see Neu-Obermonyjour; Obermonyjour, Neu-.

Obermonyjour, (also Krivovskoye, also Obermanshu), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 5 March 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, two machinery kolkhozes, two artels, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 299 in 1767; 1,513 in 1859; 1,897 in 1857; 2,251 in 1897; 2,801 possibly in 1905; 2,882 in 1912; 2,157 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Krivovskoye; Obermanshu; Obermonyjour.

Obermonyjour, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonyjour; also see Neu-Obermonjour; Obermonyjour, Neu-.

Ober-Rechendorf, (also Felsögereben, also Vyany Hrabovnice), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Acreage: 91 farms on 2,702 ha. Population: 171 Germans of 577 residents in 1910; 60 Germans of 495 residents in 1920; 73 Germans of 596 residents in 1930. Also see Felsögereben; Rechendorf, Ober-; Vyany Hrabovnice.

Ober-Schönborn, (also Felsökerepecz, also Vyany Koropec), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In 1730 arrival of more Germans. One hundred fifty-five people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 88 farms on 576 ha. Population: 347 Germans of 436 residents in 1910; 334 Germans of 502 residents in 1920; 388 Germans of 627 residents in 1930. Also see Felsökerepecz; Schönborn, Ober-; Vyany Koropec.

Oberwald, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Obienskaja, Don, see Obienskaya.

Obienskaya, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 304 in 1926. Also see Obienskaja.

Obilnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Obilnoye; also see Obilnoye.

Obilnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Obilnoye; also see Obilnoye.

Objedinenije, Volga Republic, see Obyedinene; also see Objedinene.

Obolenskoje, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

Obolenskoye, Don, see Gnadenfeld; also see Obolenskoye; Obolenskoje.

Obolonskoje, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskoje, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskoje, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskye, Don, see Gnadenfeld; also see Obolonskoje; Obolonskoje.

Obosnaja-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Obosnaja-; Khutor, Oboznaya-.

Oboznaya-Khutor, (also Oboznaya), Kharkiv, Rostov, Slavyanoserbsk. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 40 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Obosnaja-; Khutor, Oboznaya-; Obosnaja-Chutor; Oboznaya.

Oboznaya, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya.

Oboznaya, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya-Khutor; also see Oboznaya.

Obyedinene, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Obedinene; Objedinenije.

Ochayanye-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Ochayanye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Chutor, Ochayanye-; Ochayanye-Khutor; Otschajanyje-Chutor.

Ocherecianka, (also Ozerzianka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezn. Northeast of Kostopil’. #J 6. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Otscherecianka; Ozerzianka.


Ochowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhovka.

Ochowka-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka; Antonovka-Ochowka.

Ochowka-Antonowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka I; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; Antonovka-Ochowka I.

Ochowka-Antonowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka II; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; Antonovka-Ochowka II.

Ochocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhocin.

Ochoschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhocin.

Ochsingen, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. It was part of Susamantal.

Ochsengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly #F 2. Catholic. It was part of Orlovsko(y)ne.

Ochsengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Possibly #F 2. Catholic. It was part of Wittmann.

Ochsengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt, Unterwalden. Possibly #F 2. It was part of Zürich.

Ochsner, (also Kamenaya), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Kamenaya.

Ochsner, Odessa, northern Berezan district. There were two more farms a few kilometers to the north. Evangelical.

Ochsner, Odessa, northern Berezan district. There were two other farms: one a few kilometers to the north and the other to the south. Evangelical.

Oderade-Adamow, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamov-Oderade; also see Adamow-Oderade; Oderade-Adamow.

Oderade-Adamow, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamov-Oderade; also see Adamov-Oderade; Oderade-Adamow.

Oderady, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Oderady, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. No other information available.

Odess, Omsk. Approximately 90 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic.

Odess, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Odess.

Odess, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Odess; also see Odessa, Novo-; Novo-Odess.

Odess, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Odess; also see Novo-Odess; Odessa, Novo-.

Odnovka I, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Odnovka I.

Odnovka II, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Odnovka II.

Odnovka III, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Odnovka III.

Odnovkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. Also see Odnovkov.

Odnovka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovka I.

Odnovka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovka II.

Odnovka III, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovka III.

Odnovkov, Volhynia-Poland, see Odnovkov.

Odus, Crimea, see Otus.

Offzyno, Petersburgh, see Ovtsyno.

Oglu-Deutsch, Ogus-, Crimea, see Ogus-Oglu-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ogus-Oglu-.

Ogronowitsch, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Ogronowitsch.

Ogronowitsch, Don, see Ogronowich.

Ogus, Crimea, see Otus.

Ogus-Oglu-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 101 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Ogus-Oglu-; Oglu-Deutsch, Ogus-.

Ogus-Tobe, (also Oguz-Tebe, also Okus-Tebe), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ak Monay. Near Kerch. #G 3. Founded in 1884. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 139 in 1926. Also see Oguz-Toe; Okus-Toe; Toeb, Ogus-.

Oguz-Tebe, Crimea, see Ogus-Toe; also see Tebe, Oguz-.

Ohrloff, Zaporizhzhya, see Orlov.

Oi-Dshurtschi, Crimea, see Oy-Dzhurchy; also see Dshurtschi, Oi-; Dzhurchy, Oy-.

Oj-Dshurtschi, Crimea, see Oy-Dzhurchy; also see Dshurtschi, Oj-; Dzhurchy, Oy-.

Ojbur, Crimea, see Oybur.

Okhnovka, (also Oshnovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Ochnowka; Oshnovka.

Okhnovka-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka; Ochnowka-Antonovka.

Okhnovka-Antonovka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka I; Ochnowka-Antonovka I.

Okhnovka-Antonovka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka II; Ochnowka-Antonovka II.

Okhchin, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhchin; also see Ochchin.

Okhchin, (also Okhchin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. German private school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 21 families with 37 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Ochchischin; Okhchin.

Okna, Krasni, Glückstal, see Krasni Okna; also see Krasny Okna; Okna, Krasni.

Okni, Krasni, Glückstal, see Krasni Okni; also see Krasny Okni; Okna, Krasni.

Okorsk-Bogumilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bogumilow; also see Bogumilow, Okorsk-; Bogumilow, Okorsk-Bogumilow.

Okorsk-Bogumilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilow; also see Bogumilow, Okorsk-; Bogumilow, Okorsk-Bogumilow.

Okorsk-Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Okorsk.

Okrech, Crimea, see Freudental; also see Okrech. Okretsch, Crimea, see Okrech.

Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad district, see Oktjabrskoje; Oktjabrskoje, Saratov, see Oktjabrskoje.

Oktobe, Odessa, Petroverovsk. No other information available.

Oktobersberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Fedorovka. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.

Oktobersfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Mikhailovka. Founded in 1920.

Oktjabrskoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Oktjabrskoje; Oktjabrskoje, Saratov, see Oktjabrskoje.


Oleksandriya, (also Alexandria), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Alexandria. #I 4. Also see Aleksandria; Alexandria.

Oleksandriya, (also Alexandria), Volhynia-Poland, Ushomir. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 178 or 187 in 1904. Also see Aleksandria; Alexandria.

Olekson, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Oleksin; also see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Olekson, Grass-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Olekson, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Oleschkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkewitz.

Oleschkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkowitsche.

Oleschna, Volga Republic, see Oleschna.

Oleschewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschewitz.

Oleschewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschewitsche.

Oleschewicz, (also Oleshkowitsche, also Oleshkewitz, also Olishkowiec), Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschewitz.

Olesen, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Olesen, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Oleksin; also see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Gross-.

Olesen, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Olesen, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Oleschkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkewitz.

Oleschkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkowitsche.

Oleschewicz, (also Oleshkowitsche, also Oleshkewitz, also Olishkowiec), Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschewitz.

Olesen, Volga Republic, see Dietel; also see Oleschna.

Oles’, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’. No other information available.

Oleskoj-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oleskoj-Khutor; also see Chutor, Oleskoj-Khutor, Oleskoy-.

Oleskoy-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. On the Belarus border. #F 0. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Oleskoj-Khutor, Oleskoy-Khutor.

Olejew, Zaporizhzhya, see Olejew; also see Ole’ev.

Olegenfeld?, Odessa, see Olgenfeld.

Olegew, Zaporizhzhya, see Olejew; also see Ole’ev.


Oleksandriya, (also Alexandria), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Alexandria. #I 4. Also see Aleksandria; Alexandria.


Oleksin, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Oleksin; also see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Oleksin, Grass-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Oleksin, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Oleschkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkewitz.

Oleschkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkowitsche.

Oleschewicz, (also Oleshkowitsche, also Oleshkewitz, also Olishkowiec), Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschewitz.

Olesen, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Olesen, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Oleksin; also see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Gross-.

Olesen, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Oleksin, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Oleschkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkewitz.

Oleschkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschkowitsche.

Oleschewicz, (also Oleshkowitsche, also Oleshkewitz, also Olishkowiec), Volhynia-Poland, see Oleschewitz.

Olesen, Volga Republic, see Dietel; also see Oleschna.

Oles’, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’. No other information available.

Oleskoj-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oleskoj-Khutor; also see Chutor, Oleskoj-Khutor, Oleskoy-.

Oleskoy-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. On the Belarus border. #F 0. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Oleskoj-Khutor, Oleskoy-Khutor.

Oleyev, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite. Also Ole’ev; Oleyew.


Olgafeld, (also Dreilinden), Luhans’k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans’k. #D 3. Also see Dreilinden.

Olgafeld, (also Olgin-Khutor), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod on Lake Kulanda. #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1905. Approximately 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 359 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Aleksandria; Alexandria.

Olegew, Zaporizhzhya, see Olejew; also see Ole’ev.
Olgenfeld, (also Olgino), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) South of GNR Halbstadt. #13. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Catholic and possibly Evangelical. Kolkhoz by the name of Lenin. Red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 194 in 1926; 158 people and 30 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Olgino.

Olgenfeld, (also No. 2), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’ (Fürstenland), V. Rogachik. Approximately 50 km southwest of Nikopol’’. Founded in 1864/1865. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 1,117 dessi. Population: 236 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 265 in 1919. Also see No. 2.

Olganovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Southeast of Rozhyschche. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Olganovka.

Olganovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganovka; also see Neu-Olgenovka; Olganovka, Neu-.

Olganovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Olganovka.

Olganovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganovka; also see Neu-Olgenovka; Olganovka, Neu-.

Olge, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. 

Olgense, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Evangelical. 


Olginka, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka. No other information available.

Olgino, Caucasus, see Tempelhof.

Olgino, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Olgino, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schönordorf.

Olgino, Don, Rostov, Grigor(y)evka. #C 4. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,210 dessi.. 

Olgino, Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. Evangelical. 


Olgino, Kazakhstahn, Pavlodar, Tas-Kuduk, see Steinfeld.

Olgino, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Olgino, Mykolayiv, Poltavka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Olgino, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Eigental.

Olgino, Odessa, Großliebental, see Lustdorf.


Olgino, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. No other information available.

Olgino, Slavgorod, see Olgodfeld.

Olgino, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olev’s’k. North of Olev’s’k. #C 1. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin.

Olgino, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Vasil(y)evka. #E 5. No other information available.

Olgino-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Olgino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgino-; Chutor, Olgino-.

Olgino-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Olgino-Chutor; also see Chutor, Olgino-; Khutor, Olgino-.

Olginski, Caucasus, see Olginsky.

Olginsky, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Olginski.

Olgovka, Bashkortostan, see Oserov; also see Olgowka.

Olgowka, Bashkortostan, see Olgodvka.

Olischkowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Olishkowiec.

Olishkowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Olishkowiec; also see Olishkowiec.


Oliukha, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oliukha.

Olkhovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Southeast of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Olchowka.

Olkhovka, Mokraya, Volga Republic, see Mokraya Olkhovka; also see Mokraya Olchowka; Olchowka, Mokraya.

Oloneschi, Bessarabia, see Oloneshty.

Olrada-Chutor, Odessa, see Olrada-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olrada-. Khutor, Olrada-. 

Olrada-Khutor, Odessa; also see Chutor, Olrada-; Khutor, Olrada-. 

Olschanow, Volhynia-Poland, see Olshanow.

Olschansk, Voronezh, see Olschanska.

Olschansk, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; Olschanska, Gorka-. 

Olschanska, Volhynia-Poland, see Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olschanska, Gorka-. 

Olschewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Olshevka.

Olshany, Volhynia-Poland, see Olshany.

Olshanska, Gorka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olshanska, Gorka-. 

Olshany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. #D 5. Also see Olshany.


Oluka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. #C 4. No other information available.

Olyka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Olyka.

Olykhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Olgenburg; also see Oljchowka.

Omela Wielka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. East of Diadkivichy. #H 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Omela Wielka; Vielka, Omelana; Wielka, Omelana.

Omela Wielka, Volhynia-Poland, see Omela Wielka; also see Vielka, Omelana; Wielka, Omelana.

Omelanik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. No other information available.

Omelnja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omelny.

Omelno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysche.

Omelda, (also Omylnoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiawel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhymyry. Population: including Ludivovka: 630 in 1905. Also see Omelny; Omylnoye.

Omsk, Omsk. Russian town. Prior to 1941, it already was the main settlement area for Germans. The following rayon towns are important because they had a large German population: Achair, 50 km to the southeast; Borisovsk, 75 km to the southwest; Borodinsk, possibly 50 km to the northeast; Isil’ Kul’, approximately 150 km west of Omsk; Kalachinsk, 100 km to the east; Kormilovsk, 50 km to the east; Krestinsk, 150 km to the southeast; Moskalenky, 100 km west; Odessa, 100 km south; Pavlograd, 100 km south; Sosnovka, 25 km to the southwest; Tatarsk, 200 km to the east; and Yelansk, 150 km to the northeast.

Omsk, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Novo-Omsk; Omsk, Novo-. 

Omsk, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Novo-Omsk; Omsk, Novo-. 

Omylnoe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omyno; also see Omyno.

Omylnoe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omelny; also see Omelyno; Omylno.

Omylnoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omelny; also see Omelyno; Omelyno.

Oneschti, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneschti; also see Alt-Oneschti; Oneshty, Alt-.

Oneschi, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneschti; also see Neu-Oneschti; Oneshty, Neu-.

Oneshty, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneschti; also see Alt-Oneschti; Oneshty, Alt-.

Oneshty, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneschti; also see Neu-Oneschti; Oneshty, Neu-.

Onesti-Vechi, Bessarabia, see Onesti-Vechi; also see Onesti-Vechi; Vechi, Onesti-; Vekhy, Onesty-.

Oneshty, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneschti; also see Alt-Oneschti; Oneshty, Alt-.

Onesti-Vechi, Bessarabia, see Onesti-Vechi; also see Onesti-Vechi; Vechi, Onesti-; Vekhy, Onesty-.

Onorlar, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar.

Onlar, Byuk-, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Byuk-Onlar; Onlar, Byuk-.

Onlar, Bisuk-, Crimea, see Bisuk-Onlar.

Onlar, Byuk-, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Byuk-Onlar; Onlar, Byuk-.

Oranienbaumer-Kolonie, Petersberg, Troitsk, Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1812 by families from Iivar. Evangelical; parishes: Strelna and Peterhof. Population: 27 in 1848; 36 in 1857; 33 or 65 in 1904; 56 in 1926. Mennonite community by a decree from the Czar. Also see Kolonie, Oranienbaumer-.

Orbasche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Orbasche.

Orbashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gorbasha; also see Orbashe.

Orbelianovka, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka; also see Orbelianovka.

Orbelianovka, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka.

Orbelinowka, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka.

Orbeljenowka, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka.

Orbeljovanka, (also Orbelianovka, also Romanovka), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk (Tempelhof) #G 3. Founded in 1866 or possibly in 1897 by Non-Mennonites from Bessarabia, who, in 1897, had to be received into the Mennonite community by a decree from the Czar. Mennonite names such as Neg, Knauer, Hermann can be traced back to this unusual circumstance. Mennonite and Evangelical. Acreage: 270 dessi. and 10,000 dessi. including Tempelhof. Population: 391 in 1918; 700 people or 150 families (year unknown). Also see Orbelianovka; Orbeljenowka; Romanovka.
Ordey, Bessarabia, Ordey. Evangelical; parish: Ordey, Bessarabia, Ordey.

Ordey, Bessarabia, Ordey Republic, Zaporizhzhya, see Ordey; also see Ordey.

Orloff, Zaporizhzhya, see Orloff; also see Orlov.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) Approximately 50 km southwest of Dzhambul in the Talas Valley. Founded in 1889/1890. Half of the founding families were Lutheran Volga Germans from Warenburg among other places and half were Mennonites. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent, and Mennonite, and Seventh Day Adventist. Birthplace of Kyrgyz painter and folk artist Theodor Herzen, born in 1935; he wrote the epic "Manas. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,285 dessi. and 46 farms. Population: 344 in 1905; 732 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also No. 6, also Marienburg, also Orloff), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov. #4. Founded in 1872/1873. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. Everyday languages: High German and Ukrainian. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) In 1919, 45 people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and 19 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 53 men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,673 dessi. or 2,904 ha in 1918, or 1,312 ha in the work and production team with common goals and ideology. Population: 297 or possibly 314 in 1911; 311 in 1914; 311 in 1918; 411 in 1919; 504 in 1926; 713 in 1941; 604 residents and/or 50 families or 32 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see Marienburg; No. 6; Orloff; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #H 2. Mennonite. Butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 310 in 1926. Also see Orlov; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Chunayevoy), Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y) evo. Founded in 1900 by residents from Molochma and Neu-Samara. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Margenau. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Chunayevoy; Orlov; Orlov.


Orlov, (also Orlov), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1867 by Black Sea Germans under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. In 1913, there were 11 Mennonite, 3 Brethren, 3 Lutheran families. With Liebental and Muravyevka: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 73 in 1913; 109 in 1926. Also see Orlov; Orlov.

Orlov, (also Bezymyanuu, also Orlov), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Mennonite; parishes: Schönsee (1909-1932), and Orlov-Schönsee, also Mennonite-Baptist. Parish for Friedenfeld, Lichtfelde, Nikolaidorf, Rosenhof, Schönau, Schönsee, and Schönwiese. Kolkhoz named Lenin. Store, house
for adult literacy, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) The majority of villagers today lives in Augustdorf. Population: 254 in 1926; 286 people and 52 farms in 1928; 1,590 people or 424 families in 1980; 1,970 people or 528 families in 1987. Also see Bezymanny; Orloff; Orlow.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Kukkus, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1871. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 80 in 1897; 73 possibly approximately in 1905; 187 in 1912; 153 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Orloff; Orlow.

Orlov, (also Ohrloff, also Orloff), Zaporizhzhya, Molocha (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805 or 1807 by 20 [or 21] families: 12 in 1805, 8 in 1806, all from Danzig, Elbing district, and from Marienburg. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. In 1806 the later famous privy councilor (Staatsrat) Johann Cornies (2 July 1789-3 March 1848) settled here with his parents. In 1848 founding of a junior high school (Zentralschule or possibly a Vereinschule). School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,544 dessi. and 43 houses in 1859, or 1,724 dessi. and 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 23 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 277 in 1856; 288 in 1858; 288 in 1859; 302 in 1860; 347 in 1864; 486 in 1905; 538 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 538 in 1918; 272 in 1919; 402 or 462 in 1926. Also see Ohrloff; Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovka, Don, see Brunnwald; also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Novosibirsk. In 1937/1938 96 men of the 100 families in the village were executed. Also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. Mennonite. School with grades (as of 1926.) Population: 92 in 1926. Also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Mennonite. Seed kolokhoz, cattle breeding kolokhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 63 in 1926. Also see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Davido-, Don, see Davido-Orlovka; also see Davido-Orlovka; Orlovka, Davido-.

Orlovka, Klein, Don, see Klein-Orlovka; also see Klein-Orlovka; Orlovka, Klein-.

Orlovka, Malo-, Don, see Malo-Orlovka; also see Malo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Malo-.

Orlovka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Orlovka; also see Novo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Novo-.

Orlovo, Don, see Bahndorf; also see Orlovo.

Orlovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Orlovo.

Orlovsk, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. As early as 1893, German families lived here and on nearby leased land. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 364 in 1926. Also see Orlovsk.

Orlovskoe, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoye; also see Orlovskoe.

Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.

Orlovskoye, (also Karaman), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded on 7 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Nielsen; Everyday language: Saxonian. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolokhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage, school for farmers' youths, library, reading room, Soviet seat (as of 1926). Birthplace of journalist Alexander Hasselbach (1912-?). In 1897 or on 3 June 1898, opening of a deaf-mute institute. In 1899, purchase of a new building. Around 1905, there were three teachers for 30 pupils. Population: 284 in 1767; 284 in 1772; 2,217 in 1857; 3,775 in 1897; 5,781 in 1905; 5,941 possibly in 1905; 6,517 in 1912; including Karaman, Kelka, Ochsengraben, Saidam: 3,243 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Karaman; Orlovskoe; Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut.*

Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Orlovskoer Gemeindegut.

Orlow, Kyrgyzstan, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Mykolaiv, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Omsk, Isil' Kul', see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Samara, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Slavgorod, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Volga Republic, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Zaporizhzhya, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlovka, Don, see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Novosibirsk, see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Omsk, see Orlovka.

Orlovka, Davido-, Don, see Davido-Orlovka; also see Davido-Orlovka; Orlovka, Davido-.

Orlovka, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Orlovka; also see Klein-Orlovka; Orlovka, Klein-.

Orlovka, Malo-, Don, see Malo-Orlovka; also see Malo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Malo-.

Orlovka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Orlovka; also see Novo-Orlovka; Orlovka, Novo-.

Orlovo, Don, see Bahndorf; also see Orlovo.

Orlovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dayevshchizna; also see Orlovo.

Orlovsk, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Evangelical. As early as 1893, German families lived here and on nearby leased land. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four,
Crimea, see Oroszmokra

Ortar-Mamai, Crimea, see Ortar-Mamai; also see Mamay, Ortar-Mamai, Otar-Mamai.


Ort, Stiller, Odessa, see Stiller Ort.

Orzeschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Orzeschin.

Orzeschin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Orzeschin.

Osada, Volhynia-Poland, see Buteyky.

Oschmigonitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Osmigonitz.

Oschnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshnowka.

Oschtoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshchow.

Osdich, (also Ozdzyutyche), Volhynia-Poland; also see Osdich.

Osditsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Osditsch.

Oselok, Vessiolyj, Petersburg, see Vessiolyj Oselok; also see Oselok, Vessiolyj; Vessiolyj Oselok.

Oselok, Wessiolyj, Petersburg, see Wessioliy Oselok; also see Oselok, Vessiolyj; Vessiolyj Oselok.

Oseriane, Belyayevskoye Oseriane; Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Belyaevskoe; Oseriane, Beljajewskoje. Also see Belyayevskoe Oseriane.

Oseriane, Beljajewskoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; also see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Belyaevskoye Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye; Oseriane, Belyaevskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye.

Oseriane, Belyaevskoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyaevskoje Oseriane; also see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Belyaevskoye Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye; Oseriane, Belyaevskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye.

Oseriane, Belyaevskoye, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyaevskoye Oseriane; also see Beljajewskoje Oseriane; Belyaevskoye Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyaevskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye; Oseriane, Belyaevskoje; Oseriane, Belyaevskoye.

Oserne-Khutor, Dalne, Slavgorod, see Dalne Oserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Oserne-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Khutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Khutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Oserne-Khutor, Dalnije; Oserne-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije.

Oserne-Khutor, Dalnije, Slavgorod, see Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Dalnije Oserne-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Khutor, Dalnije Oserne-Khutor; Oserne-Khutor, Dalnije; Oserne-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije.

Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye, Slavgorod, see Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernye-Khutor; Dalnije Osernye-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije Osernye-Khutor; Khutor, Dalnije Osernye-Khutor; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnije; Osernye-Khutor Khutor, Dalnije.

Osernoye, Amur, see Osernoye; also see Osernoe.

Osernoe, Cherno-, Orenburg, see Cherno-Osernoe; also see Osernoe-Osernoe; Osernoe, Tscherzo-Osernoe; Osernoye, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-Osernoe.

Osernoe, Cherno-, Orenburg, see Osernoe-Osernoe; also see Osernoe-Osernoe; Osernoe, Tscherzo-Osernoe; Osernoye, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Tscherno-, Orenburg, see Cherno-Osernoe; also see Cherno-Osernoe; Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-Osernoe.

Osernoe, Tscherno-, Orenburg, see Osernoe-Osernoe; also see Osernoe-Osernoe; Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoe, Cherno-Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.

Osernoe, Sine, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoe; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoe, Sine; Sine Osernoe; Sine Osernoe.
Osornoje, Amur, see Osornoje; also see Osornoe.
Osornoje, Amur, see Ebenfeld; also see Osornoje; Osornoje.
Osovik, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. Public school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German village. Population: 10 families in 1938. Also see Osovik.
Osovik, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek; also see Osovik.
Osova, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sarny, Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipovka-Konan.
Ossipovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipovka-Konan.
Ossipovka-Konan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-Konan.
Ossipovka, Omsk, see Ossipovka.
Ossipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipowka-; Konan, Ossipovka-Konan.
Ossipowka-Konan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-Konan.
Ossipovka, Omsk, see Ossipovka.
Ossipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-Konan.
Ossipowka, Omsk, see Ossipovka.
Ossipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipowka-Konan.
Ossipowka, Omsk, see Ossipovka.
Ossipovka-Konan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-Konan.
Ossipovka, Omsk, see Ossipovka.
Ostheim, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Ossowiec.
Ossowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Osova; also see Ossowka.
Ossovskie, Budy, Volhynia-Poland, see Budy Ossowskie; also see Budy Ossowskie; Ossowskie, Budy.
Ossowi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossovy.
Ossowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossowka.
Ossowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossoviche.
Ossowiec, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossovy.

Osterwick, (also Neu-Osterwick, also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Osterwick.
Osterfeld, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostenfeld.
Ostheim, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Osterwick.

Ostheim, (also Telmanovo, also Thälmann), Don, Mariupol’, Ostheim, Alexandrovskaya. Founded in 1869 on 2,000 dessi. by 28 families from Neuhoffnung. Initially leased, later, approximately in 1870, purchased from the Cossack nobleman Krasnoshchekov. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Center for Separatists and one of the first German colonies in the Don district. Regional center of economy: postal and telegraph station founded in 1890, big steam mill, two large department stores, a general store from 1903 until the civil war, then in 1923, founded as agricultural cooperative founded with loans and sellers’/market cooperative. In 1934, the rayon administration was moved here from Karan. Birthplace of the famous surgeon Prof. Adam Belz.
Acreage: 4,154 dessi. Population: 236 in 1911; 236 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 362 in 1919; 300 in 1926. Also see Telmanovo; Thälmann.

Ostheim, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Ostheim.
Ostrachowka, Caucasus, see Ostrakhovka.
Ostrakhovka, Caucasus, see Freudental; also see Ostrachowka.

Ostroh, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh.
Ostroh na Horyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh na Horyn; also see Ostrog n. H.
Ostrog n. H., Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh na Horyn; also see Ostrog na Horyn.
Ostrogoshsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroshin.

Ostheim, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Ostechn.
Ostatschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostachin.
Ostenfeld, Volga Republic, see Osterfeld.

Osterwick, (also Neu-Osterwick, also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1812 by 20 families from the mother colonies; allegedly all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. Neu-Osterwick: junior high school, cooperative and/or cooperative store, cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Population: 127 in 1897; 136 possibly in 1905; 132 in 1912; 219 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Ostenfeld.

Osterwick, (also Neu-Osterwick, also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1812 by 20 families from the mother colonies; allegedly all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. Neu-Osterwick: junior high school, cooperative and/or cooperative store, cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Population: 127 in 1897; 136 possibly in 1905; 132 in 1912; 219 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Ostenfeld.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. #F 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ostroshin.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Also see Ostrov.

Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. East of Nowy Dwor. #C 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ostrov.

Ostroshin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Closed to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ostroshin.
Ostrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. On nobleman Mikhail Bichkovsky’s estates. Founding families were from the land holdings of nobleman Vatzlaf Vorainy in the Rokonosh district near Wissotzk. They later founded Waldheim, Molochna; see Waldheim, Molochna. Mennonite. Also see Ostrowa.

Ostrovec, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovyytsya; also see Ostrowiec.

Ostrovec, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vladzimierz; also see Ostrowiec.


Ostrovek, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Ostrowiec.

Ostrovek, (also Mikhalin-Khomin), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Mikhalin-Khomin; Ostrowec.

Ostrovek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ostrowiec.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan; also see Ostrowca.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Voldemort, Vladimir. Founded on Ostrovchisna.

Ostrovchisna, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Ostrowtschina.

Ostrovchisna, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on Ostrovchisna.

Ostrovtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrovchisna.

Ostrovo-Volosovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrov-Volosovka; also see Volosovka, Ostrov-; Volosovka, Ostrov-.

Ostrow, Woronij, Novgorod, see Woronij Ostrow; also see Ostrov, Vorony; Vorony Ostrov.

Ostrow, Woronij, see Woronij Ostrow; also see Ostrov.

Ostrow-Wolosowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrov-Wolosovka; also see Volosovka, Ostrov-; Wolosowka, Ostrov-.

Ostrow, Wolosowka, see Woronij Ostrow; also see Wolosowka, Ostrov-.

Ostrowek, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. No other information available.

Ostrozek, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrov, Vorony; Vorony Ostrov.

Ostrovka, see Ostrovka.

Ostrovka, see Ostrovka.

Ostrovka, see Ostrovka.


Ostrovka-Khortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Ostrowo-; Khortitza, Ostrov-; Ostrowo-Chortitza.

Ostrov, (also Otar-Mojnak), Crimea, see Otar-Mojnak; Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. A few kilometers northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 4. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 45 in 1864; 158 in 1905; 275 in 1911; 75 in 1918; 411 in 1919; 213 in 1926. Also see Mojnak, Otar-; Moynak, Otar-; Otar-Mojnak.

Ostrov-Petrovka, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Otar-; Petrovka, Otar-.

Oskol, Volga Republic, see Oskol; also see Oskol.

Ostmajn, Caucasus, see Otdelny. #B 4. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 100 in 1905; approximately 72 in 1911; 72 in 1914; 72 in 1918; 102 in 1919; 163 in 1926. Also see Otdelny; Otdelny.

Oteles, Crimea, see Otesch.

Otesch, (also Feuer), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 20 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 100 in 1905; approximately 72 in 1911; 72 in 1914; 72 in 1918; 102 in 1919; 163 in 1926. Also see Oteles; Otesch.

Otokovka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otokovka.

Otokovka, Volga Republic, see Otokovka.
Otschajanye-Chutor, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Probably, near the village of Konstantinovka. Mennonite.


Otradnoe, Kaliningrad district, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnoe, Slavgorod, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnoe, Kaliningrad district, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnoe, Slavgorod, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnoe, Slavgorod, see Liebental. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Georgswalden; Otradnoye; Otradnoe.

Otradnoye, (also Georgswalden), Kaliningrad district, also see Georgswalden; Otradnoe; Otradnoe.

Otradnoye, Slavgorod, see Liebental; also see Otradnoe; Otradnoe.

Otradovka, Caucasus, Krasnodar. Founded in 1866. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Owzino; Ovtsino; Owtschino.

Otradnoye, Slavgorod, see Otradnoye; also see Otradnoe.

Otrogowka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otrogowka.

Otrogovka, Volga Republic, see Otrogovka.

Otruper, Orenburg. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Separate settlement between Orenburg and Aktyubinsk.

Otrup, Selenopole, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Selenopole, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Seljonopole, Omsk, see Seljonopolje Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Selenopole, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Selenopole, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otschajanye-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Ochayanye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanye-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Khutor, Ochayanye-; Ochayanye-Khutor.
Ozdow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdov.

Ozdyutyche, Volhynia-Poland, see Vadudich; also see Ozdutytsche.

Ozdary, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. No other information available.

Ozdutytsche?, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozutytsche?.

Ozdutytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdutytsche.

Ozutytsche?, Volhynia, see Josefine; also see Ozdutytsche.

Ozdutytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Osdich; also see Ozdutytsche.

Ozerki, Zaporizhzhya, see Ozerky.

Ozerky, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönensee; also see Ozerki.

Ozerzianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ocherecianka.

Ozgov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Studyn; also see Ozgow.

Ozgow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozgov.


Ozierany, (also Yezierany), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. South of Charukov. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Yezierany.


Ozirce, (also Yezierce), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Yezierce.

P

Pacharj, Kulturnij, Bashkortostan, see Kulturnij Pacharj; also see Kulturny Pakhary, Pakhary, Kulturny.

Pachomovka, Omsk, see Pachomovka.

Pachtsteppe, Grigoriopoler, Odessa, see Grigoriopoler Pachtsteppe.

Padina, Chornaya, Volga Republic, see Chornaya Padina; also see Padina, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Padina.

Padina, Tschornaja, Volga Republic, see Tschornaja Padina; also see Chornaya Padina; Padina, Chornaya.

Padsasnowe, Slavgorod, see Podosnovo; also see Padsasnowe.

Padsasnowe, Slavgorod, see Padsasnowe.

Pakhary, Kulturny, Bashkortostan, see Kulturny Pakhary; also see Kulturnij Pacharj; Pakhary, Kulturny.

Pakhomovka, Omsk, Lubins (GNR Azovo.) Population: 56 in 1926. Also see Pachomovka.

Palanok, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Plankendorf.

Palarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka.


Pallasovka, Volga Republic, see Pallasovka.

Pamjatnoje, Volga Republic, see Pamjatnoye; also see Panovka.

Pamyatnoe, Volga Republic, see Pamjatnoye; also see Pamyatnoye.

Pamyatnoye, Volga Republic, see Rothammel; also see Pamjatnoye; Pamyatnoe.

Panfilovo-Khutor, (also Shcheretbtsvo), Volga Republic. Evangelical; parish: Volgograd-Dubovka. Population: 150 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Panfilowo-; Khutor, Panfilovo-; Panfilowo-Chutor; Shcheretbtsvo.

Panfilovo-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Panfilovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Panfilowo-; Khutor, Panfilovo-.

Panika, Volga Republic, see Neu-Frank.

Panino, Volga Republic, see Schönchen.

Paninskoe, Volga Republic, see Paninskoye; also see Paninskoe.

Paninskoye, Volga Republic, see Paninskoye; also see Paninskoe; Paninskoe.


Pankowska-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Pankovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Pankowska-; Khutor, Pankovka-.

Pannino, Odesa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Panovka, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Panovka.


Panovka, Volga Republic, see Hildmann; also see Panovka.

Panovo, Petersburg, South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. Population: 70 approximately in 1905; 59 in 1926. Also see Panowo.

Panowa, Orenburg, see Panovka.

Panowa, Slavgorod, see Panowka.

Panowa, Volga Republic, see Panovka.

Panowo, Petersburg, see Panovo.

Panski-Stawek, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Panski-Stawek; also see Stawek, Pansky-; Stawek, Pansky-

Panski-Stawok, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Panski-Stawek; also see Stawok, Pansky-; Stawok, Pansky-

Panski-Stavek, (also Stavok-Pansky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiawel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Panski-Stawek; Stavek, Pansky-; Stavok-Pansky; Stawek, Pansky-

Pansky, Stavok-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stavok-Pansky; also see Panski, Stawok-; Stawok-Panski.

Pardenau, (also Pordenau, also Potemkino), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 20 families: in 1820, 14 were from Marienburg, West Prussia, and 2 from older Molochna colonies and later 2 families each from both areas. Mennonite; parish: Pardenau. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,390 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,647 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 5 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 275 people or 35 families on 20 farms in 1855; 275 in 1856; 305 in 1858; 305 in 1859; 327 in 1860; 322 in 1864; 227 in 1905; 221 in 1911; 223 in 1914; 240 in 1915; 223 in 1918; 521 in 1919; 254 in 1926. Also see Pordenau; Potemkino.

Parzefeld, (also Paruseny), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded Parushovka, Bessarabia, see Parushovka; also see Paruseni.

Paruschowka, Bessarabia, see Parushovka.

Paruseni, Paruseny, Bessarabia, see Paruseny.

Paruseny, Bessarabia, see Parusovka; also see Paruseni.

Parusen, (also Poruseni), Bessarabia, Chahul. Founded in 1816 by 141 families who had resided near Warsaw and Kalisch, Poland. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. In 1831, 49 people died of cholera. Acreage: 7,314 dessi. and 134 houses in 1859, or 8,664 ha. Population: 1,298 in 1858; 1,503 or 1,518 in 1905; 1,600 in 1915; 1,614 in 1939. Also see Velesky Kut.

Paris, (also Peter-Paul), Yekaterinoslav gouvernement, see Peter-Paul. Population: only 42 Germans in 1904. Also see Paulinovka.

Parlagoda, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Parlagoda.

Parlogovo, Neu-, Petersb., see Neu-Parlogovo; also see Neu-Parlogovo; Parlogowo, Neu-.

Pargolowo, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Neu-Pargolovo; Pargolowo, Neu-P..

Parsinowka, (also Parseny), Bessarabia, see Parsenovka.

Pastwa, (also Pascheka), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. #C 4. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Pasheka.

Pastuka-Nov, (also Pastukhovo), Chelyabinsk, see Pastukhovo.

Pastukhovka, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Pastuchovka.

Pastva, (also Pordenau, also Potemkino), (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 18 Marienwerder families. Around 1848, 12 of them were either deceased or had moved. Mennonite; parish: Pordenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 18 farms and 5 residential lots in 1848; 1,260 dessi. and 39 houses in 1859, or 1,486 dessi. Population: 266 people or 18 farms and 32 families in 1855; 266 in 1856; 274 in 1858; 274 in 1859; 307 in 1860; 299 in 1864; 235 in 1905; 248 in 1911; 271 in 1914; 260 in 1915; 277 in 1918; 277 in 1919; 300 in 1926. Also see Pastwa; Plugovoye.

Pastva, Zaporizhzhya, see Pastva.

Patkanovo, Petersburg, see Frühlliche Kolonie; also see Patkanowo.

Patkanowo, Petersburg, see Patkanovo.

Patrikejewskaja, Don, see Patrikeyevskaya; also see Patrikeyevskaya.

Patrikejewskaja, Don, see Patrikeyevskaya; also see Patrikejewskaja.

Patrikeyevskaya, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Patrikejewskaja.

Paul, Volhynia-Poland, Lutsk'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Fröhliche Kolonie; also see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Fröhliche Kolonie; also see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Wielick; also see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 50 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Russian village. Population: only 42 Germans in 1904. Also see Paulinovka; Pavlovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl', see Paulinovka.

Paul, Peter-, Don, see Peter-Paul.

Paul, Peter-, Petersb., see Peter-Paul.

Paul, Peter-, Omsk, see Peter-Paul.

Paul, Peter-, Yekaterinoslav gouvernement, see Petropaul.

Paulsberg, Bessarabia, see Kulim.

Pauksheim, (also Pavlowska), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1852. Mennonite; parish: Tschokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-.
Margena. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.)

Acreage: 1,682 dessi. and 26 houses in 1859, or 1,447 or 1,747 dessi. Population: 162 in 1856; 182 in 1858; 182 in 1859; 114 in 1860; 224 in 1864; 259 in 1905; 281 in 1911; 304 in 1914; 285 in 1915; 300 in 1919; 259 in 1926. Also see Pavlovka.

Paulsheim, (also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founders were Danzig families from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite. Possibly ceased to exist in 1919 because of raids by Makhno’s gang. Also see Pavlovka.

Paulskoe, Volga Republic, see Paulskoye; also see Paulskoe.

Paulskoje, Volga Republic, see Paulskoye; also see Paulskoe.

Paulskoye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 7 June 1767 in part as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y)e. Four parishes with 11,372 baptized members, some of whom were of the Reformed faith, were part of the Paulskoye parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolohoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 280 in 1767; 280 in 1772; 1,595 in 1857; 2,424 in 1897; 3,166 in 1904; 3,348 possibly in 1905; 3,602 in 1912; 2,300 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Paulskoe; Paulskoje.


Paulsheim, (also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founders were Danzig families from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite. Possibly ceased to exist in 1919 because of raids by Makhno’s gang. Also see Pavlovka.

Pavlovka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Pawlowka.


Pavlovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryskovo. The village had a parochial school. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y) evo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Omsk, Kalachinsk. #F 2. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Pawlowka.


Germans in this village. Also see Adamov, Peratin-; Adamow, Peratin-; Peratin-Adamow.

**Peratin-Adamow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Peratin-Adamov; also see Adamov, Peratin-; Adamow, Peratin-

**Perchin**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Pertschin.

**Perechuka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Peretschuka.

**Perektale**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. No other information available.

**Perekop**, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

**Perekrestovo**, Odessa, see Marienheim; also see Perekrestowo.

**Perekrestovo**, Odessa, see Perekrestovo.

**Perelianily**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. West of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

**Perelisany**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Buderaz. No other information available.

**Perelysianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.

**Perelysianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.

**Peremenka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. No other information available.

**Peremenovka**, Kazakhstan, see Marienburg; also see Peremenowka.

**Peremenowka**, Kazakhstan, see Peremenovka.

**Pereparov-Anatolia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov-; Anatolia, Pereparow-; Pereparow-Anatolia.

**Pereparow-Anatolia**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pereparov-; Anatolia, Pereparow-.

**Perepkopnoe**, Volga Republic, see Perepkopnoye; also see Perepkopnoje.

**Perepkopnoje**, Volga Republic, see Perepkopnoe; also see Perepkopnoye.

**Perepletovka**, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Perepletowka.

**Perepletowka**, Odessa, see Perepletovka.

**Peresieka**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. No other information available.


**Perespa**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.

**Peretschuka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perechuka.

**Perevosinka**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Perewosinka.

**Perevosinka**, Volga Republic, see Perevosinka.

**Perifilevka**, Kazakhstan, see Perifilevka; also see Perfiljewka.

**Perfiljewka**, Kazakhstan, see Perifilevka; also see Perfiljewka.

**Perfiljewka**, Kazakhstan, see Perifilevka; also see Perfiljewka.

**Periljanka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.

**Perilyanka**, (also Perelysianka, also Verechovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. No other information available.

**Perilyanka**, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Buderaz. No other information available.

**Perlyasianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.

**Perlyasianka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.

**Pervomaisk-Bug**, see Petrovka; also see Bug, Pervomaik-Bug; Bug, Perwomaik-Bug; Pervomaik-Bug.


**Pervomaisk-Bug**, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaik-Bug; Bug, Perwomaik-Bug.

**Pervomaisk-Bug**, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaik-Bug; Bug, Perwomaik-Bug.

**Peschkany Brod**, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Brod, Peschnay; Brod, Pesetschany; Pesetschany Brod.

**Peskovatka**, Volga Republic, see Kolb; also see Peskovatka.

**Peskovatka**, Volga Republic, see Peskovatka.

**Pesotschnoje**, Samara, see Pesotschnoje; also see Pesotschnoje.

**Pesotschnoje**, Samara, see Sandigland; also see Pesotschnoje; Pesotschnoje.

**Pesotschnoje**, Samara, see Pesotschnoje; also see Pesotschnoje.

**Pestschany Brod**, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Brod, Peschany; Brod, Pestschany; Pestschany Brod.

**Peter Dauenhauer**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dauenhauer, Peter.

**Peterfeld**, (also Rybalsk), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. A few kilometers northwest of Petropavlovsk. #A 1. Possibly founded in 1903 or in 1908. Very wealthy village. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) More than 3,000 ha. Population: 450 in 1926. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Rybalsk.

**Peterfeld**, Tobolsk. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parishes: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. The village had its own parochial school.
Peterhofer Kolonie, (also Krasnenka), Petersburg, Troitsk, Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1812 by families from Hesse, Isvar, and other places. Evangelical; parish: Peterhof. In 1904, 650 Germans and some Estonians, Latvians and Swedes were part of the Peterhofer parish founded in 1849. Population: 27 in 1848; 28 in 1857; 27 in 1904; 36 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Peterhofer; Krasnenka.

Peterhofer Wege, Ansiedlung am, Petersburg, see Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege.

Peterhof, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Peterhof; also see Gross-Peterhof; Peterhof, Gross-.

Peterhof, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Peterhof; also see Groß-Peterhof; Peterhof, Groß-.

Peterhof, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-Peterhof.

Peterhof-Stadt, Petersburg, see Peterhof, Groß-


Peter-Paul, Omsk. Settlement far from other German villages. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Peter-Paul, Omsk. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter-Paul.

Peter-Paul, Yekaterinoslav Gouvernement, Elachinskaya. Catholic. Also see Paul, Peter-


Petersburg, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Petersburg.

Petersburg, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Petersburg.

Peters-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Peters-Khutor; also see Chutor, Peters-;

Petersdorf, (possibly also Rosenfeld), Caucasus, Georgia, T‘bilisi, Sagaredzho, Marienfeld. Separated from Marienfeld by a street only. #K 6. Founded in 1819/1820 by 17 families, all from Wuerttemberg. It was first founded near Tileth near T‘bilisi and was then relocated 35 verst east of T‘bilisi on the Yora River. Eight hundred and ten meters above sea level. All residents from Kolonie der 12 Apostel moved here from Saganlug. Evangelical; parish: Marienfeld. Acreage: 711 dessi. Population: approximately 300 people and 17 farms in 1913; 288 in 1918. Mother colony. Also see Rosenfeld?.

Petersdorf, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Mennonite.

Petersdorf, (also Nadeshdovka), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded approximately in 1833 by Danziger families from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Einlage. Ceased to exist in 1919 possibly because of raids by Makho’s gang. Also see Nadeshdovka.

Petersdorf, Neu-, Slavgorod, see Neu-Petersdorf.

Petersfeld, Mykolayiv, Buchholtselvo. #H 6. No other information available.

Petersfeld, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Petersfeld.

Petershagen, (also Petrovskoye, Sladkaya Balka, also Solodkaya Balka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805 by 20 families from the Danzig, Elbing and Marienburg districts. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. Acreage: 1,460 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,544 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 14 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 286 people or 44 families on 20 farms in 1855; 286 in 1856; 291 in 1858; 291 in 1859; 321 in 1860; 304 in 1864; 382 in 1905; 415 in 1914; 460 in 1915; 415 in 1918; 211 in 1919; 322 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Petershagen; Sladkaya Balka; Solodkaya Balka.


Peters-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Abra(y)ev, Yasykovo. Possibly founded as early as 1894, but more likely in 1906. Founding families from Molochna. Population: with Neufeld- and Wall-Khutors: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Peters-; Khutor, Peters-; Peters-Chutor.


Peterschal, (also Petrovka), Mykolayiv A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv on the Odessa district border. (Now Vely Mikhailovka.) Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. Also see Petrovka.

Peterschal, (also Petrikovo-Kovach), Odessa, Glückstal-Kassel. Evangelical. Post Office: Grossulovo. Also see Petrikovo-Kovach.

Peterschal, (also Petrodolinskoie, also Petrovka), Odessa, Großliebental, Chervono, Povstansh, Mariinsko(y)e. Founded in 1805 by 40 to 50 families from Hungary, originally from Wuerttemberg and the Rheinländ families. Evangelical; parish: Friedenthal. Acreage: 2,994 dessi. and 116 houses in 1859, or 3,011 dessi. Population: 61 farm holders 1816-1817; 517 in 1825; 869 in 1858; 882 baptized members or 987 people in 1905; 962 in 1911; 916 in 1914; 1,065 in 1919; 1,024 in 1926. Also see Petrodolinskoie; Petrovka.

Peterschal, Neu-, Odessa, Berezan aka Friedenheim, see Neu-Peterschal.

Peterwunsch, Bessarabia, see Brienne.

Petresti, Bessarabia, see Petresty.
Petresty, Bessarabia, see Peterstal; also see Petresti.

Petricho-Kowatsch, Odessa, see Petrikho-Kovach; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Kowatsch, Petricho-.

Petrikho-Kovach, Odessa, see Peterstal; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Kowatsch, Petricho-; Petricho-Kovatsch.

Post office: Grossulovo (now Vely Mikhailovka).

Petri-Pauli, Don, see Peter-Paul; also see Pauli, Petri-.

Petrodolinskoe, Odessa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoje.

Petrodolinskoe, Odesa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoje.

Petrodolinskoje, Odesa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoje.

Petro-Pawlowka, Don, see Peter-Paul; also see Pawlovka, Petro-; Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.

Petro-Pawlowka, Mariupol’, see Bergtal; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.

Petropavlovsk-Deutsch, Caucasus, Salsky, Proletarsk. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 824 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Petropavlovsk-Deutsch.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Petropavlovka, Don, see Petro-Pavlovka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pavlowka, Petro-; Pavlovka, Petro-.

Petropavlovsk-Deutsch, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Petropavlovsk-Deutsch, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.


Petrowka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Petrowka.

Petrowka, Voronezh, Novokhopersk (Pykhovka.) Population: 126 in 1926. Also see Petrowka.

Petrowka Odessa. (also Frank-Khutor, also Pervomaisk-Bug). Evangelical. Population: Glückstal residents by 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 377 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Petrowka.

Petrowka, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde; also see Petrowka.

Petrowskoje, Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 89 in 1926. Also see Petrowskoje.

Petrowka, Petrowskoje.

Petrowskoje Sawody, Petrowskije.

Petrowskoje Sawody, Petrowskije.

Petrowski, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #B 2. Founded in 1890. Mennonite. Also see Petrowski.

Petrowka, Kharkiv, Bantyshevo; also see Petrowka.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Petrowka, Novo-, see Novo-Petrowka; also see Novo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.
Petrowsky-Sawody, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Manufacturing town. Population: 150 approximately in 1905. Also see Petrovske Savody; Petrowskije Sawody; Savody, Petrowske; Sawody, Petrowskye; Sawody, Petrowskiye.

Petrowski-Khutor, Don, see Rogalsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrowski; Khutor, Petrovsky; Petrowski-Chutor.

Petrowka, Bug (Pervomaisk) aka Franke-Chutor.

Petrowka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Don, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Kharkiv, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Kyrgyzstan, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Mykolayiv, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Northeastern Turkey, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Odessa, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Odessa, Berezan, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Omsk, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Omsk, Isyl’ Kul’, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Orenburg, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Slavgorod, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Volga Republic, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Voronezh, see Petrovka.

Petrowka, Odessa, see Petrovka.

Petrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Petrovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrovka-; Khutor, Petrovka-.

Petrowka, Nowo-, Don, see Nowo-Petrovka; also see Novo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Nowo-, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Novo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-.

Petrowka, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Otar-Petrovka; Petrovka, Otar-.

Petrowo, Kharkiv, see Petrovo.

Petrowski, Slavgorod, see Petrovsky.

Petrowski-Chutor, Don, see Petrowsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrowski-; Khutor, Petrowsky-.

Petrowskije Sawody, Don, see Petrowskye Savody; also see Petrovskije Savody; Savody, Petrowske; Savody, Petrowskye; Sawody, Petrowskie.

Petrowskoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Petrovskoye; also see Petrovskoe.

Petschanka-Chutor, Chernihiv, see Pechanka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petchanka-; Khutor, Pechanka-.


Pevitschewo-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Pevichevo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pewitschewo-; Khutor, Pevichevo-.

Pfaffen-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Pfaffen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfaffen-; Khutor, Pfaffen-.

Pfaffeninsel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. Approximately one kilometer southwest of Schwed. No other information available.

Pfaffen-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfaffen-; Khutor, Pfaffen-Chutor.

Pfannenstiel, Volga Republic, see Mariental.

Pfannenstiel, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Pfannenstiel.

Pfeiffer-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Pfeiffer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfeiffer-; Khutor, Pfeiffer-.

Pfaff-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. Acreage: 160 dessi. Also see Chutor, Pfeiffer-; Khutor, Pfeiffer-; Pfeiffer-Chutor.

Pfeiffer-Chutor, Orenburg, see Pfeiffer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pfeiffer-; Khutor, Pfeiffer-.

Pfeiffer-Khutor, (also Pfeiffer), Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia or the Odessa district between 1890 and approximately 1895. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 20 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Pfeiffer-; Khutor, Pfeiffer-; Pfeiffer-Chutor; Pfeiffer.

Pfeiffer, Orenburg, see Pfeiffer-Khutor.

Pfeiffer, (also Faifer, also Gnilushka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka or Frank. #B 6. Founded on 15 June 1767 by residents from Baden, Wuerttemberg, and other places. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Around 1910, the wooden church was sold to the village of Rothmell. Population: 328 in 1767; 507 in 1788; 2,322 in 1857; 2,847 in 1897; 4,496 possibly in 1905; 4,548 or 4,870 in 1912; 2,278 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Faifer; Gnilushka.

Pferdezüchter-Kolonien, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk.

Between Krasnodar and Grozny. Also see Kolonien, Pferdezüchter-.

Pflaumer, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Northwest of Pallasovka. No other information available.

Pflaumer-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Pflaumer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pflaumer-; Khutor, Pflaumer-.

Pflaumer-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Akmolin. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Also see Chutor, Pflaumer-; Khutor, Pflaumer-; Pflaumer-Chutor.

Pflaumer Mühle, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Mühle, Pflaumers.


Pharaonowka, Bessarabia, see Pharaonovka.

Philippovichy, (also Pilopovichy), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun’. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Philippowitsch; Pilopovichy.


Philippowitsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippovichy.
Philippowka, Bessarabia, see Philippovka.
Philippstal, (possibly also Philippstal), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 3 August 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 140 in 1772; 698 in 1857; 1,174 in 1897; 1,743 in 1904; 1,805 possibly in 1905; 1,929 in 1912; 879 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Philippstal?.
Philippstal?, (also Temir-Bulat, also Timir-Bulat), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Near Schottenrüh. #D 2. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Mennonite.

Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilaw; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pilenkovka, (also Pilekova), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krismkaya, Anapa. Near the passage to the Crimea. #B 2. Founded in 1886 by Gnadenburgers, Caucasus, Bessarabian Germans and Silesians who had been unsuccessful in the settlement of Pella (Wuerttembers and Baden residents).Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar, possibly also Separatist. Land was bought from the Russian aristocrat General Yuri Pilenko. In 1915, expropriation in favor of the Russian aristocrat Babich. In 1929, due to exile, only people without land stayed behind. In October 1941: deportation. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 300 in 1905; 353 in 1918. Also see Pilpenkowka.
Pilenkowka, Caucasus, see Pilenkoveld; also see Pilnenkowka.
Pilenkowka, Caucasus, see Pilenkovka.
Philippowitschi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippovich; also see Philippowitschi.
Philippowitschi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippowitschi.
Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pilenkovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Pilkowka.
Pilkovka, Volga Republic, see Pilkowka.
Pill, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pilenkofeld, (also Pilenkovka), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krismkaya, Anapa. Near the passage to the Crimea. #B 2. Founded in 1886 by Gnadenburgers, Caucasus, Bessarabian Germans and Silesians who had been unsuccessful in the settlement of Pella (Wuerttembers and Baden residents).Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar, possibly also Separatist. Land was bought from the Russian aristocrat General Yuri Pilenko. In 1915, expropriation in favor of the Russian aristocrat Babich. In 1929, due to exile, only people without land stayed behind. In October 1941: deportation. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 300 in 1905; 353 in 1918. Also see Pilpenkowka.
Pilenkowka, Caucasus, see Pilenkoveld; also see Pilnenkowka.
Pilenkowka, Caucasus, see Pilenkovka.
Philippovich, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippovich; also see Philippowitschi.
Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pilenkofeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pilenkovka, Volga Republic, see Pilkowka.
Pill, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pilenkofeld, (also Pilenkovka), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krismkaya, Anapa. Near the passage to the Crimea. #B 2. Founded in 1886 by Gnadenburgers, Caucasus, Bessarabian Germans and Silesians who had been unsuccessful in the settlement of Pella (Wuerttembers and Baden residents).Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar, possibly also Separatist. Land was bought from the Russian aristocrat General Yuri Pilenko. In 1915, expropriation in favor of the Russian aristocrat Babich. In 1929, due to exile, only people without land stayed behind. In October 1941: deportation. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 300 in 1905; 353 in 1918. Also see Pilpenkowka.
Pilenkowka, Caucasus, see Pilenkoveld; also see Pilnenkowka.
Pilenkowka, Caucasus, see Pilenkovka.
Philippovich, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philippovich; also see Philippowitschi.
Pilaw, Besch-, Crimea, see Besch-Pilav; also see Besch-Pilav; Pilaw, Besch-.
Pismetschowa-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Pismechowa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pismetschowa-; Khutor, Pismechowa-.

Pissarevka, (also Boguchar), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German town. Also see Boguchar; Pissarevka.

Pissarevka, Voronezh, see Pissarevka.

Pissarovko, (also Pisarevka, also Yakovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 275 in 1904. Also see Pisarevka; Pissarowko; Yakovka.

Pissarowko, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko.

Pissarovko, (also Boguchar), Volhynia-Ukraine, (also Palanok, also Varpalanka), Carpatho-Poland, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. Planer-Chutor, Placinta Omsk, see Pyatashny. Pjatschny, Pjatiugolny, Slavgorod, see Pyatiugolny. Volhynia-Poland, see Pyaskov. Pjaskow, P. Jamki, see P. Yamky; also see Jamki, P.; Slavgorod, Piterka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Piterka.

Plekhov, Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyakhiv. North of Slavgorod, see Plemchnoje; also see Plechow.
Plechow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Plekhov.
Plekhanov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Plekhanov; also see Plechanow.

Population: including the city of Chernyakhiv: 900 in 1905. Also see Plechow.
Ples, Volga Republic, see Pleys.
Pleschanowo, Samara, see Pleshanovo.
Pleshanovo, (also Plekhanov), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,760 dessi.. Population: 258 people or 49 families in 1922; 232 in 1926. Also see Plekhanov; Pleschanowo.
Plies, Volga Republic, see Pleys; also see Ples.
Ploschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Ploscha.
Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha.
Ploshcha, (also Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha, also Ploshcha-Lomanowskaja), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. Southwest of Polonka. Founded on leased land by Swabian families. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 258 in 1904. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; Ploschtscha; Ploshcha-Lomanowskaja.
Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha; Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja.

Plug, Krasny-, Omsk, see Krasny-Plug.

Plugovoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Plugovoye; also see Plugovoje.

Plugovoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Pastva; also see Plugovoe; Plugovoje.

Plugovoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Plugovoye; also see Plugovoje.

Pleys, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Settlement near the Plyes train station. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 258 in 1926. Also see Pleyes; Ples.
Plebochnoje, Omsk, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobotschnoje.
Pobochnoje, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobotschnoje.
Pobochnoje, (also Pohachnoye), Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Possibly founded by Volga Germans in 1898 or 1906. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Ples; Pljes.

Pobotschnoje, Omsk, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobotschnoje.
Podgornoje, (also Nebendorf), Volga Republic, Saratov, Yagodnaya Polyana. Northwest of Saratov. #C 1. Founded in 1772. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Yagodnaya Polyana. School with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 2,849 Evangelical-Reformed of 3,616 residents approximately in 1905; 3,647 possibly in 1905; 3,411 in 1912. Also see Nebendorf; Pobochnoe; Pobotschnoje.

Pobotschnoje, Omsk, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobochnoe.

Podul, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobochnoe.

Podul, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.

Pochayov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Potschajow.

Pochinnaya, Volga Republic, see Kratzke; also see Potschinnaja.

Pochinnoe, Slavgorod, see Pochinnoye; also see Potschinnoe.

Pochinnoye, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1925. Population: 77 in 1926. Also see Pochinnoe; Potschinnoe.

Pochta, Voiniskaia, Odessa, see Voiniskaia Pochta; also see Potscha, Woiniskaja; Woiniskaia Potscha.

Podalowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschke; also see Podalowka.

Podalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Podalowka.

Podbereze, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Southeast of Charukov. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Podbereze, Marianovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Podbereze; also see Marianovka-Podbereze; Podbereze, Marianovka-.

Podbereze, Marianovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka-Podbereze; also see Marianovka-Podbereze; Podbereze, Marianovka-.

Podbereze, Podbereze, Marianovka-Podbereze; also see Marianovka-Podbereze; Podbereze, Marianovka-.

Podbereze, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podbereze. No other information available.

Podborsce, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.

Podchereviche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podchereviche; also see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; Podtscherewitsche, Alt-.

Podchereviche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podchereviche; also see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; Podtscherewitsche, Neu-.


Podgore, Zaporizhzhya, see Podgorje; also see Podgorje.

Podgorje, Zaporizhzhya, see Podgorje; also see Podgore.

Podgornoe, Bessarabia, see Podgornoye; also see Podgornoe.

Podgornoye, Bessarabia, see Kulm; also see Podgornoye; Podgornoe.

Podgorodno, Volhynia-Poland, Luboml, Luboml.

Podgorye, Zaporizhzhya, see Walldorf; also see Podgorje; Podgorje.

Podhae, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Podhaye; also see Podhaje.

Podhae, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Podhaye; also see Podhaje.

Podhae, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhae; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaye; Gross-Podhae; Gross-Podhaye; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-.

Podjaeh, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhae; also see Groß-Podhae; Groß-Podhaye; Gross-Podhae; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-.

Podjaeh, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhae; also see Klein-Podhaje; Klein-Podhaye; Podhaye, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Podjaeh, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaye Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaye; Kolonie, Podhaye; Kolonie, Podhaye; Podhaye Kolonie.

Podhaich, (also Podhaye), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. Southeast of Luts’k. Founded families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Podhaitsch; Podhaczy.

Podhaich, (also Antonievka-Podhaye), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 224 in 1904. Also see Antonievka-Podhaye; Podhaczy.

Podhaich, (also Antonievka-Podhaye), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 224 in 1904. Also see Antonievka-Podhaye; Podhaczy.

Podhaich, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaich; also see Neu-Podhaitsche; Podhacze, Neu-.

Podhaich Kolonie, (also Podhaye Kolonie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Luts’k. #E 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kolonie, Podhaczy; Podhaye Kolonie.

Podhaitzsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaich.

Podhaitzsch, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaitzsch; also see Neu-Podhaitsche; Podhaitzsch, Neu-.

Podhaitzsch Kolonie, (also Podhaye Kolonie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Luts’k. #E 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kolonie, Podhaczy; Podhaye Kolonie.

Podhaizy, Antonievka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonievka-Podhaye; also see Antonievka-Podhaye; Podhaye, Antonievka-.

Podhaizy, Antonievka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonievka-Podhaye; also see Antonievka-Podhaye; Podhaye, Antonievka-.
Podhajce, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhaye; Podhajce, Neu-.
Podhajcy, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhacy.
Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaye.
Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Podhaye; also see Podhajce.
Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Podhaye; also see Podhajce.
Podhaje, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhayce; Podhajce, Neu-.
Podhaje, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Podhajce; also see Groß-Podhaye; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaye; Podhajce, Groß-; Podhajce, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-.
Podhaje, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Podhajce; also see Groß-Podhaye; Groß-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaje; Gross-Podhaye; Podhajce, Groß-; Podhajce, Groß-; Podhaje, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-.
Podhaje, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhajce; also see Klein-Podhaje; Klein-Podhajce; Podhajce, Klein-; Podhype, Klein-.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajce, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhayce; Podhajce, Neu-.
Podhajcy, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhacy.
Podhaje, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhayce; Podhajce, Neu-.
Podhaje, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhajce; also see Klein-Podhaje; Klein-Podhajce; Podhajce, Klein-; Podhype, Klein-.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhaje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podhajje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajje Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce; Kolonie Podhajce.
Podsosnovo, (also Padsasnove), Slavgorod, Novo-Alexeyevka (GNR Halbstadt.) Approximately 50 km north of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Kolkhoz named Kirov. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, red corner, soviet seat (as of 1926.)

In September 1918 Podsosnovo participated as the only German village in this region with a Bolshevik group in a peasant revolt against being drafted into the Kolchak army. After this revolt was quelled, every tenth colonist was punished by execution. Population: 800 approximately in 1905; 1,547 in 1926; 1,787 people and 320 farms possibly in 1928; 2,277 people and 615 farms in 1980; 2,434 people and 659 farms in 1987. Also see Padsasnove; Podsosnowo.

Podstepne, Volga Republic, see Podstepnaye; also see Podstepnoe.

Podstepnaye, Volga Republic, see Podstepnaye; also see Podstepnoe.

Podstepnoe, Volga Republic, see Podstepnaye; also see Podstepnoe.

Podstecherewitsche, Alt., Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podstecherewitsche; also see Alt-Podstecherewitsche; Podstecherewitsche, Alt.-

Podstecherewitsche, Neu., Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podstecherewitsche; also see Neu-Podstecherewitsche; Podstecherewitsche, Neu.-


Pogorelovka, Don, see Josefshem; also see Pogorelovka.

Pogorelovka, Don, see Pogorelovka.

Pogorny, Orenburg, see Pogorny; also see Pogornoye.

Pogornoye, Orenburg, see Pogornoye; also see Pogornoye.

Podsosnowo, Slavgorod, see Podsosnowo.

Podsosnovo, see Podsosnovoe.

Pohatschnoje, Omsk, see Pobochnoye; also see Pohachnnoe.

Pokasatel, Odessa, see Ratenfeld.

Pokaschtschewo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokaschchevo.

Pokaschtschewo, Volhynia-Poland, see Pokaschchow.

Pokaschchevo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Angermohr; also see Pokaschtschewo.

Pokaschchow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. #F 4. Also see Pokaschtschewo.

Pokoi, Mirn-, Zaporezhdzhy, see Miro-Pokoi; also see Miro-Pokoi; Pokoi, Mirn-.

Pokoj-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Pokoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Khutor, Pokoj-.

Pokoj, Mirnij, Slavgorod, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

Pokoj, Mirnij, Zaporezhdzhy, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

Pokoj, Mirnij, Zaporezhdzhy, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

Pokowych, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokowych.

Pokowschew, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokowschew.

Pokovsky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Angermohr; also see Pokowschew.

Pokovsky-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Khutor, Pokoj-; Chutor-Khutor.

Pokowy, Mirn-, Zaporezhdzhy, see Miro-Pokowy; also see Miro-Pokowy; Pokowy, Mirn-.

Pokowy, Mirny, Slavgorod, see Mirny Pokowy; also see Mirny Pokowy; Pokowy, Mirny.

Pokowy, Mirny, Zaporezhdzhy, see Mirny Pokowy; also see Mirny Pokowy; Pokowy, Mirny.

Pokrowka, Orenburg, Urán (D(y)e)(y)evka). Mennonite. Also see Pokrowka.

Pokrowka, Volgograd, see Engels; also see Pokrowka.

Pokrowskaya, Odessa, Beresian district; also see Pokrowskaja.

Pokrowka, Caucasus, see Pokrowka.

Pokrowka, Orenburg, see Pokrowka.

Pokrowsk, Volgograd, see Pokrowsk.

Pokrowsk, Volgograd, see Pokrowsk.

Pokrowsk, Volgograd, see Pokrowsk.

Pokrowskaja, Odessa, see Pokrowskaja.

Polanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #E 4. No other information available.


Polanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil’. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 19 families with 12 students in 1938. Also see Polanowka.

Polanovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanovka; also see Alt-Polanovka; Polanovka, Alt-.

Polanovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polanovka; also see Neu-Polanovka; Polanovka, Neu-.

Polanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Polanovka.

Polanovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanovka; also see Alt-Polanovka; Polanovka, Alt-.
Polanowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polanowka; also see Neu-Polanowka; Polanovka, Neu-.


Polany, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Polarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka.

Polchin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivine, Korzec; also see Poltschin.

Pole, Dobroje, Omsk, see Dobroje Pole; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroje Pole; Dobroje Pole; Dobroje Pole.

Pole, Dobroje, Omsk, see Dobroje Pole; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroje Pole; Dobroje Pole; Dobroje Pole.

Pole, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Pole; also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Gross-.

Pole, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Pole; also see Groß-Pole; Pole, Groß-.

Pole, Moskovskoe, Petersburg, see Moskovskoe Pole; also see Moskovskoe Polye; Moskovskoe Polje; Polje, Moskovskoe; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Pole, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polye; Novo-Pole; Polje, Novo-; Polyje, Nowo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polje; Novo-Polje; Polje, Novo-; Polyje, Nowo-.

Pole, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polje; Novo-Polje; Polje, Novo-; Polyje, Nowo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polje; Novo-Polje; Polje, Novo-; Polyje, Nowo-.

Pole, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polje; Novo-Polje; Polje, Novo-; Polyje, Nowo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polje; Novo-Polje; Polje, Novo-; Polyje, Nowo-.

Pole, Selenoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Selenoe Pole; also see Selenoe Polje; Selenoe Polje; Polje, Selenoje; Polyje, Selenoye; Selenoje Polye.

Polesnaja-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Polesnaya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Polesnaja-; Khutor, Polesnaja-.

Polesnaja-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Kassel. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Polesnaja-; Khutor, Polesnaja-; Poliesnaja- Chutor.

Polevadina II, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Near the Shulidovo train station. Population: 136 in 1926. Also see Polevadina II.

Polevadino, (also Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, also Polevodino), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Near the Pl(y)es train station. #G 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadnenflur. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: approximately 250 in 1904; 512 possibly in 1926. Also see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; Polevodino; Polevadino.

Pole, Velikoe, Caucasus, see Velikoe Pole; also see Pole, Velikoe; Velikoe; Velikoe Pole; Velikoe Pole.

Pole, Velikoe, Caucasus, see Velikoe Pole; also see Pole, Velikoe; Velikoe; Velikoe Pole; Velikoe Pole.

Pole, Visokoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Visokoe Pole; also see Polje, Wiskokoje; Polyje, Visokoye; Visokoye Polje; Wiskokoje Polje.

Polevodino, Volga Republic, see Polevadino; also see Polevodino.

Polevoe, Slavgorod, see Polevoye; also see Polewoe.

Polevoye, Slavgorod, see Schönaeu; also see Polevoe; Polewoe.

Polevoye, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld; also see Polevoe; Polewoe.

Pole, Wysokoje, Don, see Wysokoje Pole; also see Pole, Wysokoje; Polyje, Wysokoje; Wysokoje Polje.

Pole, Wysokoje, Don, see Wysokoje Pole; also see Pole, Wysokoje; Polyje, Wysokoje; Wysokoje Polje.

Polagan, Volhynia-Poland; also see Polaganow.

Polaganow, Volhynia-Poland, see Polaganow.

Polgarden, Slavgorod, see Halbstadt.

Police, (also Polish), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Polish.

Police, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafolovka. No other information available.

Police, Volhynia-Poland, see Potyka.

Polisch, Volhynia-Poland, see Polish.

Polischte, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Polischte.

Polisch, Volhynia-Poland, see Polisch; also see Polisch.

Polischte, (also Poliste), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Ten people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Also see Polischte; Poliste.

Poliste, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Polische.

Politz, Volhynia-Poland, see Polyk.

Polivanovka, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Polivanovka.

Polivanowka, Omsk, see Polivanovka.

Poljanka, Jagodnaja, Volga Republic, see Jagodnaja Poljanka; also see Poliana, Jagodnaya; Jagodnaya Poliana.

Poljanka, Jasnaia-, Don, see Jasnaia-Poljanka; also see Poliana, Yasnaya-; Yasnaya-Poliana.

Poljanka, Krasnaja, Don, see Krasnaja Poljanka; also see Krasnaya Poljanka; Poliana, Krasnaya.

Poljanka, Rownaja, Omsk, see Rownaja Poljanka; also see Poliana, Rowneya; Rowneya Poliana.

Poljanka, Volga Republic, see Polyanka.

Polje, Moskovskoe, Petersburg, see Moskovskoe Polje; also see Moskovskoe Polye; Moskovskoe Polje; Polje, Moskovskoe; Polyje, Moskovskoye.

Polje, Nowo-, Don, see Nowo-Polje; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polye; Polyje, Nowo-; Polyje, Novo-.

Polje, Nowo-, Omsk, see Nowo-Polje; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polye; Polyje, Nowo-; Polyje, Novo-.
Polje, Selenoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Selenoje Polje; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polye, Selenoje; Selenoe Polje; Selenoje Polje.

Polje, Wisokoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wisokoje Polje; also see Pole, Visokoje; Polye, Visokoje; Visokoje Polye; Visokoje Polye.

Polko, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. No other information available.


Polonitschew, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polonichew.

Polonka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. No other information available.

Polonnoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Polonnoye; also see Polonnoje.

Polonnoye, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Polonnoye; Polonnoje.

Polovitza, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kronsergarten; also see Polowitza.

Polovitza, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Polovitza.

Polotschina, Zaporizhzhya, see Polskoye.

Polsha, Zaporizhzhya, see Waldheim; also see Polsha.

Polskoje, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polske; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Polskoje, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polske; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Polskoje, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polske; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Poltarach, Crimea, see Kon-Keneges; also see Poltaratsch.

Poltaratsch, Crimea, see Poltarach.

Pol'tavka, Novo, Mykolayiv, see Novo Poltavka; also see Novo Poltawka; Poltawka, Novo.

Poltawka, Novo, Mykolayiv, see Novo Poltawka; also see Novo Poltawka; Poltawka, Novo.

Poltschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Polschin.

Polyana, Krasnaja, Don, see Krasnaya Polyanaya; also see Krasnaya Polyanaya; Poljana, Krasnaja.

Polyana, Rovnaya, Omsk, see Rovnaya Polyanaya; also see Poljanaya, Rovnaya; Rownaja Poljana.

Polyana, Yagodnaya, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyanaya; also see Yagodnaya Poljana; Poljana, Jagodnaja.

Polyana, Yasnaya -, Don, see Yasnaya-Polyana; also see Jasnaja-Polyana; Poljana, Jasnaja-.

Polyanka, Volga Republic, see Schönenfeld; also see Poljanka.

Polye, Moskovskoye, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskowskoje Polje; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskowskoje.

Polye, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-.

Polye, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-.

Polye, Selenoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Selenoje Polye; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polye, Selenoje; Selenoe Polje; Selenoje Polje.

Polye, Visokoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Visokoje Polye; also see Pole, Visokoje; Polye, Visokoje; Visokoje Polye; Visokoje Polye.

Polyk, (also Politz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Politz.

Polynochev, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polonichev; also see Polynochev.

Polynotschew, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polynochev.

Pomazan, Bessarabia, see Pomazan.


Pomirki, Volhynia-Poland, see Pomirki.

Pomirky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ponomirky.

Pomogaevka, Omsk, see Pomogayevka; also see Pomogayevka.

Pomogajewka, Omsk, see Pomogayevka; also see Pomogayevka.

Pomogayevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Fifty kilometers northwest of Omsk. #D 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 489 in 1926. Also see Pomogayevka; Pomogajewka.

Pomorelovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 452 in 1926. Also see Pomorelovka.

Pomorelovka, Don, see Pomorelovka.


Ponichov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ponitschow.

Ponitschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ponichov.

Ponjatowka, Odesa, see Ponyatovka.

Ponyatovka, Odesa, Razdehnya, see Langenberg; also see Ponyatovka.


Popas, Krasny-, Don, see Krasny-Popas.

Popassnaja, Don, see Popassnaya.

Popassnaya, Don, see Alexanderpol; also see Popassnaja.

Popelnoe, Mykolayiv, see Popelnoye; also see Popelnoe.

Popelnoe, Mykolayiv, see Popelnoye; also see Popelnoe.
Popelnoye, Mykolayiv, see Hoffnungsburg; also see Popelnoe; Popelnoye.


Popelovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popelovka.

Popielowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #B 5. Also see Popielowka.

Popelovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popelovka.

Popova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Popova.

Popowa-Balka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Approximately 100 km east of Popovo, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo.

Popowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. No other information available.

Popowskoi-Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Popovski-Ostrow; also see Ostrow, Popovski-; Ostrow, Popowski-.

Poppe-Chutor, Omsk, see Poppe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppe-; Khutor, Poppe-.

Poppe-Khutor, Omsk, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Poppe-; Khutor, Poppe-; Poppe-Chutor.

Poppen-Chutor, Odessa, see Poppen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Poppen-; Khutor, Poppen-.

Poppen-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical and Catholic. Also see Chutor, Poppen-; Khutor, Poppen-; Poppen-Chutor.


Poreb, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. No other information available.

Porechenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Porechenskoye; also see Poretschenskoje.

Porechenskoye, Kazakhstan, see Porechenskoye; also see Porechenskoe; Poretschenskoje.

Porochow, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Porochow; also see Neu-Porkhov; Porkhov, Neu-.

Porochow, Petersburg, see Porkhovo.

Porechje, Bolschoje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Porechje; also see Bolschoje Porechje; Bolschoje Porekhye; Porechte, Bolschoje; Porekhye, Bolschoje.

Porekhe, Bolschoje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Porekhe; also see Bolschoje Porekhe; Bolschoje Porekhye; Porechte, Bolschoje; Porekhye, Bolschoje.

Porekhye, Bolschoje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Porekhye; also see Bolschoje Porekhye; Bolschoje Porekhe; Porechte, Bolschoje; Porekhye, Bolschoje.

Porechtje, Maloje, Odessa see Maloje Porechtje; also see Maloje Porekthe; Maloje Poretkhye; Porekthe, Maloje; Poretkhye, Maloje.

Poretkhye, Maloje, Odessa see Maloje Porechtje; also see Maloje Porekthe; Maloje Poretkhye; Porekthe, Maloje; Poretkhye, Maloje.
Poretkhe, Maloe, Odessa see Maloe Poretkhe; also see Maloje Poretkie; Maloje Poretkhye; Poretkhye, Maloje; Poretkhye, Maloye.
Poretkhye, Maloye, Odessa see Maloje Poretkhye; also see Maloje Poretkhe; Maloje Poretkhye; Poretkhe, Maloje; Poretkhye, Maloye.
Poretschnskoje, Kazakhstan, see Porechenskoye; also see Porechenskoe.
Porkhov, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Porkhov; also see Neu-Porokh; Porchow, Neu-.
Porkhovo, (also Neu-Porkhov, also Porokhovo), Petersburg, Kingissepp, Gorsky. #A 3. Founded in 1767. Evangelical. Originally Catholic, but later Evangelical because Catholics moved away and founded the colony of Yamburg near Dnipropetrovsk's. A total of 67 families from Bavarian Palatinate, Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia and Swabia settled in Frankfurt, Luts'k, and Porkhovo. Twenty-four families were primarily weavers. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 315 dessi. Population: 95 in 1848; 99 in 1857; 197 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Neu-Porkhov; Porchowo; Porokhva.
Porochenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Porochenskoye; also see Porochenskoje.
Porochenskoye, (also Porochenskoe), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Porochenskoye; Porochenskoje; Porochenskoe.
Porochwa, Petersburg, see Porokhva.
Porokhva, Petersburg, see Porkhovo; also see Porochwa.
Porotschenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Porochenskoye; also see Porochenskoe.
Porozov-Taykur, (also Taykur-Porozov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Represents both towns or possibly only Taykur. Population: 14 families with 16 students in 1938. Also see Porozov-Tajkur; Tajkur-Porozov; Taykur-Porozov.
Porozov, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov.
Porozov-Tajkur, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Taykur; also see Tajkur-Porozov; Taykur-Porozov.
Posahaza, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pausching.
Poscherek, Volhynia-Poland, see Poscherek.
Pose'evka, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Poseyevka; also see Posejewka.
Posejewka, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Poseyevka; also see Pose'evka.
Poselenija II, Neu, Volga Republic, see Poselenija II, N.; also see N. Poselenija II; N. Poselenija II.
Potapovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Potapovsk; Potapovsk, Deutsch-.

Potemkino, Mykolayiv, see Potymkino; also see Potjemkino.

Potemkino, Zaporizhzhya, see Pardena; also see Potjemkino; Potymkino.

Potereby Schpelskie, Volhynia-Poland, see Potereby Shpelskie; also see Schpelskie, Potereby; Shpelskie, Potereby.

Potereby Shpelskie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Potereby Schpelskie; Schpelskie, Potereby; Shpelskie, Potereby.

Potjomkino, Mykolayiv, see Potymkino; also see Potemkino.

Potnomne, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #D 1. No other information available.

Potschajow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pochayov.

Potscha, Woinskaja, Odesa, see Woinskaja Potscha; also see Pocha, Voinskaya; Voinskaya Pocha.

Pot challaja, Volga Republic, see Pochinnaya.

Potchinnoe, Slavgorod, see Pochinnoe; also see Pochinnoe.

Potyka, (also Polike), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. Southeast of Tesluhov. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Kasimirovka: 553 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Polike.

Potyomkino, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Landau; also see Potemkino; Potynamkino.

Potyomkino, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Landau; also see Potemkino; Potynamkino.

Povorotnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Povorotnoye; also see Povorotnoe.

Povorotnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenwerder; also see Povorotnoe; Povorotnoye.

Povorsk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Povorsk; also see Povorsk.

Povorotnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Povorotnoye; also see Povorotnoe.

Powsorsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Povorsk.

Pozarki, Volhynia-Poland, see Pozarky.

Pozarky, (also Posharek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northwest of Torchyn. #D 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Posharek; Pozarki.

Pozarnica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Poziarek, (also Posharek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Posharek.

Poznanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polanka. No other information available.

Prangenu, (also Yasnopole), Zaporizhzhya,Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) On the right Yushanlee River bank. Founded possibly as early as 1823, but more likely in the spring of 1824 or possibly in 1852. Twenty-three founding families: Khortitza district (11), Marienburg (8), and Tilsit (4). Three independent farm holders were among these 23. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,777 dessi. and 59 houses in 1859, or 1,717 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 15 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 342 people or 41 families on 20 farms in 1855; 342 in 1856; 343 in 1858; 343 in 1859; 380 in 1860; 407 in 1864; 356 or 365 in 1905; 508 in 1911; 543 in 1914; 575 in 1915; 543 in 1918; 230 in 1919; 453 in 1926. Also see Yasnopole.

Prassel, (also Salivnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna; also see Salivnoye.


Prawotin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pravotin.

Preiß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Preiss.

Pretazov, Volhynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, see Pretazov.

Pravotin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pravotin.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Preiss.

Preobrashenka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka, Perekop. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Land was acquired from Friedrich Fein. Approximately in 1894, Sophie von Falz-Fein received this estate after transfer of assets. Acreage: 35,000 ha.

Pretasow, Slavgorod, see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Preß, Volga Republic, see Preuß; also see Pretasow.

Pribeshnoe, Amur, see Pribeshnoye; also see Pribeshnoje.

Pribeshnoje, Amur, see Pribeshnoye; also see Pribeshnoje.

Pribeshnoye, Amur, Blagoveschensk, Savitaya. Approximately 130 km southeast of Blagoveschensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. In 1930, 87 people fled to China and by way of Harbin to Paraguay where they founded the colony of Fernheim. Also see Pribeshnoe; Pribeshnoje.

Pridoroshnyj, Kazakhstan, see Pridoroshnyy.

Pridoroshnyy, Kazakhstan, see Pridoroshnyy; also see Pridoroshnyj.

Prieß-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.

Prieß-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.

Prieß-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.

Prieb-Chutor, Omsk, see Priebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-.

Prieb-Chutor, Omsk, see Priebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-.


Prieb-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Northeast of Kalga. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Chutor.

Prieb-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. North of Gulyay Pole. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Prieb-; Khutor, Prieb-; Prieb-Chutor.

Priesse-Chutor, Don, see Priesse-Khutor; also see Chutor, Priesse-; Khutor, Priesse-.

Priesse-Khutor, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chutor, Priesse-; Khutor, Priesse-; Priesse-Chutor.

Prießen-Chutor, Don, see Prießen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prießen-; Khutor, Prießen-.

Prießen-Khutor, Don, see Prießen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prießen-; Khutor, Prießen-.

Priogorje, Mykolayiv, see Priogorje; also see Priogorje.

Priogorje, Mykolayiv, see Priogorje; also see Priogorje.

Priogorje, Mykolayiv, see Altonau; also see Priogorje; Priogorje.

Prijutino, Petersburg, see Pryutino.

Prijutovka, Mykolayiv, see Pryutovka.

Prikumskoe, Caucasus, see Prikumskoye; also see Prikumskoe.

Prikumskoe, Caucasus, see Prikumskoye; also see Prikumskoe.

Prikumskoye, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 338 in 1926. Also see Prikumskoe; Prikumskoye.

Primernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoje, Omsk, see Primornoye; also see Primornoje.

Primernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoje, Omsk, see Primornoye; also see Primornoje.

Primernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Hierchau; also see Primerno; Primernoje.

Primernoje, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Primornoe; Primornoje.

Printnaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Printnaya.

Printnaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders were also living. Acreage: 2,320 dessi. and 24 houses in 1858. Population: 616 in 1859. Also see Printnaja.

Prinz-Chutor, Don, see Prinz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prinz-; Khutor, Prinz-.

Prinzfeld, Mariupol’, see Prinzfeld.

Prinzfeld, (also Fedorovka, also Prinzenfeld). Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians possibly in the 1880s, but more likely in 1892. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 2,600 dessi. Population: 38 in 1911; 68 in 1914; 68 in 1918; 97 in 1919; 75 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka; Prinzenfeld.

Prinz-Khutor, (also Khartsyskoye), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya. One kilometer from Osheim. #D 8. Founded in 1869. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Four hundred fifty dessi. were first bought from the Cossack aristocrat Krasnoshchokov. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 40 in 1914; 57 in 1926; 40 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Prinz-; Khartsyskoye; Khutor, Prinz-; Prinz-Chutor.

Priotsernoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Priotsernoye; also see Priozernoje.

Priotsernoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönau; also see Priotsernoe; Priozernoje.

Priotsernoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Priotsernoe; also see Priotsernoe.

Priozernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Priotsernoe; also see Priotsernoe.

Pripisnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoy; also see Pripisnoe.

Pripisnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoy; also see Pripisnoe.

Pripisno, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoy; also see Pripisnoe.

Pripisnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoy; also see Pripisnoe.

Pripisnoy, Zaporizhzhya, see Fabrikerwiese; also see Pripisnoe; Pripisnoe.

Priody, Dar-, Odessa, see Dar-Priody.

Pirschib, (also No. 6), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y) elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molochna families. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 254 or 300 people and 70 farms in 1926. Also see No. 6.
Prischib, (also Romanovka, also Asmanovka), Omsk, Odessa (GNR Azovo.) #E 2. Founders from the Kherson gouvernement. Possibly Mennonite. Peculiarity: a little south German dialect was spoken; (the “g” is pronounced like “j”). Cooperative and/or cooperative store, kolkhoz by the name of Karl Marx. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 132 in 1920; 320 in 1926. Also see Asmanovka; Romanovka.

Prischib?, Slavgorod, see Novenky.

Prischib, (also Molochna), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 50 families primarily from Baden and Wuerttemberg, and later from various other parts of Germany as well as from other nearby villages. Evangelical; parish: Prischib, and Catholic; parish: Heidelberg. Ten German parishes with 3,823 baptized members were part of the Prischib parish founded in 1811 (as of 1905.) Until the village was founded, the land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky. In 1815/1816, some skilled craftsmen arrived from Dnipropetrov’sk. In 1873, a junior high school and in 1911, a secondary school for girls (Mädchen-Progymnasium) were founded. Trade/enterprises: iron foundry (1), leather works (1), cement plant (1), brickyard (2), brewery (1), tannery (1), several carpenter and cartwright shops, publishing house Gottlieb Schaad. Acreage: 3,090 dessi. and 84 (1), several carpenter and cartwright shops, publishing house Gottlieb Schaad. Acreage: 3,090 dessi. and 84 houses in 1859, or 3,122 dessi. and/or 3,090 dessi. crown land. Population: 1,185 in 1858; 1,185 in 1859; 1,514 in 1864; 1,042 in 1905; 820 in 1910; 820 in 1911; 1,173 in 1914; 886 in 1915; 173 in 1918; 1,185 in 1919. Also see Molochna.

Prischib, Neu-, Slavgorod, see Neu-Prischib.

Pritchnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pritchnoye; also see Pritotschnoje.

Pritotschnoje, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, Uralsk. Evangelical. #A 1. No other information available.

Pritotschnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pritchnoye; also see Pritoschnoje.

Pritoroshensk, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, Uralsk. Evangelical. #A 1. No other information available.

Pritutschnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pritotchnoye; also see Pritutschnoje.

Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Privolnoye; also see Privalnoye.

Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Privolnoye; also see Privalnoye.

Privalnoe, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung.

Privalnoe, Novoe-, Volga Republic, see Novoe-Privalnoe; also see Novoe-Privalnoe; Novoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoye, Novoje-; Privalnoye, Novoje-.

Privalnoe, Rosenoye-, Volga Republic, see Rosenoje-Privalnoe; also see Rosenoje-Privalnoe; Rosenoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoye, Rosenoje-; Privalnoye, Rosenoje-.

Privalnoe, Omsk, see Warenburg; also see Privalnoe; Priwalnoe.

Privetnaya, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetnaja.

Privetninskoye, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetninskoye.

Privetnynoye, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung.

Privelnoe, Novoje-, Volga Republic, see Novoje-Privalnoe; also see Novoje-Privalnoe; Novoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoye, Novoje-; Privalnoye, Novoje-.

Privelnoe, Rosenoje-, Volga Republic, see Rosenoje-Privalnoe; also see Rosenoje-Privalnoe; Rosenoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoye, Rosenoje-; Privalnoye, Rosenoje-.

Privetnaja, Kazakhstan, see Privetnaja.

Privetninskaya, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetnaja.

Privetninskoye, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetninskoye.

Privetnynoye, Volga Republic, see Privelnoe; also see Privelnoe.

Privetnynoye, Omsk, Lubinsk. #F 4. Evangelical. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 19 in 1926. Also see Privetnynoye; Privetnynoye.

Privole, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoe, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoe, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoe, (also Privolnoe), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Chek-Magush (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 54 in 1926. Also see Privolnoe; Privolnoe.

Privole, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe.

Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Privalnoe; also see Privalnoe.

Privalnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Privalnoe; Privalnoe.

Privolnoe, Omsk, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe; Priwolje.

Privolnoe, Omsk, see Privolnoe; also see Privolnoe; Priwolje.

Privolnoe, Volga Republic, see Privalnoe; also see Privalnoe.

Privolnoe, Volga Republic, see Privalnoe; also see Privalnoe.

Privolnoe, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Privolnoe, Ansiedlung; Priwolje, Ansiedlung.
Pulno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Pulno. No other information available.

Pusnjak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak.
Pusnyak, (also Puznakowce, also Puznyakfalva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Unitarian. In 1878, arrival of more Germans. Acreage: 91 farms on 999 ha. Population: 97 Germans of 416 residents in 1920; 121 Germans of 510 residents in 1930. Also see Pusnjak; Puznakowce; Puznyakfalva.
Pusov, Volhynia-Poland, see Pusov.
Pustarchy, Crimea, possibly Simferopol’. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Also see Pustartschi.
Pustartschi, Crimea, see Pustarchy.
Pustoino, Volhynia-Poland, see Postino.
Pustomit, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Pustomit.
Pustosh, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.
Pustosh Adamovka, (also Adamovka-Pustosh), Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Adamovka-Pustosh; Adamovka-Pustosh; Pustosh Adamovka.
Pustosh Adamovka, Orenburg, see Pustosh Adamovka; also see Adamovka-Pustosh; Adamovka-Pustosh.
Putintsevo, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Putinzevo; Putinzewo.
Putinzevo, Omsk, see Putintsevo; also see Putinzewo.
Putinzewo, Omsk, see Putintsevo; also see Putinzewo.
Putschkowo, Omsk, see Puchkovo.
Puznakowce, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak.
Puznyakfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak; also see Puznyakfalwa.
Puznyakfalwa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Puznyakfalva.
Puzov, (also Puzov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. #A 6. Also see Puzov; Puzow.
Puzov, Volhynia-Poland, see Puzov.
P. Yamky, Slavgorod. In 1930 the village was abandoned by its residents. Also see Jamki, P; P. Jamki; Yamky, P.
Pyaskov, Volhynia-Poland, see Pisakov; also see Pisjakow.
Pyatashny, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 103 in 1926. Also see Pjatschny.
Pjatiugolny, Slavgorod, see Gnadental; also see Pjatiugolny.
Quellgraben, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Evangelical.


Rabochy, Saratov, see Vladimirovka; also see Rabotschij.

Rabotschij, Saratov, see Rabochy.

Rabuschina, Chelyabinsk, see Rabushino.

Rabushino, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Rabushino.

Rachow-Zipserei, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei; also see Zipserei, Rachow-; Zipserei, Rakhiv-.

Radak-Chutor, Orenburg, see Radak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Radak-; Khutor, Radak-.

Radak-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers allegedly from Bessarabia or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Radakovskoe; Radarowski; Tursunbay.

Radarowski, Kazakhstan, see Radarowskoye; also see Radarowski.

Radeynaja, Dnipropetrovsk, see Radeynaya.

Radetzkaia Boljarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radetzkaia; also see Boljarka, Radetzkaia; Boljarka, Radetzkaia; Radetzkaia Boljarka.

Radetzkaia Boljarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Boljarka; also see Boljarka, Radetzkaia; Boljarka, Radetzkaia; Radetzkaia Boljarka.

Radovskoye, (also Tursunbay), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsky. Perhaps identical with Nadarovka. Population: 241 in 1926. Also see Radarovskoe; Radarowski; Tursunbay.

Radarowski, Kazakhstan, see Radarowskoye; also see Radarowski.

Radejnaia, Dnipropetrovsk, see Radeynaya.

Radetskaia Boljarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radetskaia; also see Boljarka, Radetskaia; Boljarka, Radetskaia; Radetskaia Boljarka.

Radovskoye, (also Tursunbay), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsky. Perhaps identical with Nadarovka. Population: 241 in 1926. Also see Radarovskoe; Radarowski; Tursunbay.

Radaivskoye, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Radarowski.


Radomyshl?, Volhynia-Poland, see Radomle.

Radomyl?, Volhynia-Poland, see Radomle.

Radwancz, (also Radwanka), Carpatho-Ukraine, Uzhhorod. Unitarian. Acreage: 526 farms on 269 ha. Population: 154 Germans of 1,360 residents in 1910; 40 Germans of 1,483 residents in 1920; 36 Germans of 3,692 residents in 1930. Also see Radwanka; Radwancz.

Radwanka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radwancz; also see Radwanka.

Radwancz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radwancz.

Radwanka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radwanka.

Radvankov, Volhynia-Poland, Lubomyl, Lubomyl. #B 1. Also see Radwankov.

Rajevska, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Rajewka.

Rajevskoe, Kazakhstan, see Rayevskoe; also see Rajewska.


Rafalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Rafalovka.

Rafalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Rafalovka.

Ragata, Srednaja, Petersburg, see Srednaja Ragata; also see Ragata, Srednaja; Srednaja Ragata.

Ragata, Srednaja, Petersburg, see Srednaja Ragata; also see Ragata, Srednaja; Srednaja Ragata.
Raho, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei.
Raimer, Omsk, see Reimer.
Rainhard, Volga Republic, see Reinhard.
Rait, Volga Republic, see Raith.
Rait, (also Rait, also Yablonya), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Located north of the Raith mentioned below. Population: 120 in 1926. Also see Rait; Yablonya.
Raith, (also Raith-Vasam, also Vasan), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Located south of the aforementioned Raith. Population: 63 in 1926. Also see Raith-Vasam; Vasan.
Raith-Vasam, Volga Republic, see Raith; also see Raith-Wasam; Wasam; Vasam; Raith; Wasam, Raith-.
Raith-Wasam, Volga Republic, see Raith-Vasam; also see Vasam, Raith--; Wasam, Raith-.
Rajewka, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Raevka.
Rajewskoje, Kazakhstan, see Rayevskoye; also see Raevskoe.
Rajgorod, Mariupol’, see Raygorod.
Rakhiv, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei.
Rakhiv-Zipserei, (also Raho, also Rakhiv), Carpatho-Ukraine, Rakhiv. Unitarian. Twenty-eight people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 2,596 farms on 17,379 ha. Population: 917 Germans of 6,577 residents in 1910; 494 Germans of 6,879 residents in 1920; 273 Germans of 8,893 residents in 1930. Also see Rachow-Zipserei; Raho; Rakhiv; Zipserei; Rachow-; Rakhiv-Zipserei; Rachow-.
Rakitov-Kluch, (also Rokito-Klyuch), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Golbinsk. Butter arтель, house for adult residents (as of 1926.) Population: 106 or possibly 749 in 1926. Also see Kluch, Rakitov--; Rakitov-Kluch; Klutsch, Rakitow--; Rakito-Klyuch.
Rakitov-Klutsch, Kazakhstan, see Rakitov-Kluch; also see Kluch, Rakitov--; Klutsch, Rakitov--.
Rakit, Volchy, Slavgorod, see Volchy Rakit; also see Rakit, Voltschi; Voltschi Rakit.
Rakit, Woltschi, Slavgorod, see Woltschi Rakit; also see Rakit, Volchy; Volchy Rakit.
Rakonchisna, Novaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Rakonchisna; also see Novaja Rakontschisna; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.
Rakontschisna, Nowaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Rakontschisna; also see Novaja Rakontschisna; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.
Rakosz, Zaporizhzhya, see Rakosy.
Rakosy, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensburg; also see Rakosy.
Rakov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf; also see Rakow.
Rakov-Gora, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschhe; also see Gora, Rakova; Gora, Rakowa; Rakowa Gora; Rozhyschhe-Velinka.
Rakovchizna, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovchizna; also see Neu-Rakovtschizna; Rakovchizna, Neu-.
Rakovtschizna, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovtschizna; also see Neu-Rakovtschitschzna; Rakovtschizna, Neu-.
Rakovtschitschzna, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovtschitschzna; also see Neu-Rakovtschitschzna; Rakovtschizna, Neu-.
Rakovtschitschzna, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovtschitschzna; also see Neu-Rakovtschitschzna; Rakovtschizna, Neu-.
Rammelr, Volga Republic, see Luzern.
RANDOWITSY, Chernihiv, see Rundewiese; also see Randowiz.
Randowiz, Chernihiv, see Randovitsy.
Rapp, Crimea, see Siebenbrunn.
Rapp-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rapp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rapp--; Khutor, Rapp-.
Rappheim-Chutor, Crimea, see Rappheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rappheim--; Khutor, Rappheim-.
Rapp-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Rapp--; Khutor, Rapp--; Rapp-Chutor.
Rasaran, Shakh-, Caucasus, see Shakh-Rasaran; also see Rasaran, Schach--; Schach-Rasaran
Rasaran, Schach-, Caucasus, see Schach-Rasaran; also see Rasaran, Shakh--; Shakh-Rasaran.
Rasboike, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.
Rascani Colonia, Bessarabia, see Rishkanovka; also see Colonia, Rascani.
Raschid, Abdul-, Caucasus, see Abdul-Raschid; also see Abdul-Rashid; Rashid, Abdul-.
Rasdelnaja, Odessa, see Razdelnaja.
Rashid, Abdul-, Caucasus, see Abdul-Rashid; also see Abdul-Raschid; Rashid, Abdul-.
Raskaetz, Bessarabia, see Raskayetz; also see Raskajetz.
Raskajetz, (also Raskyets), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1886. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim in
Ratniovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Ratniovschchizna.

Ratno, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Ratno. No other information available.

Rau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Catholic. Southwest of Pallasovka.

Rauch, (also Raukhovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Raukhovka.

Rauche, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Rauchowka, Odessa, see Raukhovka.

Raukhovka, Odessa, see Raukh; also see Rauchowka.


Rayevka, (also Rayevskoye), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsk. Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: possibly Musdy-Kul. Population: 178 in 1926. Also see Raevka; Rajewka; Rayevskoye.

Rayevskoye, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Raevskoe; Rajewskoje.

Raygorod, Mariiol', see Rosengarten; also see Raigorod.

Razdelnaya, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Straßburg and Langenberg in 1915. Established train station. Also see Rasdelnaja.

Rebbiwick-Chutor, Don, see Ruhental; also see Chutor, Rebbiwicka-; Khutor, Rebbiwicka-; Rebbiwicka-Chutor.

Rebbiwicka-Chutor, Don, see Rebbiwicka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rebbiwicka-; Khutor, Rebbiwicka-.


Rebrovka, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Mennonite. #H 4. Also see Rebrovka.

Rebrovka, Omsk, see Rebrovka.

Rebrovka, Slavgorod, see Rebrovka.

Rechendorf, Ober-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Rechendorf.

Rechendorf, Unter-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Rechendorf.


Recka, Krasnaya, Volhynia–Ukraine, see Krasnaya Recka; also see Krasnaya Retschka; Retschka, Krasnaja.

Redewald, Volga Republic, see Reinwald.

Redikow-Khutor, Don, see Hechten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Redikow-; Khutor, Redikow-; Redikow-Chutor.

Redikow-Chutor, Don, see Redikow-Khutor; also see Chutor, Redikow-; Khutor, Redikow-.

Redkaja Dubrawa, Slavgorod, see Redkaya Dubrava; also see Dubrawa, Redkaya; Dubrawa, Redkaja.
Redkaya Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Gnadenheim; also see Dubrava, Redkaya; Dubrawa, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrava.

Redke, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Retka.

Redke Dubi, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Duby; also see Dubi, Redke; Duby, Redke.

Redke Duby, (also Redkodyuby), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. Southwest of Verba. #F 1. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 15 in 1905. At most 20 percent Germans. Also see Dubi, Redke; Duby, Redke; Redke Dubi; Redkodyuby.

Redkodyuby, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Duby.


Regele Ferdinand I, Bessarabia, see Friedrichsdorf; also see Ferdinand I, Regele.

Regier-Chutor, Don, see Regier-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regier-; Khutor, Regier-.

Regier-Khutor, (also Regele-Khutor, also Shurshin-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 8. Founded on leased land in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 78 in 1904; 78 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Regier-; Khutor, Regier-; Regele-Khutor; Regele-Chutor.

Regina Maria, Bessarabia, see Mariental; also see Maria, Regina.

Reheles-Chutor, Kuteininovo, see Reheles-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reheles-; Khutor, Reheles.

Reheles-Khutor, Kuteininovo. Isolated settlement. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Reheles-; Khutor, Reheles-; Reheles-Chutor.


Reichenberg, (also No. 9, also Bogatovka, also Bogdanovka), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1824 by 28 families, all from the Elbing and Marienburg districts, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 43 houses in 1859, or 1,645 dessi. or 1,646 dessi., or 28 farms on 1,680 dessi. and seven families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 386 in 1858; 386 or 417 in 1859; 292 or 280 in 1864; 513 in 1904; 420 in 1905; 508 in 1911; 803 in 1914; 690 in 1915; 803 in 1918; 857 in 1919. Also see Andriev; Kosogorye.

Reimann-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Reimann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reimann-; Khutor, Reimann-.


Reimer, (also Raimer), Omsk, Moskaleny. Population: 16 in 1926. Also see Raimer.

Reimer, Zaporizhzhya, see Fenseental.

Reimer-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Reimer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reimer-; Khutor, Reimer-.

Reimer-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 50 km southwest of Melitopol’. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Reimer-; Khutor, Reimer-; Reimer-Chutor.

Rein, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka-Chutor.

Reinbert, (also Reinbet), Caucasus, Krasnodar, Tuapse. On the eastern Black Sea coast south of Krasnodar. #D 3. Also see Reinbet.

Reinbet, Caucasus, see Reinbert.


Reinfeld, (also Chistopoly), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. With Abrampolsky I and II: school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Chistopoly.
Reinfeld, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. #G 1. No other information available.

Reinfeld, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 216 in 1926.


Reinfeld, (also Dimitrev), Luhans’k, Rovenky. #D 4. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Novo-Cherkassk. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 46 in 1918; 480 in 1941. Also see Dimitrev.


Reinfeld, (also No. 16, also Sofievka, also Zhdanov), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also OrloW.) #J 4. Founded in 1882/1883. Mennonite; parish: Altonau. Everyday languages: High German, Ukrainian. Language in schools: German. Parish: Novo-Cherkasussen (1909-1926.) Parish family members. Around 1870 emigration to America. Population: 100 in 1772; 796 in 1857; 1,301 in 1897; 2,038 in 1905; 2,093 possibly as early as 1904, but more likely 1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinhardt (1915-?). Emigration: in 1780 to the Caucasus. Late in 1849, 45 families founded Fresental. In 1859, emigration to Neu-Urbach with a total of 80 parish family members. Around 1870 emigration to America; some returned. Around 1905, heightened migration to America. Population: 100 in 1772; 796 in 1857; 1,301 in 1897; 2,038 in 1905; 2,093 possibly approximately in 1905; 2,182 in 1912; 895 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ossinovka.

Reinfeld, (also Kosenka, also Kosinka, also Kosinkovo), Odessa, KuchurGAN district (GNR Friedrich Engels), Pionytovka. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Langenberg, also Evangelical. Acreage: 2,108 dessi. Population: 349 in 1911; 349 in 1914; 126 in 1919. Also see Kosenka; Kosinka; Kosinkovo.

Reinfeld, (also Chistopolye), Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 201 in 1926. Also see Chistopolye.


Reinfeld, (also Chistoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #J 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans possibly as early as 1904, but more likely 1909. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Parish for Alexeyfeld, Beresovka, Gnadenefeld, Nikolaipol, Pretazov, Schöntal, and Tiege. Country school, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Possibly a Ukrainian village. Population: 169 in 1926; 197 people and 37 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Chistoye.

Reinfeld, (also Chistopolye, also Rheinfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Gulyaephy, Novoslatopol. Founded in 1864 or 1868. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal, also Catholic. Acreage: 973 dessi. Population: 75 in 1905; 91 in 1911; 133 in 1912; 91 in 1914; 91 in 1918; 170 in 1919. Planer daughter colony. Also see Chistopolye; Rheinfeld.

Reinfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Vesselo(y)e. West of Vesselo(y)e. No other information available.

Reinfeld, (also Chistopolye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Also see Rainhard.

Reinhardt, (also Ossinovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. #E 2. Founded on 15 July 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Reinhardt. The Reinhardt parish founded in 1820 had 14,527 baptized members (as of 1905.) Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Friedrich Bolger (1915-?). Emigration: in 1780 to the Caucasus. Late in 1849, 45 families founded Fresental. In 1859, emigration to Neu-Urbach with a total of 80 parish family members. Around 1870 emigration to America; some returned. Around 1905, heightened migration to America. Population: 100 in 1772; 796 in 1857; 1,301 in 1897; 2,038 in 1905; 2,093 possibly approximately in 1905; 2,182 in 1912; 895 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ossinovka.

Reinhardt, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Reinhardt.

Reinsfeld, Samara, see Reinsfeld.

Reinsfeld, Dnipropetrovs’k. No other information available.

Reinsfeld, (also Reinsfeldch), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Around 1905, a large area was already sold to Baptists, Catholics, and Russian-Orthodox. Population: 144 in 1912; 348 in 1926. Also see Reinsfeldch.

Reintal, (also see Seeh-Khutor), Don, Donets’k. #A 6. Evangelical. Also see Seeh-Khutor.

Reintal, (also Koptevka), Don, Donets’k. #B 4. Evangelical. Population: 101 in 1918. Also see Koptevka.
Ochakov, see Renovka.

Renovka

Reni, Mykolayiv, see Reny.


Rempelfeld

Rempel-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Mennonite.


Rendi, Mykolayiv, see Reny.


Renowna, Ochakov, see Renovka.

Renski-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Rensky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Renski-; Khutor, Rensky-.

Rensky-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Chutor, Renski-; Khutor, Rensky-; Renski-Chutor.

Renz, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf; also see Reni.


Repljachowo, Odessa, see Replyakhovo.

Replyakhovo, Odessa, see Engel-Khutor; also see Repljachowo.

Repnoe, Volga Republic, see Repnoe; also see Repnoe.

Repnoje, Volga Republic, see Repnoe; also see Repnoe.

Repnoye, Volga Republic, see Schöndorf; also see Repnoe; Repnoe.

Resanovka, Volga Republic, see Näb; also see Resanovka.

Resanowka, Volga Republic, see Resanowka.

Resch-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, see Resch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Resch-; Khutor, Resch-.

Resch-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Resch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Resch-; Khutor, Resch-.

Reschen-Chutor, Don, see Reschen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschen-; Khutor, Reschen-.

Reschendorf, (also Khreshchatik, also Resch-Khutor, also Resch-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Khreshchatik; Resch-Khutor; Reschen-Khutor.

Reschen-Khutor, Don, see Reschendorf; also see Chutor, Reschen-; Khutor, Reschen-; Reschen-Chutor.

Reschetilow-Chutor, Don, see Reschetilow-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reschetilow-.

Reschetilow-Khutor, (also Malo-Kamyshchevatskaya), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km west of Millerovo. #E 1. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reschetilow-; Malo-Kamyshchevatskaya; Reschetilow-Khutor.

Reschuck, Volhynia-Poland, see Reschuck.

Reschetilow-Khutor, (also Malo-Kamyshchevatskaya), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km west of Millerovo. #E 1. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reschetilow-; Malo-Kamyshchevatskaya; Reschetilow-Khutor.

Reschuck, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria); also see Reschuck.

Retka, (also Redke, also Retke), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilcin. West of Emilcin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 246 in 1904. Also see Redke; Retke.

Retka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Retka.
Retovka, (also Ritovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschhe. East of Rozhyschhe. #E 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Retovka; Ritovka.

Retovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Retovka.

Retschischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rechishche.

Retschka, Krasnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaja Retschka; also see Krasnaja Rechka; Rechka, Krasnaya.

Rettungstal, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Samara. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Around 1905, almost completely sold to Mennonites. Population: 110 in 1926.


Reval, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Reval.

Rheinfeld, Amur, see Reinfeld.

Rheinfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Reinfeld.

Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu-.

Rheinfeld-Khutor, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Khutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor; Rheinfeld-Chutor, Neu-.

Rheintal-Chutor, Don, see Rheintal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Khutor, Rheintal-.

Rheintal-Khutor, Don, see Reintal; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Khutor, Rheintal-; Rheintal-Chutor.

Ribiwka, Caucasus, see Ruhental; also see Ribiwka.

Ribiwka, Caucasus, see Ribiwka.

Riebensdorf, (also Ritovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschhe. East of Rozhyschhe. #E 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Retovka; Ritovka.

Riebensdorf, Volhynia-Poland, see Riebensdorf.

Retschischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rechishche.

Retschka, Krasnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaja Retschka; also see Krasnaja Rechka; Rechka, Krasnaya.

Rheintal-Khutor, Don, see Rheintal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Khutor, Rheintal-.

Rheintal-Khutor, Don, see Reintal; also see Chutor, Rheintal-; Khutor, Rheintal-; Rheintal-Chutor.

Rischkanowka, Bessarabia, see Rishkanowka.

Rischkanowka, (also Rascani Colonia), Bessarabia, Belz. Founded in 1860. Evangelical. Also see Rascani Colonia; Rischkanowka.

Riskowo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo; also see Riskowo.

Riskowo, Kharkiv, see Riskowo.

Rissowata, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Reichenau; also see Rissowata.

Rissowata, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rissowata.

Ritowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Retovka; also see Ritowka.

Ritowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ritowka.

Ritter-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Ritter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ritter-; Khutor, Ritter-.

Ritter-Khutor, Mykolayiv. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Ritter-; Khutor, Ritter-; Ritter-Chutor.

Rjapid, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ryapid.

Rjasanovka, Volg Republic, see Rysanovka.

Rodina-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Rodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rodina-; Khutor, Rodina-.

Rodina-Khutor, Slavgorod, Andreyevsk. Approximately 100 km northwest of Slavgorod. #J 3. Possibly a Russian settlement. Population: 221 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Rodina-; Khutor, Rodina-.

Rodnaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Rodnaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Dolina, Rodnaya; Rodnaja Dolina.

Rodnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, possibly Shcherbakulsky. In 1932 only 2 of 42 children attended school to protest canceling holidays. Also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Dolina, Rodnaya; Rodnaja Dolina.

Rodnichnoe, Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye; also see Rodnitschnoje.

Rodnichnoy, (also No. 10), Orenburg, Uran (D’yevka). Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 227 in 1926. Also see No. 10; Rodnichnoe; Rodnitschnoje.

Rodnitschnoje, Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye; also see Rodnichnoe.

Rodsanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenfeld.

Roduner-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roduner-; Khutor, Roduner-.

Roduner, Gassert-, Bessarabia, see Gassert-Roduner.
Roduner-Gassert-Güter, (also Gassert-Roduner), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. The heirs of these estates were influential people in Akkermann: attorney, bank director, and owner of the largest and best hotel. Acreage: 500 ha before and 300 ha after the agrarian reform. Also see Gassert-Güter, Roduner--; Gassert-Roduner; Güter, Roduner-Gassert-.


Rodzjanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rodzyanka, aka Katarinka. Rodzyanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenfeld; also see Rodzyanka.

Roemmich, Odessa, northern Berezan district (near Vradi(y)evik, north of Roemmich-Khutor). Evangelical.

Roemmich-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich-.

Roemmich-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich-.

Roemmich-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich-.

Roemmich-Chutor, Odessa, Großliebental, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich-.

Roemmich-Chutor, Odessa, Kotovsk, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich-.

Roemmich-Chutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich-.

Roemmich-Khutor, (also Weingut), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor; Weingut.

Roemmich-Khutor, (also Kalaglea), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Kalaglea; Khutor, Roemmich--; Roemmich-Chutor.

Roemmich-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near Vradiyeva and south of Roemmich. Also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich--; Roemmich-Chutor.

Roemmich-Khutor, (also Ivanov-Lubovka, also Johannesfeld), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Population: 57 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Ivanov-Lubovka; Johannesfeld; Khutor, Roemmich--; Roemmich-Chutor.

Roemmich-Khutor, (also Sarovnoye), Odessa, Kotovsk. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich--; Roemmich-Chutor; Sarovnoye.

Roemmich-Khutor, (also Burkuny), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Burkuny; Chutor, Roemmich--; Khutor, Roemmich--; Roemmich-Chutor.

Rogache, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Rogatsche.

Rogalski-Chutor, Don, see Rogalsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rogalski--; Khutor, Rogalski-.


Rogatka, Srednjaja, Petersburg, see Srednjaja Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednjaja; Srednjaja Rogatka.

Rogatka, Srednyaya, Petersburg, see Srednyaya Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednjaja; Srednjaja Rogatka.

Rogatsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rogache.

Roggenfeld, (also Grafendorf), Caucasus, Donskoy, Kushchevsky. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 400 in 1926. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Grafendorf.

Rogi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rogy.


Rogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Leninfeld; also see Rogovka.

Rogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin see Rogovka.

Rogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Rogovka.

Rogozno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other information available.

Rogozno, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.

Rogozno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. No other information available.

Rog, Suchy, Volhynia-Poland, see Suchy Rog; also see Rog, Sukhy; Sukhy Rog.

Rog, Sukhy, Volhynia-Poland, see Sukhy Rog; also see Rog, Suchy; Sukhy Rog.

Rogal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.

Rogi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rogovka; also see Rogi.

Rohleder, (also Raskaty), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 2. Founded on 14 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic; Deaneury: Mariental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat of Emilchin. #D 1. Founded on leased land. Population: 208 in 1773; 1,174 in 1859; 1,134 in 1857; 1,835 in 1897; 2,267 possibly in 1905; 2,359 or 2,553 in 1912; 1,377 in 1922; 1,520 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Raskaty.

Rohrbach, (also Romanesty, also Romanovo), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 490 ha. Population: 540 in 1939. Also see Romanesty; Romanovo.

Rohrbach, (also No. 8, also Tatyanovka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Vladikavkas, and Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. In closed German settlement area. Lots for this village were drawn in a lottery (Losdorf) for those people without land. In 1913, only half of the
30 farms of 40 dessi. each were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 100 in 1905; 120 in 1918. Also see No. 8; Tatyanaovka.

**Romanesti**, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Romanesty. **Romanov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Romanow.


**Romanovka**, (also No.10), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochina. Evangelical. Two schools with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,400 dessi. Population: 268 people and 80 farms in 1926. Also see No. 10; Romanowka.

**Romanow**, (also Romanesty), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Eigenheim (as of 1905) and Andre(y)evka (as of 1939.) Acreage: possibly 1,495 ha. Population: 153 possibly in 1905; 142 in 1939. Also see Romanesty; Romanowka.


**Romanowka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Luxemburg; also see Romanowka.

**Romanovka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Evangelical. Romanovka north of the Romanovka mentioned below. Also see Romanovka.

**Romanovka**, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Romanovka south of the aforementioned Romanovka. Founding families from Volhynia. “This nice village was one orchard from which its red-tiled roofs barely showed.” Also see Romanowka.

**Romanovka**, Caucasus, Pxatigorsk, see Orbelyunovka; also see Romanovka.

**Romanovka?**, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Karlsfeld; also see Romanovka?.

**Romanovka**, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Between Krasnodar and Grozny. Evangelical and possibly also Catholic. Also see Romanovka.

**Romanovka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Marienfeld; also see Romanovka.
Romanovka?, Don, see Lipovo-Romanovka; also see Romanovka?

Romanovka?, Don, see Litova-Romanovka; also see Romanovka?

Romanovka, (also No. 2), Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezy, Santurinovka. Founded in 1889/1890. Mennonite; parish: New-York. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,274 dessi. Population: 271 in 1914; 271 in 1918; 278 in 1919; 268 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Romanovka.

Romanovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Revolutionnaya. South of Akmolinsk. #C 6. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,045 in 1926. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909/1910. Evangelical. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Blumental; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Kyrgyzstan, see Köppental; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Mariupol’, see Ludwigstal; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Mykolayiv, see Kyrgyzstan, see Romanovsky; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Mykolayiv, Kherson. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Evangelical. Probably, some German model farm holders lived here also. Acreage: 5,158 dessi. and 115 houses in 1859. Population: 1,001 in 1858. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Omsk, see Prischib; also see Romanovka.


Romanovka, Orenburg, Orsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, (also No. 8), Orenburg, Ukraine (Dy)evka. Founded in 1895/1896 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 267 in 1914. Also see No. 8; Romanovka.

Romanovka, (also Novoni-?ola(y)evsky), Slavgorod, Rubkovsk. Population: 498 in 1989. Also see Novoni-?ola(y)evsky; Romanovka.

Romanovka, Tobolsk, A(y)evsky. Founded in 1908. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: At the most 20 percent Germans.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torzhyn. North of Torzhyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Romansdorf; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-ROMANOVKA; also see Groß-ROMANOVKA; Gross-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-.

Romanovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-ROMANOVKA; also see Groß-ROMANOVKA; Groß-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Groß-.

Romanovka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-ROMANOVKA; also see Klein-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Klein-.

Romanovka, Litova-, Don, see Litova-ROMANOVKA; also see Litova-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Litowa-.

Romanovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-ROMANOVKA; also see Neu-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Neu-.

Romanovka, Novo-, Mariupol’, see Novo-ROMANOVKA; also see Novo-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Novo-.

Romanovka, Novo-, Slavgorod, see Novo-ROMANOVKA; also see Novo-ROMANOVKA; Romanovka, Novo-.

Romanovo, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Rohrbach; also see Romanovo.

Romanovo, (also Lißienen), Kaliningrad district, also see Lißienen; Romanowo.

Romanowsky, Caucasus, Salsky, Proletarsk. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 547 in 1926. Also see Romanowski.

Romanowski, northern Caucasus; also see Romanowski.

Romanowsky, Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1900 by Volhynian Germans who were probably landless farmers from the Novograd-Volhynsk or Zhytomyr districts. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Romanowski.

Romanowsky, Neu-, Kazakhstan, see Neu-ROMANOWSKY; also see Neu-ROMANOWSKY; Romanowski, Neu-.

Romanowsky, Ulyano-, Kazakhstan, see Ulyano-ROMANOWSKY; also see Romanowski, Ulyano-; Uljano-Romanowsky.

Romanow, Bessarabia, see Romanov.

Romanov I, Volhynia-Poland, see Romanov I.

Romanov II, Volhynia-Poland, see Romanov II.

Romanovka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Bessarabia, Akkerman, see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Bessarabia, Bender, see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Romanovka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Dnipropetrov’sk’, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka?, Don, Rostov, see Romanovka?.
Romanovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Kyrgyzstan, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Maripol’, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Mykolaiv, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Omsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Orenburg, Orsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Slavgorod, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Tobolsk, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Romanovka.
Romanovka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Gross-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß.; Romanovka, Gross-, Romanovka, Groß.-.
Romanovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Groß-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß.; Romanovka, Gross-. Romanovka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-Romanovka; also see Klein-Romanovka; Romanovka, Klein-. Romanovka, Lipowo-, Don, see Lipovo-Romanovka; also see Lipovo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Lipovo-.
Romanovka, Litowa-, Don, see Litowa-Romanovka; also see Litova-Romanovka; Romanovka, Litova-.
Romanovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Romanovka; also see Neu-Romanovka; Romanovka, Neu-.
Romanovka, Novo-, Maripol’, see Novo-Romanovka; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-.
Romanovka, Novo-, Slavgorod, see Novo-Romanovka; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-.
Romanowo, Bessarabia, see Romanovo.
Romanowski, Caucasus, see Romanovsky.
Romanowski, northern Caucasus, see Romanovsky.
Romanowski, Tobolsk, see Romanovsky.
Romanowski, Neu-, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Romanowski; also see Neu-Romanovsky; Romanovsky, Neu-.
Romanowski, Uljano-, Kazakhstan, see Uljano-Romanowski; also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-Romanovskiy.

Romansdorf, (also Doliva, also Romanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 370 in 1904. Also see Doliva; Romanovka.
Römmler, Volga Republic, see Luzern.
Rootal, Volga Republic, Marxstadt. No other information available.
Rosa, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1927.
Rosa-Dolina, Omsk, Sokovskaya (GNR Azovo.)
Approximately 70 km southwest of Omsk. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 273 in 1926. Also see Dolina, Rosa-.
Rosalie, Odessa, see Rosaljevka; also see Rosaljewka.
Rosalienfeld, (also Cheleby-Ely), Crimea, Feodosiya, Feodosiya. Approximately 25 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 463 dessi.. Population: 126 or 139 in 1926; 84 in 1941. Also see Chelebi-Ely.
Rosalienfeld, (also Fedorovka), Mykolaiv, Berislav, Gornosta(y)evka, Grigor(y)evka. East of Berislav on the Zaporizhzhya,district border. #K 7. Catholic; parishes: Mariinsk and Kostheim. Population: 192 in 1911; 192 in 1918; 419 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka.
Rosaljewka, Odessa, see Rosaljevka; also see Rosaljewka.
Rosa Luksemburg, Caucasus, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Don, Donets’k, Staro-Besharo, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Dnipropetrov’sk’, Kryvy Rih, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Dnipropetrov’sk’, Nikopol’, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Petersburg, Troitsk, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Salsk. #F 1. Also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luksemburg.
Rosa Luxemburg, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Christianovka; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.

Rosa Luxemburg, Don, Donets’k, Staro-Besharo, see Gut-Khutor; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih, see Neu-Liebenthal; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, see Lenintal; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Odessa, see Neu-Wuerttemberg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Petersberg, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Petersburg, Troitsk, Oranienbaum. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Volynia-Ukraine, see Anselmovka; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosenau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.

Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.

Rosenfeld, (also Martzovo, also Marzovo), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. G 3. Founded in 1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 157 people and 30 farms in 1926. Also see No. 1; Rozovka.


Rosenfeld?, Caucasus, see Marienfeld.

Rosenfeld?, Caucasus, see Petersdorf.

Rosenfeld, (also Sheremetyevka), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. E 2. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 540 in 1905; 1,031 in 1918; 740 in 1926. Also see Sheremetyevka.

Rosenfeld, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Kara-Kakhety. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven, reading room, club (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,075 in 1926.

Rosenfeld, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. Arose again in the Soviet period.

Rosenfeld, (also Rosental), Caucasus, Kushchevsky. G 1. Founded in 1866. Catholic; parish: Neu-Mannheim, and Krasnodar. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 540 in 1905; 1,031 in 1918; 740 in 1926. Also see Sheremetyevka.

Rosenfeld, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Divensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 169 in 1926.


Rosenfeld, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. Evangelical.

Rosenfeld, (also Krollen-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, Alexandrovskaya. Five kilometers south of
Ostheim. #D 8. Founded in 1870 by families who were so-called Prussians or Plattdeutsche from the Grunau colonies. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 105 in 1914; 105 in 1918; 109 in 1941. Also see Krollen-Khutor.

Rosenfeld, Don, Rostov, Solotarevskaya. Approximately 80 km east of Rostov near Rosental. #G 5. No other information available.

Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld, and Catholic; parish: Grünthal. Land was leased at first and then bought in 1869. Population: 164 in 1904; 105 in 1911. Planer daughter colony. Also see Nikolayevka.

Rosenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also Rosenfeld (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog.

Rosenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also Rosenfeld (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog.

Rosenfeld, (also Yeckaterinovka-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also Rosenfeld (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog.

Rosenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also Rosenfeld (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog.

Rosenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also Rosenfeld (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog.

Rosenfeld, (also Yekaterinovka-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also Rosenfeld (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka Rosenfeld, (also Nikolayevka), Mariupol’, Taganrog.
Rosengart, (also Alt-Rosengart, also Novo-Slobodka, also Popovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1824 by 22 families, all Danzig colonists from mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Deep ravines run through the terrain. In the 1840s, discovery of a large limestone bed. In 1843, Khortitza became its regional office. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,793 dessi. and 48 houses in 1859, or 1,457 dessi. Population: 237 in 1856; 237 in 1858; 262 in 1859; 213 in 1905; 237 in 1911; 238 in 1912; 260 or 296 in 1914; 260 or possibly 296 in 1918; 247 in 1919; Novo-Selobodka: 249 and Rosengart: 265 in 1926; 526 approximately in 1940; 61 families of 475 residents without a head of household in 1942. Also see Alt-Rosengart; Novo-Slobodka; Popovka.

Rosengarten, (also No. 3, also Raygorod, also Rosengart), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1825 by 29 families: 26 families from Augustwalde near Marienburg, West Prussia, others from Robach and Hackendorf near Elbing, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Home construction: 1 family in 1823, 24 in 1824, and 4 in 1825. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 38 houses in 1859, or 1,609 dessi., or 28 farms on 1,680 dessi. and one family without land (as of 1857.) Population: 424 in 1858; 424 or 428 in 1859; 406 or 416 in 1905; 489 in 1910; 513 in 1911; 518 in 1914; 518 in 1918; 610 in 1919; 506 in 1922. Also see No. 3; Raygorod; Rosengart.

Rosengarten, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Rosengarten.

Rosengarten, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosengarten.

Rosenheim, (also Kolobatino), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan (Landau). In the Kiltscn valley. #F 6. Founded in 1896. Catholic. Population: 308 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kolobatino.

Rosenheim, (also Podstepnoy), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar or Mariental. #D 2. Founded on 27 July 1765. Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, orphanage, lending library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 251 in 1769; 274 in 1772; 1,505 in 1857; 2,737 in 1897; 3,579 in 1904; 3,828 possibly in 1905; 4,107 in 1912; 2,628 in 1922; 2,829 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Podstepnoy.


Rosenheim, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Rosenhof.

Rosenheim, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Rosenheim.


Rosenhof, Slavgorod, see Rosental.

Rosenhof, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (possibly Molochna.) Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg.

Rosenhof, (also Rosenheim, also Yavorskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Vessel(o)ye, Krasnopol. Founded in 1856. Mennonite; parish: Rosenhof. Acreage: 25,450 dessi. Population: 263 in 1911; 1,400 in 1914; 400 in 1918; 540 in 1919. Also see Rosenheim; Yavorskoye.

Rosenhof, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof), Vasil(y)evka. Founded approximately between 1855 and 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite and possibly also Catholic. Population: 287 possibly in 1895; 419 in 1905.

Rosenort?, Amur, see Rosental.

Rosenort, (also No. 10, also Rozovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Orhloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) On the Ingulets River. #J 3. Founded 1874/1875. Mennonite; parishes: Tiege and Orlov. Everyday language: Low German. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1919, no people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Starved: one person each in 1921/1922 and in 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 12; 5 were men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,030 or 1,050 dessi. or 1,119 ha in 1918, or 942 ha in a work and production team with common goals and ideology. Fifty-two farms. Population: 204 in 1905; 119 in 1911; 137 in 1914; 137 in 1918; 207 in 1919; 216 in 1926; 57 in 1941; 56 in 1942. Three families or 23 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 10; Rozovka.


Rosenort, (also Shipovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805 by 20 families from: Marienburg (9), Elbing (5), Tiegenhof (3), Danzig (1), Neuteich (1), Schönsee (1). Mennonite; parish: Orlov. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1869, there were 19 full-size, 2 half-size and 27 small farm holders. Acreage: 1,445 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 1,630, or 1,732 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and eight families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 279 people or 40 families on 20 farms in 1855; 279 in 1856; 287 in 1858; 287 in 1859; 317 in 1860; 307 in 1864; 349 in 1905; 410 in 1914; 348 in 1915; 410 in 1918; 199 in 1919; 462 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Shipovka.

Rosental, (possibly also Rosenort), Amur, Blagoveschensk, Uzman. Approximately 20 km north of Blagoveschensk between Amur and Seya. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Rosenort?.


Rosental, Caucasus, see Rosenfeld.
Rosental, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Ulus Zapadnyy. #G 1. Founded after 1920.

Rosental, (also Aromatnoye, also Chabanika Buruncha, also Shaban-Oba), Crimea, Simferopol’, Suya. Approximately 25 km northeast of Simferopol’. #D 4. Founded in 1804 or 1806 or possibly in 1810 or 1813 on the Shoban-Oba estate. Fifty-six founding families from Baden who originally wanted to go to Hungary. Catholic; parish: Rosental. Aila-Kaeli, Altay, Argyn, Dshaychi, and Pustarchi were part of this parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1929, the cooperative named Vpered was turned into the kolkhoz named Thälmann. Deportation on 17 August 1941. Acreage: 1,459 dessi. crown land and 59 houses in 1859, 61 farms in 1865, or 1,422 or 2,622 dessi. Population: 292 in 1825; 436 in 1848; 559 in 1858; 559 in 1859; 343 in 1864; 1,257 in 1881; 344 in 1905; 344 in 1910; approximately 800 in 1913; 954 in 1914; 976 in 1918; 976 in 1919; 203 people and 67 farms in 1926; 989 people and 111 farms in 1941. Also see Aromatnoye; Chabanika Buruncha; Shaban-Oba.

Rosental, (also Klara Zetkin), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Friesendorf. #C 6. Founded possibly in 1922, but more likely 1925. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Also see Klara Zetkin.

Rosental, Don, Rostov, Solotarevskaya. #G 5. Approximately 80 km east of Rostov near Rosenfeld.

Rosental, (also Chebanka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic. Also see Chebanka.

Rosental, (also Rosalyevka, also Rosarievka), Odessa, (also Chebanka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Schefchen. Also see Chebanka.

Rosental, Omsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. No other information available.

Rosental, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Rosenhof.

Rosental, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled here from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Samara. With Friedenstal: school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 191 in 1912; 344 in 1926.


Rosental, (also Dvorskoye, also Rosenhof), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1909. Mennonite; parishes: Schönsee (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Lenin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Famine victims in the winter of 1940/1941. Population: 258 in 1926; 252 people and 42 farms possibly in 1928; 258 in 1928; 195 people or 50 families in 1980; 237 people or 56 families in 1987. Also see Dvorskoye; Rosenhof.

Rosental, Tatarka. No other information available.

Rosental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Krasny Kut. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 368 in 1857; 1,612 in 1897; 30 Evangelical-Reformed of 2,422 people in 1905; 2,601 possibly in 1905; 2,823 in 1912; 1,746 in 1926.

Rosental, (also Kantserovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1789/1790 by 20 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, library (as of 1926.) Rosental: cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,567 dessi. and 77 houses in 1859, or 2,202 dessi. Population: 573 in 1856; 619 in 1858; 633 in 1859; 984 in 1905; 1,427 in 1911; 1,773 in 1914; 773 in 1918; 1,165 in 1919; Kantserovka: 1,094 and Rosental: 1,365 in 1926. Also see Kantserovka.

Rosental, (also Shkolnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna). Founded in 1804 or 1805, possibly in 1808. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. In 1810, 3 families each were from Prussia-Poland and Baden. In 1823, 2 more farm holders and in 1833, 8 families from the abandoned village of Neudorf – a total of 16 (or 28) families. Acreage: 2,049 dessi. and 45 houses in 1859, or 2,041 dessi., or 1,860 dessi. and 31 farms and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 23 in 1805; 407 people or 63 families on 31 farms and 5 vacant lots in 1848; 559 in 1858; 559 in 1859; 254 in 1864; 341 in 1904; 344 in 1905; 363 in 1911; 390 in 1914; possibly 309 in 1916; 411 in 1919. Also see Shkolnoye.


Rosental, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Rosental.

Rosental, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosental.

Rosenwald, Mykolayiv, Karazan. No other information available.

Rosenwald, (also Lesnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), Orlov. #1 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932) and Orlov-Schönsee. Almost all information about Lesnoye: Kolkhoz named Lenin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Famine victims in the winter of 1940/1941. Population: 258 in 1926; 252 people and 42 farms possibly in 1928; 258 in 1928; 195 people or 50 families in 1980; 237 people or 56 families in 1987. Also see Lesnoye.

Rosenweit, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Another source: in the Yekaterinoslav gouvernement.

Röser-Chutor, Odessa, see Röser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Röser-; Khutor, Röser-.

Röser-Khutor, Odessa, Großliebental. On the Lustdorf border. Prior to 1848, land was bought by Konrad Röser from the Odessa resident Saposhnikov. Also see Chutor, Röser-; Khutor, Röser-; Röser-Chutor.

Rosanez, (also Borukhov-Rosanez, also Roshanez-Borukhov, also Rozaniec), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Population: 125 in 1904; 12 families with 15 students in 1938. Also see Borukhov-Rosanez; Roshanez-Borukhov; Rozaniec.

Roshanez-Boruchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Roshanez-Borukhov; also see Boruchow-Roshanez; Borukhov-Roshanez; Roshanez-Boruchow.


Roshdestvenka, Kazakhstan, see Friedensfeld; also see Roshdestvenka.

Roshdestvenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestvenskoye; also see Roshdestvenskoje.


Roshdestvensky, Mariupol’, see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Roshdestvenskij.

Roshdestvenka, Caucasus, see Roshdestvenka.

Roshdestwenka, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestwenka.

Roshdestwenskij, Mariupol’, see Roshdestwenskij.

Roshdestwenskoye, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestwenskoye; also see Roshdestwenskoje.

Roshishtsche-Welnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rozhyschche-Velnianka; also see Velianka, Rozhyschche; Welnianka, Roshishtsche-.

Roshkoschnaja, Dnipropetrovsk’y, see Roshkoschnaya.

Roshkoschnoje, Dnipropetrovsk’y, see Roshkoschnoye; also see Roshkoschnoe.

Roshkoschnaya, Dnipropetrovsk’y, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders lived also. Population: 616 people and 11 houses in 1859. Also see Roskoschnaja.

Roskoshnoye, Odessa, see Roskoshnoye; also see Roskoschno.

Roskoshnoye, Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Roskoschnoje; Roskoshnoe.

Rozovka, Bashkortostan, see Rosfenz; also see Rosowka.

Rozovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Also see Rozovka.

Rozovka, Don, see Blumental; also see Rosowka.

Rozovka, (also No. 2), Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Sheleznyc. #C 4. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 355 in 1926; 250 in 1941. Also see No. 2; Rosowka.

Rozovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Dobrovol’skaya or Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Dobrovol’sk or Omsk. #F 3. According to Stumpp’s map, Rozovka is located in the southern part of the Omsk district. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four in 1926. Population: 204 in 1926. Also see Rosowka.


Rozovka, Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk. Approximately 70 km northeast of Abakan on the Yenissey River. #J 2. Founded in 1913 by residents from the Ignat(y)evka settlement. Mennonite. Also see Rosowka.

Rozovka, Mariupol’, see Rosenberg; also see Rosowka.

Rozovka, Mykolayiv, see Rosenort; also see Rosowka.


Rozowka, Bashkortostan, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Caucasus, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Don, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Kazakhstan, Kolchetav, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Krasnoyarsk, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Mariupol’, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Mykolayiv, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Omsk, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Slavgorod, see Rozovka.
Rossijski, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Rossijski; also see Novo-Rossijsk; Rossijsk, Novo-.

Rossijsk, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Rossijsk; also see Novo-Rossijski; Rossijski, Novo-.

Rossoschi, Volga Republic, see Rossoshy.

Rossoshy, Volga Republic, see Franzosen; also see Rossoschi.


Rostovice, Volhynia-Poland, see Rostovice.

Rotärmel, (also Lipovka-Rothermel, also Sowjetwirtschaft No. 1), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Founded in 1869. Evangelical. Also see Lipovka-Rothermel; Sowjetwirtschaft No. 1.

Rote Ansiedlung, Petersberg, Kolpino. #E 2. Founded in 1918 by families from Kolpino. Evangelical. Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Ansiedlung, Rote.

Rote Fahne, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Meyers-Khutor; also see Fahne, Rote.

Rote Fahne, Don, see Neu-Hoffnung; also see Fahne, Rote.

Rote Fahne, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Also see Fahne, Rote.

Rote Kolonie, Don, Donets’k’s, see Wasserreich; also see Kolonie, Rote.

Rote Kolonie, Don, Taganroig, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 193 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Rote.

Rote Kolonie, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Kolonne, Rote.

Rotendorf, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Blumenfeld.

Rotendorf, Mariupol’, Grunau. No other information available.

Roter Stern, Dnipropetrovsk, see Sterndorf; also see Stern, Roter.

Rotes Deutschland, Caucasus, Donskoy, Azovskoy. Agricultural artel (as of 1926.) Population: 198 in 1926. Also see Deutschland, Rotes.

Rotes Tal, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Founded in 1925. Emerged again in the Soviet period. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Tal, Rotes.

Rotfeld, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Sofievka. Founded in 1926. Possibly Jewish. Everyday languages: High German, Danzig Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: no German school. In 1942 Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: no Germans and some Jews approximately in 1940; 33 families of 187 residents without head of household in 1942.

Rotfeld, (also Krasnaya Polyana, also Kraye-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Starobeshevo. Possibly founded in 1902.
Rotovka, Alt-, Don, see Alt-Rotovka; also see Alt-Rotovka; Rotovka, Alt-.
Rotovka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Rotovka; also see Neu-Rotovka; Rotovka, Neu-.
Rotovka, Alt-, Don, see Alt-Rotovka; also see Alt-Rotovka; Rotovka, Alt-.
Rotovka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Rotovka; also see Neu-Rotovka; Rotovka, Neu-.
Rotweide, (also No. 10, also Krasny-Popas), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Radionovo. #E 4. Founded on leased land in 1900. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and Novocherkas. Acreage: 1,040 dessi. Population: 121 in 1904; 121 in 1918; 320 in 1941. Also see No. 10; Krasny-Popas.
Rot-Yamburg, Dnipropetrovs’k. Founded in 1925. Yamberger daughter colony. Also see Jamburg, Rot-; Rot-Jamburg; Yamburg, Rot-.
Rovance, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Rovance.
Rovinka, Omsk, Sosnovka. Agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 573 in 1926. Also see Rovinka.
Rovnaya Poljana, Omsk, see Ebenfeld; also see Poljana; Poljana, Rovnaya; Rownaja Poljana.
Rovnoy, Caucasus, see Rovnoy; also see Rovnoje.
Rovnoy, Volga Republic, see Rovnoy; also see Rovnoye.
Rovnoy-Privalnoy, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Privalnoy, Rovnoe-; Privalnoy, Rovnoye-; Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Privalnoe.
Rovnoy, Caucasus, see Rovnoy; also see Rovny.
Rowno, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Rovno; also see Novo-Rovno; Rovno, Novo-.
Rovnopole, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopole.
Rovnopole, Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovs’k, see Lattendorf; also see Rovnopole.
Rovnopole, Samara, Rovnopole. Mennonite. Also see Rovnopole.
Rovnopole, Don, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rovnopole, Mykolayiv, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rovnopole, Zaporizhzhya, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rovnopol, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Rovnopole; also see Novo-Rovnopole; Rovnopole, Novo-.
Rovnopolya, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopolya.
Rovnopolye, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopole; Rovnopole.
Rovnopolye, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Halbstadt; also see Rovnopole; Rovnopolye.
Rovnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischau; also see Rovnopole; Rovnopolye.
Rovnoy, (also Rovny), Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinomyskys. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol’ on the Kuban River. #F 3. Mennonite. Acreage: 900 dessi.. Population: 163 in 1926; 154 approximately in 1926. Also see Rovno; Rovny; Rownoje.
Rovnoy, Volga Republic, see Seelmann; also see Rovno; Rownoje.
Rovnoy-Privalnoy, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Privalnoy, Rovnoe-; Privalnoy, Rovnoye-; Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Privalnoe.
Rovny, Caucasus, see Rovny; also see Rowno.
Rowance, Volhynia-Poland, see Rovance.
Rowinka, Omsk, see Rowinka.
Rownaja Poljana, Omsk, see Rovnaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Rownaja; Poljana.
Rownoje, Caucasus, see Rownoje; also see Rovno.
Rownoje, Volga Republic, see Rownoje; also see Rovnoye.
Rownoje-Privalnoye, Volga Republic, see Rownoje-Privalnoye; also see Privalnoy, Rovnoe-; Privalnoy, Rovnoye-; Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Privalnoe.
Rowno, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Rovno; also see Novo-Rovno; Rovno, Novo-.
Rownopol, Don, see Rovnopole.
Rownopole, Kazakhstan, see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Samara, see Rovnopole.
Rownopolja, Slavgorod, see Rovnopolya.
Rownopole, Don, see Rovnopole; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopole, Mykolayiv, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopole, Zaporizhzhya, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Rovnopole; also see Novo-Rovnopole; Rovnopole, Novo-.
Rownopolja, Slavgorod, see Rovnopolya.
Rownopolja, Don, see Rovnopole; also see Rovnopole; Rownopolja.
Rownopolja, Mykolayiv, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopolye, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Halbstadt; also see Rovnopole; Rovnopolye.
Rownopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischau; also see Rovnopole; Rovnopolye.
Rownopolye, (also Rovny), Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinomyskys. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol’ on the Kuban River. #F 3. Mennonite. Acreage: 900 dessi.. Population: 163 in 1926; 154 approximately in 1926. Also see Rovno; Rovny; Rownoje.
Rovnoy, Volga Republic, see Seelmann; also see Rovno; Rownoje.
Rovnoy-Privalnoy, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Privalnoy, Rovnoe-; Privalnoy, Rovnoye-; Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Privalnoe.
Rovny, Caucasus, see Rovny; also see Rowny.
Rowance, Volhynia-Poland, see Rovance.
Rowinka, Omsk, see Rowinka.
Rownaja Poljana, Omsk, see Rovnaya Polyana; also see Poljana, Rownaja; Poljana.
Rownoje, Caucasus, see Rownoje; also see Rovno.
Rownoje, Volga Republic, see Rownoje; also see Rovnoye.
Rownoje-Privalnoye, Volga Republic, see Rownoje-Privalnoye; also see Privalnoy, Rovnoe-; Privalnoy, Rovnoye-; Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Privalnoe.
Rowno, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Rovno; also see Novo-Rovno; Rovno, Novo-.
Rownopol, Don, see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Kazakhstan, see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Samara, see Rovnopole.
Rownopolja, Slavgorod, see Rovnopolya.
Rownopole, Don, see Rovnopole; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopole, Mykolayiv, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Rovnopolye; also see Rovnopole.
Rownopol, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Rovnopole; also see Novo-Rovnopole; Rovnopole, Novo-.
Rownopolya, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopolya.
Rownopolye, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopole; Rownopolje.

Rovnopolya, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopolya.
Rownopolye, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rovnopole; Rownopolje.

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Rshadkovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Neu-Rshadkowka; Rshadkovka, Neu-.

Rshadkovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Neu-Rshadkowka; Rshadkovka, Neu-.

Rshadowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rshadowka.

Rübalsk, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Fischersdorf.

Ruchkarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. Northwest of Luts’k. Founded families from Swabia. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Rutschkarovka.

Ruchly, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Ruchly; also see Kolonie bei Rutschli; Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie near; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.

Ruchly, Kolonie near, Petersbourg, see Kolonie near Ruchly; also see Kolonie bei Ruchly; Kolonie bei Rutschli; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Rutschli, Kolonie bei.

Ruchly, (also Kolonie bei Ruchly, (sp?) also Bichky), Petersburg, possibly Petersbourg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1865 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Bichky; Kolonie bei Ruchly; Rutschli.

Rückeniau, (also Dranyu Numer, also Uslovoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1811 by 11 families from Elbing, West Prussia, Pirmasens (2; Trackel), and Zweibrücken (1), both in the Palatinate. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Rückeniau. Since 1874, oldest center of the Brethren community. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,400 desiatina and 54 houses in 1859, or 1,746 desiatina, or 20 farms on 1,300 desiatina and 13 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 20 in 1819; 315 people or 40 families on 20 farms in 1855; 315 in 1856; 358 in 1858; 358 in 1859; 380 in 1860; 413 in 1864; 395 in 1905; 395 in 1914; 400 in 1915; 396 in 1918; 423 in 1919; 486 in 1926. Also see Dranyu Numer; Uslovoye.

Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. No other information available.

Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. No other information available.

Ruda Krasna, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Krasna, Ruda.

Ruda-Volosovka, (also Volosovka-Ruda), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Ruda, Wolosovka; Volosovka-Ruda; Wolosowka, Ruda.

Ruda, Wolosowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruda-Volosovka; also see Volosovka-Ruda; Wolosowka, Ruda.

Rudechka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. #E 4. Also see Rudetschka.

Rudenka, (also Rudinka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. North of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil’ and Tuchyn. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 100 in 1904; 56 families with 70 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Rudinka.

Rudetschka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudechka.


Rudinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudinka.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mylnic. No other information available.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche. No other information available.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Rudka Kozińska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozbyschhe; also see Kozińska, Rudka.

Rudka Mirynska, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Mylnica. #D 7. Also see Mirynska, Rudka.

Rudnerweide, (also Pshenichnoye, also Rundeweide), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1820 by 24 families from Rudnerweide, Stuhm district, Prussia, and in 1826, a number of families from Marienburg and Marienwerder, West Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Rudnerweide. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,318 desiatina. and 74 houses in 1859, or 2,663 desiatina, or 33 farms on 2,145 desiatina and 25 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 534 people or 67 families on 33 farms in 1855; 534 in 1856; 550 in 1858; 550 in 1859; 577 in 1860; 592 in 1864; 446 in 1905; 673 in 1911; 718 in 1914; 718 in 1918; 650 in 1915; 718 in 1919; 504 in 1926. Also see Pshenichnoye; Rundeweide.

Rudneva-Khutor, Caucasus, see Alexandertal; also see Chutor, Rudneva-; Khutor, Rudneva-; Rudnewa-Chutor.

Rudnevo, Mykolayiv, see Rudnyevo; also see Rudnjewo.

Rudnewa-Chutor, Caucasus, see Rudneva-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rudneva-; Khutor, Rudneva-.

Rudnia, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.

Rudnia, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche. No other information available.

Rudnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. No other information available.

Rudnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Rudnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rudnia.

Rudnik, Golodaevsky, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodajewski-Rudnik; Golodayevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodajewski-; Rudnik, Golodayevsky-.
1866 or 1869. Families from Michaelstal, Donets’k and Molochna bought the Rebbivka khutor. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. School with grades one to four, with Olgenfeld: cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 307 in 1904; 307 in 1909; 305 in 1926. Also see Rebbivka-Khutor; Ruhetal.

**Ruhetal, Don, see Ruhental.**

**Rundewide, Zaporizhzhya, see Rudnerweide.**

**Rundewiese, (also Randovitsy), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i) mitrovka.** Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Acreage: 100 farms with 1,218 dessi. in 1941. Population: 238 people or 36 families in 1807; 1,004 in 1905; 1,043 in 1926; 809 people: 163 males, 231 females, 415 children in 1942; 38 deported. Also see Randovitsy.

**Rundewiese, (also No. 22, also Luhans’k), Mariupol’, Grunau.** Founded in 1832 by 26 families primarily from Rundewiese near Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. The source of the Bestakh River is at the southern edge of this village. Acreage: 1,920 dessi. and 34 houses in 1859, or 1,725 dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,621 dessi. after 1918, or 27 farms on 1,620 dessi. and seven families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 445 in 1858; 445 or 455 in 1859; 229 or 343 in 1905; 268 in 1910; possibly 43 in 1911; 245 in 1914; 245 in 1918; 280 in 1919; 286 in 1922. Also see No. 22; Luhans’k.

**Rusinovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels).** Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Rusinowka.

**Rusinowka, Odessa, see Rusinovka.**

**Rusinowka, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Ruslonowka.**

**Ruslonowka, Omsk, see Rusinowka.**

**Russisch Mokra, (also Muska Mokra, also Oroszmokra), Baku, see Ruswanka.** Germans of 981 residents in 1920; 446 Germans of 952 in 1910; 349 ha. Population: 343 Germans of 925 in 1910; 349 Germans of 981 residents in 1920; 446 Germans of 1,270 residents in 1930. Also see Mokra, Russisch; Muska Mokra; Oroszmokra.

**Rusvanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rysvianka; also see Ruswanka.**

**Ruswanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rusvanka.**

**Rutschij, possibly Petersburg, see Ruchy.**

**Rutschkarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruchkarovka.**
Rubach, Kolonie bei, Petersburgh, see Kolonie bei Rubach; also see Kolonie bei Ruchly; Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Ruchly, Kolonie near Ruchly.

Rykan, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska; Rykan, Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska; Rykan, Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska.

Ryschewo, (also Riskovo, also Ryshovo), Kharkiv, see Ryshevo. Population: 315 in 1918; 315 in 1919; 456 in 1926. Also see Riskovo; Ryshewo; Ryshovo.

Ryshewo, Kharkiv, see Ryshewo; Ryshovo, Kharkiv, see Ryshewo; also see Ryschewo.

Ryslwanka, (also Ruswanka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. Population: 208 in 1904; 243 in 1926. Also see Ruswanka; Ryslwanka.

Ryslwanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ryslwanka. Rytoviec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Rytowiec. Rytoviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Rytoviec. Rzechica, (also Rzechischche), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Stepan. West of Stepan. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Parish church. A German private school opened in 1938. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 63 families with 47 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Rzechischche; Rzetischche.

Rzechische, (also Zhechshe), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. Population: 40 in 1910; 50 in 1918; 96 in 1926. Also see Rzechishe; Rzetischche.

Rzechishe, (also Zhechshe), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Zhechshe. Population: 394 in 1904; 300 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 315 in 1918; 315 in 1919; 456 in 1926. Also see Rzechishe; Rzetischche.

Rzechishe, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Rzechishe.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Rzechishe. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Stepan; also see Rzetischche.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Stepan; also see Rzetischche. Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Stepan; also see Rzetischche.

Rzetischche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Stepan; also see Rzetischche.

S

Saalfeld, (also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets’k. Population: 900 approximately in 1905. Also see Alexandrovka.

Sabanchy, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Evangelical; parish: Dzelhal, and Mennonite. Acreage: 1,175 dessi. Population: 40 in 1910; 50 in 1918; 96 in 1926. Also see Sabantschi.

Sabangul-Khutor, Orenburg, see Sabangul-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sabangul-; Khutor, Sabangul-.

Sabangul-Khutor, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1900 by residents from the Molocha district. Mennonite. The village was “dissolved” or its residents exiled in 1903 or possibly in 1923. Also see Chutor, Sabangul-; Khutor, Sabangul-; Sabangul-Chutor.

Sabantschi, Crimea, see Sabanchy.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zabara. Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Zabara. Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche, see Zabara. Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Tychyn; also see Zabara.

Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Zabara. Sabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zabara. Sabara, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabara.
Sabara-Haty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabara-Haty; also see Hay-Sabara; Haty-Zabra.

Sabinys, Slavgorod, see Sabarny.

Sabinys, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Sabinys.


Saborovskaya, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka.

Sabarski-Schijachi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Schijachi; also see Schljachi, Sabarski-; Zhlyakhy, Zabarsky.

Sabarski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky; also see Zalenskyy, Uman. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Approx. 14 km west of Slavgorod. #K 4. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 people and 21 farms in 1926. Also see Sabarowka; Sadowoje.

Sabarnyj, Slavgorod, see Sabarnyy.


Sabarna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarna.

Sabarnyyj, Slavgorod, see Sabarnyy.


Sabat Tare, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Possad; also see Tarc, Saba.

Sabavin, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Sabavniy.

Sabkha, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Sablotche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Sabova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabova.

Sabova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabovka; also see Zabovka, Volhynia-Ukraine. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Approx. 20 km east of Zabovka. Population: 231 in 1940.

Sabovskoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabovskoye; also see Zabovsky, Volhynia-Ukraine. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Approx. 20 km east of Zabovskoye. Population: 231 in 1940.

Sadov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #C 4. Also see Sadov.

Sadovoe, Bessarabia, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.

Sadovoe, Caucasus, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.

Sadovoe, Volga Republic, see Sadovoye; also see Sadov.

Sadovoye, Voronezh, see Sadovoye; also see Sadov.

Sadovoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadov.

Sadovoye, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elft; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Ladekopp; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovskaya, Grofs-, Volhynia-Poland, see Grofs-Sadovskaya; also see Grofs-Sadovskaya; Gross-Sadovskaya; Sadovskaya, Gross-; Sadowska, Grofs-; Sadowska, Gross-

Sadovskaya, Grofs-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Sadovskaya; also see Grofs-Sadovskaya; Gross-Sadovskaya; Sadovskaya, Grofs-; Sadowska, Gross-; Sadowska, Gross-

Sadovskie Vysiolek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Sadowskie Wysiolek; Vysiolek, Sadovskie; Wysiolek, Sadowskie.

Sadow, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadov.

Sadowoe, Bessarabia, see Sadovoye; also see Sadov.

Sadowoe, Caucasus, see Sadovoye; also see Sadov.

Sadowoe, Volga Republic, see Sadovoye; also see Sadov.

Sadowoe, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadowoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Ladekopp; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Caucasian, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadovoye, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.

Sadowoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Ladekopp; also see Sadovoye; Sadov.
Sadowoje, Voronezh, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
Sadowoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
Sadowska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadowska;
also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Gross-
Sadowska; Sadovska, Groß-; Sadovska, Gross-;
Sadowska, Gross-.
Sadowska, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-
Sadowska; also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska;
Groß-Sadowska; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, Gross-;
Sadowska, Gross-.
Sadowskie Wysiolek, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadowskie
Wysiolek; also see Wysiolek, Sadowskie; Wysiolek,
Sadowskie.
Sady, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Sady.
S. A. Fink, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of
Fedorovka. Near the Shulidovo train station. Evangelical.
Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Fink, S. A.
Safronovka, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see
Safranowka.
Safronovka, Novo-, Mykolayiv see Novo-Safranovka;
also see Novo-Safranovka; Safranowka, Novo-.
Safronowka, Crimea, see Safronovka.
Safronowka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Safronovka;
also see Novo-Safranovka; Safranowka, Novo-.
Sagadka, (also Zahatka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir,
Verba. #B 6. Also see Zahatka.
Sagaidak, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrinets. Founded in
1807. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite
and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony with some
German model farm holders. Acreage: 2,197 in 1859.
Population: 467 people and 46 houses in 1859.
Sagatka, (also Zagadka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir,
Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Zagadka.
Sagornoje, Mykolayiv, see Zagornoye; also see Zagornoe.
Sagornoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Zagornoye; also see
Zagornoe.
Sagradovka, Mykolayiv, see Zagradovka.
Sahanchy, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see
Sahantschi.
Sahantschi, Crimea, see Sahanchy.
Saidam, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. This
village was part of Orlovskoye.
Saimalkulji, Kazakhstan, see Saimalkuly.
Saimalkuly, Kazakhstan, see Neuhof; also see Saimalkulji.
Saizewo, Don, see Zaytsevo.
Saja, Crimea, see Saya.
Sajatsche, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Sayache.
Sajatschij Log, Slavgorod, see Sayachy Log; also see
Log, Sajatschij; Log, Sayachy.
Sajomka, Markowskaja, Kazakhstan, see Markowskaja
Sajomka; also see Markovskaya Sayomka; Sayomka,
Markovskaya.
Sajt-Bolat-Chutor, Crimea, see Sajt-Bolat-Khutor; also
see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sajt-; Chutor,
Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sajt-Bolat-.
Sakal-Chutor, Crimea, see Sakal-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Sakal-; Khutor, Sakal-.
Sakal-Chutor, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Chutor; also
see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; Chutor, Ak-Sakal-; Khutor, Ak-
Sakal-; Sakal-Khutor, Ak-.
Sakal-Khutor, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak.
Population: 29 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Sakal-;
Khutor, Sakal-; Sakal-Chutor.
Sakal-Khutor, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; also
see Ak-Sakal-Chutor; Chutor, Ak-Sakal-; Khutor, Ak-
Sakal-; Sakal-Chutor, Ak-.
Sakal-Merkit, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Merkit; also see
Merkit, Ak-Sakal-.
Sakal, Usum-, Crimea, see Usum-Sakal.
Sakhalskiy, Odessa, see Bergtal; also see Sachalski.
Sakhanskoe, Odessa, see Sakhanskoye; also see
Sachanskoje; Sachanski, Gut-.
Sakhanskoye, (possibly also Stanilevich Khutor), Odessa,
see Eigenfeld; also see Sachanskoje; Sakhanskoe;
Stanilevich Khutor?; Zachanski, Gut-.
Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne.
Population: including Fürstendorf and Lelevy: 279 in
1905. Also see Sakhov.
Sakko, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other
information available.
Salase-Dombrovno, Volhynia-Poland, see Salasye-
Dombrovno; also see Dombrovno-Salase; Dombrovno-
Salase; Dombrovno-Salase; Salas-Dombrovno.
Salas-Dombrowno, Volhynia-Poland, see Salasye-
Dombrovno; also see Dombrovno-Salase; Dombrovno-
Salase; Dombrovno-Salase; Salas-Dombrovno.
Salasye-Dombrovno, Volhynia-Poland, see Salasye-
Dombrovno; also see Dombrovno-Salase; Dombrovno-
Salase; Dombrovno-Salase; Salas-Dombrovno.
Sales, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kransky Kut.
Southwest of Krasny Kut. No other information
available.
Salesie, Kutu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kutu-Salesie.
Salfield, Don, Taganrog. Northeast of Taganrog.
Evangelical.
Salgirka, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
Salivnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Salivnoe; also see Salivnoye.
Salivnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Prasel; also see Salivnoe;
Salivnoye.
Salivnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Salivnoe; also see Salivnoye.
Salominka, (also Bouxhöwden, also Buxhövderen Kolonie,
also Solomenka), Petersburg. South of Petersburg.
#D 2. Founded in 1828 by families from Srednaya
Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. Population:
80 approximately in 1905; 35 in 1926. Also see
Bouxhöwden; Buxhövderen Kolonie; Solomenka.
Salomka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Evangelical; parish:
Salotuik, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk.
Salowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see
Salowitsche.
Salovka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Nowo-Salowka; Salowka, Novo-.

Salowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Saloviche.

Salowka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Novo-Salowka; Salowka, Novo-.

Salpeterdamm, (possibly also Neuer Damm), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Also see Neuer Damm?.

Salsk, Caucasus. No other information available.

Saltkyowo, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village with an Evangelical population. Also see Saltkyowo.

Saltkyowo, Omsk, see Saltkyowo.

Samara, Kazakhstan, see Dönhof.

Samara, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk.

Samara, (also Samarka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Ruhtsovsk, Lokoty. Approximately 80 km north of Semipalatinsk. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. In the fall of 1929, 172 German farm holdings in Samarka were sold at ridiculously low prices for emigration abroad; however, residents were forced to return as they did in the spring of 1930. Immediately afterward they moved back to neighboring villages and to the Saratov and Samara districts. Also see Samarka.


Samara-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Samara-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samara-; Khutor, Samara-.

Samara-Khutor, (also Samarka), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) A few kilometers northeast of Slavgorod. Founded by Volga Germans in 1911. Population: 126 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Chutor, Samara-; Khutor, Samara-; Samara-Chutor; Samarka.

Samararay, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y) evo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Samarka, Kazakhstan, see Dönhof.

Samarka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Samara.

Samarka, Slavgorod, see Samara-Khutor.


Samarka, Slavgorod, Lokot. Evangelical. Approximately in 1930, 19 families were possibly exiled to Tomsk. In 1937/1938, 150 people were deported; only four returned. Population: 1,096 or 1,076 in 1989, or were all German?

Samarkandskoe, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoje; also see Samarkandskoe.

Samarkandskoje, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoe.

Samarkandskoe, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Approximately 50 km northwest of Qaraghandy. #E 1. Founded by Volga Germans. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 748 in 1926. Also see Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoje; Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoe.

Samarkandskoe?, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoje; also see Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoje; Samarkandskoe?.

Samarkandskoe?, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoje; Samarkandskoe?.

Samarks-Chutor, Don, see Samarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samarka-; Khutor, Samarsky-.

Samarsky-Khutor, Don, see Lenintal; also see Chutor, Samarka-; Khutor, Samarsky-; Samarski-Chutor.

Samau, (also Samav), Crimea, Dzhanhok, Aibar, Alexandrovka. Between Dzhankan and Yevpatoria. #C 3. Founded in 1870 or in 1878. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,683 dessi. Population: 102 in 1904; approximately 92 in 1911; 196 in 1914; 196 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 182 in 1926; 190 in 1930; 35 families and 31 farms. Also see Samav.

Samav, Crimea, see Samau; also see Samav.

Samaw, Crimea, see Samav.

Sambronn, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Schönbrunn.

Samenovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Samenowka.

Samenowka, Volga Republic, see Samenowka.

Samleddieleze, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. No other information available.

Samoiłowka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Chaplinka (Samoiłowka.) Founded in 1891 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite and Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 142 in 1911; 142 or 180 in 1914; possibly 142 in 1918. Also see Samoiłowka.

Samoiłowka, Kharkiv, see Samoiłówka.

Samojłowka, Bryschtsche-, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryschtsche-Samojłowka; also see Bryschche-Samoyłowka; Samoyłowka, Bryschche-.

Samoletkovsky, Omsk, see Samoljetkowski; also see Samolyetkovsky.

Samoletkovsky, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Samoletkovsky; Samoljetkowski.

Samoletkowski, Omsk, see Samoljetkowski; also see Samolyetkovsky.

Samoletkowski, Omsk, see Samoljetkowski; also see Samolyetkovsky.

Samoletkowski, Omsk, see Samoljetkowski; also see Samolyetkovsky.

Samoletkowski, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Samoletkovsky; Samoljetkowski.

Samosty-Boguslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawowka-Samosty; also see Boguslawowka-Zamosty; Zamosty-Boguslawowka.

Samostytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Samostyshche.

Samostyshche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamostyche; also see Samostytsche.

Samosty-Stanislowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislowka-Samosty; also see Zamosty- Stanislowka; Stanislowka-Zamosty.

Samotajewo, Kazakhstan, see Samotajevo; also see Samotajewo.
Samotajewo, Kazakhstan, see Samotayevo; also see Samotaev.

Samotayevo, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Samotaev; Samotajewo.

Samotiche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Samotitsche.

Samotitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Samotiche.

Samoylovka, Bessarabia, see Sangerovka.

Sandteich, Samara, Samara-Vassilevka.

Sandigland, (also No. 10), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Sandfeld-Khutor.

Sandfeld-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Chutor, Samsonovka-Khutor; Khutor, Samsonowka-

Sandfeld-Khutor, Don district, see Samsonovka.

Samsonovka, Petersburgh, see Samson; also see Samsonowka.

Samsonovka-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryschche-

Samsonovka-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Baryschche-

Samsonovka, (also Samsonovka, also Simson), Petersburg, see Samson; also see Samsonovka.

Samsonovka-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Chutor, Samsonovka-

Sandbrunn, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', Ivanovka.

Sandgland, Samara, Samara-Vassilevka.

Sandfeld-Khutor, (also No. 10), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #\^4. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Kronau; also in Catholic; parish: Kronau. Everyday languages: Danzig Plattdeutsch, Swabian. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 13 in 1908; 23 in 1911; 24 in 1918; 24 in 1919; 68 approximately in 1940; 66 in 1942. Also see No. 10; Chutor, Sandfeld-; Khutor, Sandsonowka-

Sapok, Bessarabia, see Borodino.

Saparovka, Kharkiv, Barvinkov, Izyum; also see Saparowka.

Saparovka, Kharkiv, see Saparovka.

Sapok, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsy; also see Sapokov.

Sapokov, Volhynia-Poland, see Sapokov.

Sapust, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Sapust.

Saratash, Crimea, see Sarabash.

Saratash, Crimea, see Sarabash.

Saratash, (also No. 1), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1822. In 1820, 36 families arrived from Oberamter Brackenheim, Heidenheim, Schorndorf, Waiblingen districts, all in Wuerttemberg, and in 1821, nine treks of 54 families from Burgau, Dillingen, Fischen, Friedberg, Günsberg, Landsberg, Lauingen, Wertingen, all in Bavaria. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. The Separatist Father Ignaz Lindl (1774-1845) worked here. In 1831, 49 people died of cholera, and in 1834, of an "illness with high fever." In 1844, a junior high school, and in 1865, a retirement home were founded. Acreage: 6,219 dessi. and 117 houses in 1859, or 7,600 ha. in 1905; 2,193 in 1939. Also see No. 1.

Saratata, Neu-, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Neu-Saratovka.

Saratatica, Bessarabia, see Mathildendorf.

Saratica Noua, Bessarabia, see Neu-Mathildendorf; also see Noua, Sarattica.

Saratov, Odessa, see Balitsky-Khutor; also see Saratow.


Saratovka, (also Vishnevy), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubtsovsk, Lokoty. Approximately 80 km north of Semipalatinsk. #N 5. Founded by Volga Germans in 1907. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 543 in 1926; 1,048 in 1989. Also see Saratovka; Vishnevy.

Saratovka, (also No. 89), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny, 70-80'er Dörfer). Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912. Mennonite; parish: Khoroshyo(y)e, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Center of the Saratov Brethren community. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1937/1938 only one of forty-two arrested people survived. Population: 325 in 1926; a total of 307 residents or 305 Germans and 78 farms in 1980; a total of 274 residents or 271 Germans and 75 farms in 1987. Also see No. 89; Saratovka.

Saratovka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Neu-Saratovka; Saratovka, Neu-.

Saratovka II, Turkmenistan, Mary, Merv. A few kilometers west of Mary (Merv). #C 5. Founded by Volga Germans possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Tashkent. Population: 220 in 1905; 222 in 1926. Also see Saratowka II.

Saratow, Odessa, see Saratov.

Saratow, Kazakhstan, see Saratow.

Saratowka, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.

Saratowka, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.

Saratowka I, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratovka I.

Saratovka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Neu-Saratovka; Saratovka, Neu-.

Saratowska, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.


Saratsika, Fundu-, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratatska; also see Fundu-Saratatska; Sarazika, Fundu-.

Saratsika-Weiler, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Saratsika--; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Sarazika-Eckert, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Eckert, Saratsika--; Eckert, Sarazika-.

Sarazika, Fundu-, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratatska; Saratsika, Fundu-.

Sarazika-Weiler, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Saratsika--; Weiler, Sarazika-.


Sarbola, Volga Republic, see Sarbola.

Sarenke-Chutor, Odessa, see Sarenke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarenke--; Khutor, Sarenke--.

Sarenke-Khutor, Odessa, Neu-Freudental. Possibly a German nobleman’s estate bordering Helental. Also see Chutor, Sarenke--; Khutor, Sarenke--; Sarenke-Chutor.

Sarepta, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Ob(y)edinennaya. Approximately 100 km west of Karaghandy. #E 3. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 265 in 1926.

Sarepta, (also Krasnoarmeyesk), Volgograd, Volgograd, Krasnoarmyeisk. Founded on 3 September 1765. Evangelical; parish: Sarepta, and previously Herrenhuter. The Herrnhuter parish dissolved because of disputes and tragedies, such as large fires. In 1894, people assimilated to an Evangelical parish. The textile industry emerged here and extended along the Volga River. Famous for growing and cultivating mustard, Brassica juncea, viniculture, silk and wool weaving mills. In 1904, a poor house was founded. School with grades one to four, club (as of 1926.) Population: 350 in 1772; 120 Evangelical-Reformed of 1,500 Germans approximately in 1905; 1,755 in 1912. Also see Krasnoarmeyesk.


Saria, Bessarabia, see Saryary II.

Saribasch, Crimea, see Saribash.

Saribash, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Saribash.


Sarijary, Bessarabia, see Saryary.

Sarijary II, Bessarabia, see Saryary II.

Saritschansk, Mykolayiv, see Sarichansk.

Saritzki, Odessa, see Saritzky.

Saritzki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzky; also see Neu-Saritzky; Saritzky, Neu--.

Saritzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Saritzky.

Saritzky, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzky; also see Saritzky, Neu--; Neu-Saritzky.

Sarja, Volga Republic, see Sarya.


Sarnij, Volhynia-Poland, see Sarny.

Sarnovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Sarnowka.

Sarnowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sarnowka.


Saron, Mykolayiv, see Sarichansk.

Saranovka, (also Sarony), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Andre(y)evka. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded in 1879. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 27 in 1939. Also see Eckert-Khutor; Eckert, Saratsika--; Eckert, Sarazika--; Saratsika-Weiler; Sarazika-Eckert.

Sarova-Spat; Spat, Sarova-; Spat, Sarowa-.

Sarova-Spat, Crimea, see Sary-Spat; also see Sarova-Spat; Spat, Sarova--; Spat, Sarowa-.

Sarovnoe, Odessa, see Sarovnoye; also see Sarownoje.

Sarownoje, Odessa, see Roemnich-Khutor; also see Sarovnoe; Sarownoje.
Sarowa-Spat, Crimea, see Sarova-Spat; also see Spat, Sarowa-; Spat, Sarowa-.

Sarownoe, Odessa, see Sarovnoe; also see Sarovnoye.

Sartachly, Caucasus, see Marienfeld; also see Sartatschli.

Sartachtlo, Caucasus, see Marienfeld; also see Sartatschlo.

Sartatschli, Caucasus, see Sartachly.


Sarultino-Chutor, Don, see Sarultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sarultino-; Sarultino-Chutor.

Sarultino-Khutor, Don, see Sarultino-Chutor; also see Khutor, Sarultino-; Sarultino-Khutor.

Sarya, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Sarja.


Saryary II, (also Saria), Bessarabia, Akkermann, Ismail. Founded on leased land in 1895. Evangelical; parishes: Postal (as of 1904) and Andre(y)evka (as of 1939). Possibly a Romanian village with German residents. Population: 185 in 1904. Also see Saria; Sarijary II.

Sary-Bash, (possibly also Ettingerbrunn, also Sarabash, also Saribash), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, Bulganak. Approximately 60 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1893. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,350 or 3,457 dessi. Population: 3,350 or 3,457 in 1914; 96 in 1918; 249 in 1919; 131 in 1926. Also see Basch, Sary-; Bash, Sary-; Ettingerbrunn?; Sarabash; Sary-Basch; Saribash.

Sary-Basch, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Basch, Sary-; Bash, Sary-.

Sary-Bulat, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Ak-Sheykh. Approximately 25 km southwest of Ishun on the upper East shore. #C 1. Founded in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 25 in 1918. Also see Bulat, Sary-.

Sary-Kipchak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Population: 34 in 1926. Also see Kipchak, Sary-; Kiptschak, Sary-; Sary-Kiptschak.

Sary-Kiptschak, Crimea, see Sary-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Sary-; Kiptschak, Sary-.

Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak, Crimea, see Sary-Pasha-Chokmak; also see Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-; Pascha-Tschokmak, Sary; Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha.

Sary-Pasha-Chokmak, Crimea, see Hochfeld; also see Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-; Pascha-Tschokmak, Sary; Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha.

Sary-Spat, (also Sarova-Spat), Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Sarova-Spat; Spat, Sary-.

Sasarokha-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Krasnoyar; also see Chutor, Sasarokha-; Khutor, Sasarokha-; Sasarokha-Khutor.

Sasarokha-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Sasarokha-Chutor; also see Chutor, Sasarokha-; Khutor, Sasarokha.

Sasimovka, (also Caecilievka, also Novaya-Caecilievka, also Novaya-Cecilievka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiahel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 427 in 1904. Also see Caecilievka; Novaya-Caecilievka; Novaya-Cecilievka; Sasimovka.

Sasimovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka.

Sasonovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Sasonovka.

Sasonovka, Odessa, see Sasonovka.

Sassikulak, Zaporizhzhya, see Grossweide.


Satischa, Dnipropetrovs’t, see Satisha.

Satisha, Dnipropetrovs’t, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and possibly Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers lived. Population: 487 people and 28 houses in 1859. Also see Satischa.

Sattler-Chutor, Odessa, see Sattler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sattler-; Khutor, Sattler-.

Sattler-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. A few kilometers northeast of Ochakov in the Anchikrak valley. Founded in 1900. Also see Chutor, Sattler-; Khutor, Sattler-; Sattler-Chutor.

Saturzy, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaturzy.

Saturzy, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Saturzy; also see Neu-Zaturzy; Zaturzy, Neu-.

Satyev, Volhynia-Poland, see Satyev; also see Satyjow.

Satyjow, Volhynia-Poland, see Satyev; also see Satyjow.

Satyjow, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Satyev; Satyjow.

Saumore, Volga Republic, see Saumorye; also see Saumorje.

Saumorje, Volga Republic, see Saumorye; also see Saumore.

Saumore, Volga Republic, see Bangert; also see Saumore; Saumorje.

Saurshi-Deutsch, Crimea, see Alexandertal; also see Deutsch, Saurshi-; Deutsch, Saurtschi-; Saurtschi-Deutsch.

Saurshi, Crimea, see Alexandertal.

Saurtschi-Deutsch, Crimea, see Saurshi-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Saurshi-; Deutsch, Saurtschi-.

Savatsky, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Savatsky; also see Neu-Sawatski; Sawatski, Neu-.

Savetnoe, Don, see Savetnoye; also see Savetnoje.
Sayachy Log, Slavgorod, see Liebental; also see Log, Sajatschij; Log, Sayachy; Sajatschij Log.

Sayomka, Markowskaja, Kazakhstan, see Markowskaja Sayomka; also see Markowskaja Sajomka; Sajomka, Markowskaja.

Saj-Bolat-Khutor, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sajt-; Chutor, Bolat-Khutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sajt-Bolat-Khutor.

Sceglovo, Petersburg, see Shcheglovo; also see Sceglovo.

Shcheglovo, Petersburg, see Sceglovo.

Schaban-Oba, Crimea, see Shaban-Oba; also see Oba, Schaban-Oba, Shaban-Oba.

Schabo-Kolonie, (also Khabag, also Possad Khabog), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1821 or 1846 by approximately 40 Swiss families; 20 German families arrived later from other German colonies. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Posttal (as of 1904) and Schabo-Kolonie (as of 1939). Small market town. One of the most prosperous colonies in Bessarabia. Viniculture was the main source of income. Acreage: 4,013 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 4,700 dessi. Population: 301 in 1858; 35 in 1904; 462 in 1905; 900 in 1937. Daughter colonies: Osnova (Dnieper), Neu-Schabo (Kherson), Klyuchevoy(e), Lugovo(e), Novyy Sudak (Berislav.) Also see Khabag; Kolonie, Schabo-Oba; Possad Khabog.

Schabolat, (also Khabolat), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land in 1840 or possibly in 1860 by families from the Groflieberdental district. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 242 ha. Population: 10 in 1904; 303 in 1939. Also see Khabolat.

Schabo, Neu, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schabo.

Schabo-Possad, (also Saba Tarc), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 242 ha. Population: 113 in 1939. Also see Possad, Schabo-Oba, Saba Tarc.

Schachlatski, Odessa, see Shakhlatsky.

Schach-Nazarow, Caucasus, see Shack-Nazarow; also see Nazarov, Shack-Nazarow, Schach.

Schachowskoje-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Shakhsowskoje-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-Chutor, Shackhsowskoje; Chutor, Shackhsowskoje-Chutor, Shackhsowskoje-Chutor.

Schach-Rasarow, Caucasus, see Shack-Rasarow; also see Rasarow, Shack-Rasarow, Schach.

Schadura, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shadura.

Schäfer, Odessa, Kherson. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 301 in 1858; 35 in 1904; 462 in 1905; 900 in 1937. Daughter colonies: Osnova (Dnieper), Neu-Schabo (Kherson), Klyuchevoy(e), Lugovo(e), Novyy Sudak (Berislav.) Also see Khabag; Kolonie, Schabo-Oba; Possad Khabog.

Schabo-Kolonie, (also Khabag, also Possad Khabog), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1821 or 1846 by approximately 40 Swiss families; 20 German families arrived later from other German colonies. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Posttal (as of 1904) and Schabo-Kolonie (as of 1939). Small market town. One of the most prosperous colonies in Bessarabia. Viniculture was the main source of income. Acreage: 4,013 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 4,700 dessi. Population: 301 in 1858; 35 in 1904; 462 in 1905; 900 in 1937. Daughter colonies: Osnova (Dnieper), Neu-Schabo (Kherson), Klyuchevoy(e), Lugovo(e), Novyy Sudak (Berislav.) Also see Khabag; Kolonie, Schabo-Oba; Possad Khabog.

Schabolat, (also Khabolat), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land in 1840 or possibly in 1860 by families from the Groflieberdental district. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 242 ha. Population: 10 in 1904; 303 in 1939. Also see Khabolat.

Schabo, Neu, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schabo.

Schabo-Possad, (also Saba Tarc), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 242 ha. Population: 113 in 1939. Also see Possad, Schabo-Oba, Saba Tarc.

Schachlatski, Odessa, see Shakhlatsky.

Schach-Nazarow, Caucasus, see Shack-Nazarow; also see Nazarov, Shack-Nazarow, Schach.

Schachowskoje-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Shackhsowskoje-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-Chutor, Shackhsowskoje; Chutor, Shackhsowskoje-Chutor, Shackhsowskoje-Chutor.

Schach-Rasarow, Caucasus, see Shack-Rasarow; also see Rasarow, Shack-Rasarow, Schach.

Schadura, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shadura.

Schäfer, Odessa, Kherson. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 301 in 1858; 35 in 1904; 462 in 1905; 900 in 1937. Daughter colonies: Osnova (Dnieper), Neu-Schabo (Kherson), Klyuchevoy(e), Lugovo(e), Novyy Sudak (Berislav.) Also see Khabag; Kolonie, Schabo-Oba; Possad Khabog.
kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, lending library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Emigration: in 1780 to the Caucasus; in 1859, a total of 80 families from the Reinhardt parish to Neu-Urbach; around 1870, to America from where some returned; around 1905, increasingly larger numbers to America. Population: 207 in 1772; 1,201 in 1857; 1,785 in 1897; 2,662 in 1905; 2,734 possibly in 1905; 1,770 or 2,770 in 1912; 1,681 in 1922; 1,782 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Lipovka.

Schräfer-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schäfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-.
Schräfer-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schäfer-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-.

Schaaffhausen, (also Michaelis, also Volkovo), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 13 August 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Bangert. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Tobacco factory. Population: 153 in 1772; 1,371 in 1857; 2,597 in 1897; 4,005 in 1905; 4,137 possibly in 1905; 4,561 in 1912; including Urans and Mayanga: 2,606 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Michaelis; Volkovo.

Schaaffhausen, Neu-, Saratov, see Neu-Schaaffhausen.
Schaafsdorf, (also Gribanovka), Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Population: 128 in 1926. Also see Gribanovka.

Schaal, Volhynia-Poland, see Shalasy.

Schambowka, Volga Republic, see Shambovka; Schampele, Schampoly.
Schambule, Odessa, see Shamule.
Schamchor, Caucasus, see Shamakhor.
Schamkhir, Caucasus, see Shamkir; Schampoly.
Schampele, Odessa, see Shampele; Schampoly; Schambule.
Schampi, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Schampi; also see Novo-Shampy; Shampy, Novo-.
Schampoly, Odessa, see Shampoly, aka Schampele or Scham-Bude.

Schaflsdim, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Schampoly; also see Neu-Shampoly; Shampoly, Neu-.
Schander, (also Keilmann und Schander, also Keilmann), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Population: 185 in 1926. Also see Keilmann und Schander; Keilmann; Schander; Keilmann und; Schander und Keilmann.

Schander, Keilmann und, Volga Republic, see Keilmann und Schander; also see Schander und Keilmann.
Schander und Keilmann, Volga Republic, see Keilmann und Schander; also see Schander, Keilmann und.

Schantz-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Schäfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-.

Schaft-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Schardt-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-

Schaft-Chutor, Odessa, see Schardt-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-

Schaft-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Zarievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.

Schaft-Khutor, (also Lenintal), Odessa, Berezan district. Fifteen kilometers west of Speyer. Also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-; Lenintal; Schardt-Chutor.

Schaft-Chutor, (also Gradovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Twenty kilometers northeast of Mykolayiv near Rastatt. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Schardt-; Gradovka; Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.

Schaft-Chutor, Caucasus, see Scharf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-

Schaft-Chutor, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east coast of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-; Schardt-Chutor.

Scharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Sharylk.

Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-, Bashkortostan, see Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoe-Scharlyk; Sharylk-; Mikhailovskoye, Sharylk-; Sharylk, Mikhailovskoe-; Sharylk, Mikhailovskoye-.

Scharopowo, Omsk, see Sharopowo.
Scharowa, Omsk, see Sharova.
Schoeksen, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.
Schatlwiwa-Chutor, Odessa, see Shastlivka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schastliwka-; Khutor, Shastliwka-

Schatz-Chutor, Odessa, see Schatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-

Schatz-Chutor, Odessa, see Schatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schardt-; Khutor, Schardt-

Schatzen, Odessa, Kuchurger (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Strassburg.
Schatz-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Schatz-; Khutor, Schatz-; Schatz-Chutor.

Scheuer-Chutor, Caucasian, see Schauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schauer-; Khutor, Schauer-.

Scheuer-Khutor, Caucasian, Pyatigorsk, Sablya. #H 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Scheuer-; Khutor, Scheuer-; Scheuer-Chutor.

Schawa, Konstchë, Crimea, see Konstchë-Schawa; also see Konchy-Shava; Shava, Konchy-.

Schawa, Malajë, Caucasian, see Malaja-Schawa; also see Malaja-Shava; Shava, Malaya-.

Schenanow, Mykolayiv, see Zhdanov.

Schedewry-Chutor, Odessa, see Shedevry-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schedewry-; Khutor, Shedevry-.

Scheffler-Chutor, Don, see Scheffler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scheffler-; Khutor, Scheffler-.

Scheffler-Khutor, Don, see Neu-Kronsdorf; also see Chutor, Scheffler-; Khutor, Scheffler-; Scheffler-Chutor.

Schegolow-Chutor I., Don, see Schegolow-Khutor I.; also see Chutor I., Schegolow-; Khutor I., Schegolow-.

Schegolow-Chutor II., Don, see Schegolow-Khutor II; also see Chutor II., Schegolow-; Khutor II., Schegolow-.

Scheich-Deutsch, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Scheich-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-, Scheich- + ENGL?

Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; also see Dzhaga-Sheeykh-Ei?, Eli?, Dzhaga-Scheich-; Eli?, Sheykh-Eli?, Dzhaga-.

Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; also see Dzhaga-Sheeykh-Eli; Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheeykh-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhaga.

Scheich-Eli, Terekly-, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Ely, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Scheich-Eli.

Scheich-Ely, Tusla-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Ely, Tusla-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Ely.


Scheich-Ely, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical. Also see Ely, Scheich-.

Scheich-Ely, Chokrakly-, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Scheich-Ely; also see Ely, Chokrakly-Scheich-; Ely, Tschokrakly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Tschokrakly-; Tschokrakly-Scheich-Ely.

Scheich-Ely, Terekly-, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Ely, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Terekly-Scheich-Eli.

Scheich-Ely, Tusla-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Ely, Tusla-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Ely.


Scheich-Ely, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately five kilometres southwest of Dzhankoy. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 79 in 1905. Also see Ely, Scheich-

cooperative store, butter arтель, red corner (as of 1926.)
Population: 89 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schenkel-; Khutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Chutor.

**Schepel**, Volhynia-Poland, see Schöpel.

**Schepel-Ludwishin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shepel-Ludwishin; also see Ludwishin-Schepel, Ludwishin-Schapel.

**Schepilowska**, Kazakhstan, see Scheplowska.

**Schepsa-Chutor**, Odessa, see Shepsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schepsa-; Khutor, Shepsa-.

**Scheptuchewka**, Don, see Scheptukhovka.

**Scherakovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Sherakovka.

**Scherebezo?; Zaporizhzhya, see Zherebets**.

**Scherebkojewka**, Odessa, see Sherbekovka.

**Scherebkojowa**, Odessa, see Sherbekovo; Sherbekovo

**Scherebkojowka**, Odessa, see Taras-Shevchenko, see Sherbekovko.

**Scheremetyjewka**, Caucasus, see Sheremetyevka, see Sheremetyevka; also see Sheremetyevka.

**Scheremoschna**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sheremoschna; also see Sheremozchna.

**Schereschchowska**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shereshchowska.

**Schererschow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shererschowka.

**Scheretschowka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Scherschowka.

**Scherfik**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Possibly west

**Scherhabelow**, Bashkortostan, see Schijakov.

**Schick**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Possibly west

**Schiess-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Schiess-Chutor; also see Schiess-Chutor, Caucasus, see Schiess-Khutor; also see Schiess-Chutor; also see Schiess-Chutor; also see Schiess-Chutor.

**Schiess-Chutor**, Caucasian, see Schiess-Khutor, Schiess-Khutor.


**Schilling**, (also Somovka), Omsk, Somovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #F 2.

**Schilling**, (also Somovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer: #C 4. Founded on 24 August 1764.
Evangelical; parish: Talovka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, club (as of 1926.) Population: 429 in 1772; 1,966 in 1857; 3,245 in 1897; 3,068 in 1904; 3,351 possibly in 1905; 3,564 in 1912; 2,771 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Somovka.

**Schilling**, (also Kochetnoye, also Konstantinovka), also Kopenka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. A few kilometers northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 211 in 1857; 822 in 1897; 26 Evangelical-Reformed of 1,505 in 1905; 1,649 possibly in 1905; 1,796 in 1912; 1,750 in 1914; 830 in 1923; 862 in 1926. Also see Kochetnoye; Konstantinovka; Kopenka.

**Schilling, Neu-**, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schillings**, Neu-**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimanowska**, Odessa, see Shimanowska.

**Schimanowska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanowska.

**Schimjotow**, Odessa, see Shimejotov; also see Shimejotov.

**Schimke-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Schimke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-.

**Schimke-Khutor**, Bessarabia, see Eger; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-; Schimke-Chutor.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite) Possibly west of Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Neu**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Neu**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Odessa, see Shimanowska.

**Schimpe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanowska.

**Schimjotow**, Odessa, see Shimejotov; also see Shimejotov.

**Schimke-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Schimke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-; Schimke-Chutor.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite) Possibly west of Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Neu**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Neu**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Odessa, see Shimanowska.

**Schimpe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanowska.

**Schimjotow**, Odessa, see Shimejotov; also see Shimejotov.

**Schimke-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Schimke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite) Possibly west of Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

**Schimanowska**, Odessa, see Shimanowska.

**Schimanowska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanowska.

**Schimjotow**, Odessa, see Shimejotov; also see Shimejotov.

**Schimke-Chutor**, Bessarabia, see Schimke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-; Schimke-Chutor.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite) Possibly west of Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

**Schimpe**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Neu**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.

**Schimpe**, Neu**, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.
Schischman, Kudahul, Crimea, see Shishmana.

Schischmana, Schischkowskij, Schischabalowo, Bashkortostan, see Shishabalovo.

Don, see Shirovka.

Schirowka, Schirokolaniwka, Odessa, see Shirokolanivka.

Schirokoje, Petersburg, see Shirokoe; also see Schirokoje, Petersburg, see Shirokye Mesta; also see Schirokije, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoe.

Schirokoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Shkolnoye; also see Schkolnoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Shklin.

Schkolnoje, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoe; also see Schkolnoje, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoe.

Schirokije Mesta, Odessa, see Shiroky-Khutor; also see Schirokij-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Shirokaja-Balka; also see Schirof, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Shlyakh; also see Zabarsky-Shlyakh, Schlyach, Sabarski-;

Volhynia-Poland, see Shkurat.

Schlemitowka, Caucasus, see Shlemitovka.

Schlenker-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Schlenker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlenker-; Khutor, Schlenker-.

Schlenker-Khutor, Bessarabia, Ackermann. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Also see Chutor, Schlenker-; Khutor, Schlenker-; Schlenker-Chutor.

Schlachi, Sabarski-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sabarski-Schlachi; also see Zbarsky-Shlyakh; Shlyakh, Zbarsky-.

Schlach, Sabarski-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sabarski-Schlachi; also see Zbarsky-Shlyakh; Shlyakh, Zbarsky-.

Schloß Trostjanetz, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß.

Schloß Trostyanetz, Kharkiv. Founded in 1874. The “King of Sugar,” Georg Leopold Koenig, who was born on 13 November 1821 (or 1823) in St. Petersburg and died there in 1903, bought this castle with its distillery and sugar factory from Prince Galizin in the fall of 1874. Acreage: 13,533 dessi. Also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schlosstrockyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß.

Schloß, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Schloß.

Schloß, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Schloß.

Schlosser-Chutor, Odessa, see Schlosser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Khutor, Schlosser-.

Schlosser-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Approximately 20 km northeast of Karlsruhe. Founded in 1890. Catholic; parish: Katharinental. Also see Chutor, Schloß; Khutor, Schlosser-; Schlosser-Chutor.

Schloss Trostjanetz, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß.

Schloss Trostyanetz, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß.

Schlössel, Odessa, see Neu-Schloß.

Schlössel, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Schloß.

Schlosser-Chutor, Odessa, see Schlosser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Khutor, Schlosser-.

Schlosser-Khutor, Odessa, see Schlosser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Khutor, Schlosser-.

Schlosser-Khutor, Odessa, see Schlosser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schlosser-; Khutor, Schlosser-.

Schloss-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Approximately 20 km northeast of Karlsruhe. Founded in 1890. Catholic; parish: Katharinental. Also see Chutor, Schloß; Khutor, Schlosser-; Schlosser-Chutor.

Schloss Trostjanetz, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß.

Schloss Trostyanetz, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloß.

Schlüsselburger Kolonie, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Kolonie, Schlüsselburger.

Schmal-Chutor, Orenburg, see Schmal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-.

Schmal-Chutor, Orenburg, see Schmal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-.

Schmal-Khutor, Orenburg, South of Orenburg. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 25 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-; Schmal-Chutor.

Schmal-Chutor, Orenburg, see Schmal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-.

Schmal-Chutor, Orenburg, see Schmal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-.

Schmal-Khutor, Orenburg, South of Orenburg. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 25 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schmal-; Khutor, Schmal-; Schmal-Chutor.
Schmatz, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Schmeitino, Bashkortostan, see Shmeitino.

Schmerino, Zaporizhzhya, see Shmerino.

Schmidgal-Chutor, Luhans’k, see Schmidgal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmidgal-; Khutor, Schmidgal-

Schmidgal-Khutor, (possibly also Bairovenky), Luhans’k, Rovenky. A few kilometers east of Rovenky. #D 3. Evangelical. Possibly ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bairovenky?: Chutor, Schmidgal-; Khutor, Schmidgal-; Schmidgal-Chutor.

Schmidgowska, Mykolyaviv, see Shmidovka.

Schmidt, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 70 km northwest of Yevpatoriya on the west shore. #B 2. No other information available.

Schmidt, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers allegedly from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-gall-; Khutor, Schmidt-gall-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, (also Marievka), Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Marievka; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog). #B 6. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Don, Donets’k. Approximately 25 km north of Grunau. #B 7. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsstal. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Luhans’k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans’k. #D 3. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Mariupol’, Novo-Slatopol. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,100 dessi.. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. #E 6. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmidt-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(ý)evka. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schmidt-; Khutor, Schmidt-; Schmidt-Chutor.

Schmolla-Chutor, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmoll-; Khutor, Schmoll-

Schmoll-Khutor, (also Neufeld), Odessa, Glücksstal (Grigoriopol.) Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Schmoll, Chutor, Schmoll-; Neufeld; Schmoll-Chutor.

Schmotino-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Shmotino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmotino-; Khutor, Shmotino-.


Schneider, Crimea, possibly Perekop. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka.

Schneider-Chutor, Caucasus, see Schneider-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schneider-; Khutor, Schneider-.

Schneider-Khutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye, possibly Mosdok. #K 3. Also see Chutor, Schneider-; Khutor, Schneider-; Schneider-Chutor.

Schmitka, Volga Republic, see Shmitka.

Schnurw-Les, Volynia-Ukraine, see Shnurw-Les; also see Les, Schnurw-; Les, Shnurw-

Schoberndorf, (also Mikhailovka), Odessa, Bereznja (Rastatt). Founded in 1924. Catholic. Also see Mikhailovka.

Schochta-Er, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Schochta-Er, Shokhta.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.

Scholl A.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J. -.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-Chutor.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl A.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-Chutor.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.

Scholl F.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl F.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-.

Scholl A.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-Chutor.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl A.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-Chutor.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-.

Scholl A.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-Chutor.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-Chutor.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Evangelical. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-.

Scholl A.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdians’k. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-Chutor.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.
Schönbrunn, (also Sambron), possibly Carpatho-Ukraine. Founded approximately in 1300. One of the first German villages in the Carpathian Mountains. Also see Sambron.

Schönbrunn, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Ulus-Yashaltinsk. #G 1. Possibly Separatist.

Schönbrunn, (also Adargin-Deutsch), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy in the Salgien depression. #E 3. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1858. Separatist. As the only village in northern Crimea, its residents cultivated fruit and worked in viniculture. In 1920, two families emigrated to Silesia. Around 1920, there were two schools in one building with one teacher from the Separatist and one teacher from the Lutheran community. Cooperative and/or possibly cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,931 or 3,254 or 6,400 dessi. in 1924. Population: 230 in 1911; 265 in 1913; 326 in 1914; 258 or 260 people and 30 farms in 1918; 353 in 1919; 290 people and 30 farms in 1924; 232 in 1926. Also see Adargin-Deutsch.

Schönbrunn, (also Shebruk), Dnipropetrows’k, Gaychur. Also see Shebruk.

Schönbrunn, (also Masayevka, also Masayevo), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya. Northeast of Mariupol’. #D 8. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians as early as the 1880s, but more likely in 1897. Separatist: parish: Ostheim. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 160 in 1911; 160 in 1914; 160 in 1918; 173 in 1919. Also see Masayevka; Masayevo.

Schönbrunn, Mariupol’, see Schönbaum.

Schönburr, Volga Republic. No other information available.

Schönchen, (also Panino, also Paninskoye, also Schönje), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 20 June or on 3 August 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 71 in 1926.


Schöndorf, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Population: 378 or 924 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Schöndorf consisting of several villages.


Schöndorf, (also Repnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1855. Evangelical-Reformed and Evangelical-Lutheran; parish: Schönthal. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Birthplace of journalist David Wagner (1914-1977). Population: 434 in 1857; 1,350 in 1897; 725 Evangelical-Lutherans and 1,028 Evangelical-Reformed of 1,753 residents in 1905; 1,781 possibly in 1905; 1,955 in 1912; 1,016 in 1926. Also see Repnoye.


Schöne, Volga Republic, see Schönje; also see Schönje.

Schönberg, (also Smolnaya, also Smolyanaya, also Schönberg), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1816 by 14 families from Nieder-Khortitza. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday languages: High German, Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1937. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,177 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,128 dessi.. Population: 323 in 1856; 377 in 1858; 389 in 1859; 315 in 1905; 275 in 1911; 360 in 1914; 360 in 1918; 279 in 1919; Smolnaya and/or Smolyanaya: 302 and Schönberg: 310 in 1926; 385 approximately in 1940; 43 families of 384 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Schönberg; Smolnaya; Smolyanaya.

Schöneweide, (also Chubovka, also Petrovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Chubovka; Petrovka.

Schöne Wiese, (also Dobryy-Luk), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also Dobryy-Luk.

Schönewald, Bashkortostan, see Schönental.

Schönewald, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. Possibly north of the Schönfeld located near Khasavyurt. #I 4. Evangelical. Its residents were considered the best wheat producers in the area. They were most progressive with soybeans, and their well developed horse breeding program was impressive.

Schönewald, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. A few kilometers from Khasavyurt. #I 4. Allegedly, the most progressive with soybeans, and their well developed horse breeding program was impressive.

Schönewald, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. A few kilometers from Khasavyurt. #I 4. Allegedly, the most southern German village in Dagestan.

Schönewald, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Ulus-Yashaltinsk. #G 1. No other information available.

Schönewald, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #H 3. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 71 in 1926.

Schönfeld, (also Koltamak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ask-Scheich.) Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1872 or 1889. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,880 dessi. Population: 250 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 158 in 1918; 213 in 1919; 158 or 213 in 1926. Also see Koltamak.


Schönfeld, (also No. 2, also Ksen’yevka, also Xenyevka), Mariupol’, Bergtal, Petropavlovsk. In the low-lying area of Bodny or Wassertal. Founded in 1837 by 25 families from the Khortitza area; sixteen day laborer families arrived later. The village was at first founded by Mennonites and in 1875 land was bought for Lutherans from the shepherding fund of the Planer colonies. Separatist; parish: Bergtal, also Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,643 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,623 dessi. Population: 329 in 1858; 329 in 1859; 231 or 275 in 1905; 231 in 1910; 231 in 1911; 295 in 1914; 295 in 1918; 251 in 1919. In 1848: 25 farms and seven families without land. Also see No. 2; Ksen’yevka; Xenyevka.

Schönfeld, (also Kirnichky), Mykolyaviv, Petrovka. Population: 205 in 1905; 509 in 1919. Also see Kirnichky.

Schönfeld, Odessa, Berean district, Petrovka. Fifteen kilometers east of Landau. Founded in 1873 or possibly in 1888. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. In 1915, the following towns were part of this parish: Halbstadt, Petrovka, Sofievka, and Steinberg. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 391 in 1914; 391 in 1915; 603 in 1943. Also see Brünnen.


Schönfeld, (also Koshary), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Near Razdelnaya. Catholic. Also see Koshary.


Schönfeld, (also Sheltenkoye, also Sheltenky, also Sholtenka), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded by Black Sea of Germans in 1890. Evangelical and Catholic. Kolkhoz named Engels. Oldest or possibly the second oldest village in this German settlement area. Soviet seat, butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 356 in 1926; 356 people and farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Sheltenkoye; Shelteny; Sholtenka.

Schönfeld, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schönfeld.

Schönfeld, (also Polyanka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #F 4. Possibly founded in 1856 or 1858. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 12,500 dessi. Population: 540 in 1911; 760 in 1914; 766 in 1918; 735 in 1919. Also see Krasnopolye.

Schönfeld, (also No. 6, also Kankrinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1868. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 1,655 dessi. Population: 341 in 1859; 371 in 1860; 399 in 1904; 340 in 1914; 340 in 1918; 160 in 1919; 521 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Kankrinovka.


Schönfeld-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönfeld-; Khutor, Schönfeld-.

Schönfeld-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Vesselo(y)e. Founded in 1789/1790 by Christina. It was temporarily settled by Germans. Also see Chutor, Schönfeld-; Khutor, Schönfeld-; Schönfeld-Chutor.

Schönfeld, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schönfeld.

Schönhof, (also Novo-Alexandrovka), Kirovograd. On the Mykolayiv district border. #F 2. Catholic; parish: Sachsen. It was temporarily settled by Germans. Also see Novo-Alexandrovka.


Schönfeld-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönfeld-; Khutor, Schönfeld-.

Schönfeld-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Vesselo(y)e. Founded in 1789/1790 by Christina. It was temporarily settled by Germans. Also see Chutor, Schönfeld-; Khutor, Schönfeld-; Schönfeld-Chutor.

Schönfeld, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schönfeld.

Schönhof, (also Novo-Alexandrovka), Kirovograd. On the Mykolayiv district border. #F 2. Catholic; parish: Sachsen. It was temporarily settled by Germans. Also see Novo-Alexandrovka.


Schöntal, (also Ozerky, also Rotfront), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded between 1804 and 1806 and/or in 1812 by 19 families from Danzig, Marienburg district. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. It was at first located between Ladekopp and Petershagen. At the edge of the village were some farms of skilled craftsmen who owned no land. In 1812, 10 farm holders moved, others sold their farm holdings. In the 1930s, 72 men were exiled to Siberia for being kulaks. Agricultural machinery factory with 30 employees, Dutch windmill, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,440 dessi. and 40 houses in 1859, or 1,573 dessii., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 23 families without land (as of 1857), 20 farms of 60 dessi. each and some farms at 15 dessi. (year unknown). Population: 307 people or 42 families on 20 farms in 1855; 307 in 1856; 323 in 1858; 323 in 1859; 339 in 1860; 364 in 1864; 504 in 1905; 444 in 1914; 500 in 1915; 444 in 1918; 281 in 1919; 433 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ozerky; Rotfront.

Schönsee, Neu-, Zagravodka, see Neu-Schönsee.

Schöntal, (also Schönfeld), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna.

Schöntal, Caucasus, Armavir, Voznesens'ki. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 137 in 1926.


Schöntal, Don, Rostov. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk.

Schöntal, (also No. 3, also Novo-Romanovka), Mariupol', Bergtal. #B 9. Founded between 1838 and 1839 by 31 families from the Khortitza district. Separatist; parish: Neu-Hoffnung, and also Evangelical; parish: Grunau. The village was initially founded by Mennonites, who, in 1875, sold Schöntal to Berdyans'k Swabians from Neu-Hoffnung, and moved to America. Acreage: 2,039 dessi. and 53 houses in 1859, or 2,002 dessi., or 2,223 dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,473 dessi. after 1918, or 31 farms on 2,015 dessi. and eight families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 22 farm holders in 1838; 9 day laborer families, in 1839; 401 in 1858; 401 or 411 in 1859; 271 in 1905; 271 in 1910; 271 in 1911; 312 in 1914; 312 in 1918; 378 in 1919; 413 in 1922. Also see No. 3; Novo-Romanovka.

Schöntal, (also No. 2, also Krasnoyar), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #3 4. Founded in 1869/1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. In 1919, no people were murdered by Makhno's gang. Starved: 28 in 1921/1922 and 7 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 36 with 34 of them men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,799 dessi., or 1,814 ha in 1918, or 1,323 ha in collective and 93 farms. Population: 346 in 1904; 374 in 1911; 359 in 1914; 359 in 1918; 443 in 1919; 553 approximately in 1940; 555 or 57 families or 37 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 2; Krasnoyar.


Schöntal, (also Dolina), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Founded in 1857. Evangelical; parish: Schöntal. In 1905, four parishes with 7,891 baptized members, of whom 2,801 belonged to the Reformed faith, were part of the Schöntal parish founded in 1864. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 873 in 1857; 2,037 in 1897; 2,423 Evangelical-Lutherans and 305 Evangelical-Reformed of 2,728 residents in 1905; possibly 2,816 in 1905; 3,164 in 1912; 1,824 in 1926. Also see Dolina.

Schöntal, (also Sergeyevka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded approximately in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, soviet seat, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 456 in 1860; 383 in 1905; 340 in 1914; 340 in 1918; 331 in 1919; 508 in 1926. Population: 93 farms. Population: 346 in 1904; 374 in 1911; 359 in 1914; 359 in 1918; 443 in 1919; 553 approximately in 1940; 555 or 57 families or 37 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see Sergeyevka.

Schöntal, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schöntal.

Schönteich-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönteich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönteich-; Khutor, Schönteich-.

Schönteich-Khutor, (also Martens), Zaporizhzhya. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schönteich-; Khutor, Schönteich-; Martens; Schönteich-Chutor.

Schonuk, Crimea, see Shonuk.

Schönwick, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (rayon Voznesens'ka). School with grades one to seven (as of 1926.)
Schönwiese, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6. Catholic and Evangelical.

Schönwiese, (also Degtyarka, also Dekhtyarka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite-Brethren; parish: Orlov-Schönsee. Kolkhoz named Moscow. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 359 in 1926; 357 people and 68 farms possibly in 1928; 1,490 people or 388 families in 1980; 1,732 people or 490 families in 1987. Also see Degtyarka; Dekhtyarka.

Schönwiese, Zaporizhzhya, Khoritza. Founded in 1797 by 17 West Prussian families from the Friesian Mennonite area. Mennonite; parish: Kronswieide. The village was separated from Alexandrovi (Zaporizhzhya) by the Moskovka or Mokraya River. It was a suburb of Zaporizhzhya, since 12 July 1911, and was called Mennonite Menneopolis because of its large mills. Peter Bock’s factory with 50 employees supplied all of Ukraine with windmills and treadmills. In South Russia, it was the leader in adopting the Russian language and culture. The three big factories, Hildebrandt & Pries, A. Koop, and Leep and Wallmann, became the big industrial group Kommunarka. Mennonite engineers developed the first Soviet mowers here, the largest mower factories in Russia. Acreage: 1,463 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,401 or 1,033 dessi. One third of the land was located on the other side of the Mokraya River. Population: 322 in 1858; 735 in 1918. Also see Mennonite Menneopolis.

Schönwiese-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Schönwiese-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schönwiese-; Khutor, Schönwiese.-


Schönwiese, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese.

Schönwiese, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese.

Schönwiese, Zaporizhzhya, Khoritza. Founded in 1797 by 17 West Prussian families from the Friesian Mennonite area. Mennonite; parish: Kronswieide. The village was separated from Alexandrovi (Zaporizhzhya) by the Moskovka or Mokraya River. It was a suburb of Zaporizhzhya, since 12 July 1911, and was called Mennonite Menneopolis because of its large mills. Peter Bock’s factory with 50 employees supplied all of Ukraine with windmills and treadmills. In South Russia, it was the leader in adopting the Russian language and culture. The three big factories, Hildebrandt & Pries, A. Koop, and Leep and Wallmann, became the big industrial group Kommunarka. Mennonite engineers developed the first Soviet mowers here, the largest mower factories in Russia. Acreage: 1,463 dessi. and 46 houses in 1859, or 1,401 or 1,033 dessi. One third of the land was located on the other side of the Mokraya River. Population: 322 in 1858; 735 in 1918. Also see Mennonite Menneopolis.
Schubar-Kudak, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-; Kudak, Shubar-.

Schubar-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kul; also see Kul, Schubar-; Kul, Shubar-.

Schuch, Volga Republic, see Schuck.

Schuchowskij, Volga Republic, see Shukhovsky.

Schuck, (also Grasnovatka, also Gryasnovatka, also Schuch, also Shukhovsky), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 5. Founded as private colony of Director de Boffe as early as 1764, but more likely on 18 July 1766. Catholic; parish: Schuck. This parish had a branch in Degott. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 91 in 1766; 91 in 1773; 197 in 1788; 1,010 in 1857; 1,677 in 1897; 1,778 possibly in 1905; 1,772 or 2,469 or 2,569 in 1912; 1,808 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Grasnovatka; Gryasnovatka; Schuch; Shukhovsky.

Schukubalsk, Kazakhstan, see Shukubalsk.

Schukurkulskij, Kazakhstan, see Shukubalsk.

Schukurkulskij, Kazakhstan, see Shurkulkulsky.

Schukubalsk, Kazakhstan, see Shukubalsk.

Schukurkulskij, Kazakhstan, see Schukubalsk.

Schultino-Chutor, Don, see Schultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultino-; Khutor, Schultino-; Schulzenheim-Khutor.

Schultino-Chutor, Don, see Schultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultino-; Khutor, Schultino-; Schulzenheim-Khutor.

Schultino-Khutor, Don, see Schultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schultino-; Khutor, Schultino-; Schulzenstein-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor?, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Chutor?; also see Chutor, Schultz-; Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor?, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Chutor?; also see Chutor, Schultz-; Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor, (also Shultino-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Millerovo. Approximately 10 km southeast of Millerovo. #F 2. Evangelical. Also see Schutor, Schulz-; Fedulovka; Khutor, Schultz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor, (also Shultino-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Millerovo. #F 2. Evangelical. Also see Schutor, Schulz-; Fedulovka; Khutor, Schultz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor, (also David, also Eduard), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Also see Schulzenheim-Khutor; Staraya Basyryamka.


Schumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumelka?.

Schumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumelka?.

Schumelkowka, Amur, see Shumanovka.

Schumanowka, Slavgorod, see Shumanovka.

Schumekaya, Volga Republic, see Shumeyskaya.

Schumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumelka?.
Schunuk, Crimea, see Shunuk.

Schuravez, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravez.

Schurcin, Volhynia-Poland, see Shurcin.

Schurka, Volga Republic, see Shurka.

Schurschin-Chutor, Don, see Shurshin-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schurschin-; Khutor, Shurshin-.

Schutak-Chutor, Odessa, see Shutak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schutak-; Khutor, Shutak-.

Schutowa, Odessa, see Shutova.

Schützen-Chutor, Odessa, see Schützen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schützen-; Khutor, Schützen-.

Schützen-Khutor, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Chutor, Schützen-; Khutor, Schützen-; Schützen-Chutor.

Schützle-Chutor, Odessa, see Schützle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schützle-; Khutor, Schützle-; Schützle-Chutor.

Schwab, (also Buydakov-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 27 July 1767. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Soviet seat, cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 187 in 1772; 1,348 in 1857; 1,119 in 1897; 1,919 approximately in 1905; 1,968 possibly in 1905; 2,295 in 1912; 1,133 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Buydakov-Buyerak.

Schwaben, (also Schwagen), Odessa, Taras-Schevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Schwagen.

Schwaben-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Schwaben-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Khutor, Schwaben-.

Schwaben-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Josefistal; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Khutor, Schwaben-; Schwaben-Chutor.

Schwagen, Odessa, see Schwaben.

Schwalbach, (also Svalyava, also Szolyva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Twenty people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 851 farms on 2,054 ha. Population: 1,115 Germans of 3,801 residents in 1910; 217 Germans of 4,466 residents in 1920; 248 Germans of 5,807 residents in 1930. Also Svalyava; Szolyva.

Schwales, Volga Republic. No other information available.

Schwarz, Odessa, Berezan district. Southwest of Lakhovo. No other information available.

Schwarz, Odessa, northern Berezan district. A few kilometers east of Domanevka. No other information available.

Schwarz, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Between Troitsko(y)e and Nikola(y)evka II. Another farm was a few kilometers to the north.

Schwarztza, Odessa, Taras-Schevchenko. Evangelical.

Schwarz-Chutor, Odessa, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-.

Schwarzkutor, Omsk, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-.

Schweikert-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-.

Schweikert-Khutor, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Chutor.

Schweikort, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-; Schweikert-Chutor.

Schwed, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor.

Schwed, (also Leninskoye, also Schwedt, also Svonarevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnysy or Marxstadt. North of Tamborovka. #E 2. Founded on 27 July 1765. Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, machinery kolkhoz, soviet seat, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) In 1872, church construction. Collectivization from 17 September 1930 until 1931. Acreage: 1,207 dessi. Population: 92 families: 45 females, 47 males in 1765; 80 people or with 24 families: 39 females, 41 males in 1769; 92 in 1772; 1,243 in 1857; 2,004 in 1897; 3,343 in 1904; 3,598 possibly in 1905; possibly 2,755 or 3,755 in 1912; 1,525 in 1922; 1,890 in 1926; 2,500 in 1934; 2,550 in 1939. Mother colony. Also see Leninskoye; Schwedt; Svonarevka.

Schwedendorf, Alt-, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.

Schwedendorf, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schwedendorf.

Schwedor-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweder-; Khutor, Schweder-.

Schwedendorf, Alt-, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.

Schwedendorf, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schwedendorf.

Schwedor-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweder-; Khutor, Schweder-.

Schwer-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Schweder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schweder-; Khutor, Schweder-.
Seefeld, Crimea, see Schwestertal.
Seesternl, (also Schwesterdorf, also Schwestertal), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 45 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 100 in 1918. Also see Schwesterdorf; Schwestertal.
Seesternl, (also Dzhaga Alike), Crimea, Perekop. Population: 69 in 1864. Also see Dzhaga Alike.
Schwierow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zwierow.
Schiriwo, Odessa, see Shirirнево.
Schisow, Volhynia-Poland, see Shystov.
Sdorowez, (also Drowitz, also Zdorovec), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volhynia-Poland, see Shystov.
Sdorowez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorowez.
Sebastianowka, (also Malakhovo), Mykolayiv, Tiligul.
Sebastjanowka, Volga Republic, see Sebastyanovka.
Sebastianovka, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sebastyanovka.
Sechsziger Kolonie, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Kolonie, Sechziger.
Sedlyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche. No other information available.
Sedlyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.
Sedlyshche, Grof-, Volhynia-Poland, see Grof-Sedlyshche; also see Grof-Siedlischtsche; Gross-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Siedlyshche, Grof-; Siedlischtsche, Grof-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.
Sedlyshche, Grof-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Sedlyshche; also see Grof-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Siedlyshche, Grof-; Siedlischtsche, Grof-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.
Sedlyshche, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Sedlyshche; also see Klein-Siedlischtsche; Siedlischtsche, Klein-.
Seebach, (also Luncha, also Luntscha, also Oserovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal, Kotovsk. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 1,260 dessi. Population: 142 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Seibelfeld-; Khutor, Seibel-.
Seefeld, (also Woge-Khutor, also Volkoovo-Khutor), Odessa, Berezan district, Petrovka (Rayon Isa(y)evsk.) Founded in 1898. Catholic and Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.. Population: 75 in 1914; 110 in 1919; 201 in 1926. Also see Volkovo-Khutor; Woge-Khutor.
Seefeld, (also Zifeld), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Near Zubil. Also see Zifeld.
Seeh?, Don, see Reintal.
Seeh-Chutor, Don, see Seeh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seeh-; Khutor, Seeh-.
Seeh-Khutor, Don, see Reintal; also see Chutor, Seeh-; Khutor, Seeh-; Seeh-Chutor.
Seeland, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Neu-Seeland.
Seelmann, (also Rovnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. #D 5. Founded on 15 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Seelmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, three schools with grades one to four, reading room, community center, library, club, farmer’s retirement home, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Teachers college with six semesters. The village had one of the largest and most beautiful Volga German Catholic churches, a teachers’ college, a secondary high school for girls, and other public institutions. Birthplace of writers Woldemar Herdt (1917-?) and Viktor Klein (1909-1975), and linguist Prof. Andreas Dulson (9 February 1900-15 January 1973.) Population: 257 in 1767; 2,080 in 1859; 2,003 in 1857; 6,816 in 1897; 280 Evangelicals of 6,930 residents in 1905; 8,089 in 1912; 5,240 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Rovnoye.
Seewald, (also Verkhovka, also Verkhovye), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 5. Founded on 20 August 1767 as private colony of Director de Boffe by people from various German areas and by some French. Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, lending library (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1767; 229 in 1788; 1,029 in 1857; 1,221 in 1897; 1,506 possibly in 1905; 1,447 or 1,506 in 1912; 1,440 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Verkhovka; Verkhovye.
Segibay, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents.
Seibel-Chutor, Don, see Seibel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibel-; Khutor, Seibel-.
Seibelfeld-Chutor, Don, see Seibelfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibelfeld-; Khutor, Seibelfeld-.
Seibel-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. Northeast of Mariupol’. #D 8. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Seibel-; Khutor, Seibel-; Seibel-Chutor.
Seidel-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Seidel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seidel-; Khutor, Seidel-.


Seidemenukha, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß- Seidemenukha; also see Groß- Seidemenukha; Seidemenukha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Groß-

Seidemenukha, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein- Seidemenukha; also see Klein-Siedemenukha; Seidemenukha, Klein-

Seidemenukha, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß- Seidemenukha; also see Groß- Seidemenukha; Seidemenukha, Gross-; Seidemenukha, Groß-; Seidemenukha, Groß-

Seidemenukha, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein- Seidemenukha; also see Klein-Seidemenukha; Seidemenukha, Klein-


Seimental, (also Simeiny), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim (as of 1905) and Andre(y)evka (as of 1939). Acreage: 2,857 ha. Population: 451 in 1905; 597 in 1939. Also see Simeiny.

Simeiny, Bessarabia, see Seimental.

Simeiny, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Simeiny.

Seit-Bulat-Chutor, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-.

Seit-Bulat-Khutor, (also Sayt-Bolat-Khutor), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Approximately 20 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1926. Also see Bulat-Chutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Chutor, Seit-Bulat-; Khutor, Seit-Bulat-; Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; Seit-Bulat-Chutor.

Seiter-Tarchanlar, Crimea, see Seiter-Tarkhanlar; also see Tarchanlar, Seiter-; Tarkhanlar, Seiter-.

Seiter-Tarkhanlar, Crimea, Perekop. Population: 15 in 1864. Also see Seiter-Tarchanlar; Tarchanlar, Seiter-; Tarkhanlar, Seiter-.

Seit-Scheut, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Between Dzhankoy and Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Evangelical. Also see Scheut, Seit-

Sekitsek, Crimea, see Shekisek.; also see Sekizek.

Sekizek, Crimea, see Sekitsek.

Sekretarka, Odessa, see Georgental.

Sekretarovka, Odessa, see Sekretarowka.

Selena, Volhynia-Poland, see Selena.

Selena, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Selena; also see Novo-Selena; Selena, Novo-.

Selena, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vulka Selenitskaya; also see Selenizkaja Wulka; Wulka Selenizkaja.

Selenizkaja Wulka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Selenizkaja Wulka; Wulka Selenizkaja.

Selenoje Polje, (also Selonoye), Kazakhstan, see Selenoje Polje; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polye, Selenoye; Selenoje Polje.

Selenoje Polje, (also Sayt-Selenoje), Ukraine, see Selenoye Polye; also see Polye, Selenoje; Selenoje Polje.

Selenopol, Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Khutor.

Selenopol, Omsk, see Selenopole; also see Selenopole; Selenopol; Selenol; Selenoje Polje.

Selenopol Otrup, Omsk, see Selenopol; also see Otrup, Selenopol; Otrup, Selenopol; Otrup, Selenopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Otrup, Selenopolye otrup; Selenopolye; Selenopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup.

Selenopolskij Otrup, Omsk, see Selenopolskij Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopolskij; Otrup, Selenopolsky.
Selenopol'skij; Otrub, Selenopol'skij; Selenopol'skij Otrub.

Selenopolye, Omsk, see Selyonopolye; also see Selenopole; Seljonye. Oryol.

Selenopolye Otrup, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Otrup, Selyonopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup.

Sele, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Selevka; also see Novo-Selye; Selevka, Novo-; Sele, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.

Sele, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Selevka; also see Novo-Selye; Noovo-Selevka; Sele, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.

Selenoye Polyye, Dnipropetrovsk's, k, see Grünfeld; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoje; Polyje, Selenoye; Selenoe Pole; Selenoje Polye.

Selenya, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Selena.

Seleny, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Seleny; also see Novo-Selenj; Seljenj, Novo-.

Selenyy-Yar, Odessa, see Selenyy-Yar; also see Selenyj-Yar; Jar, Selenjyj-Yar; Yar, Selenjyj-Yar.

Seleski, Volhynia-Poland, see Selesky.

Seleyk, Volhynia-Poland, see Sleski.

Selews, Volhynia-Poland, see Selz.

Selevka-Khutor, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Selevka; Khutor, Novo-Selevka; Slevka-Khutor, Novo-.

Selewka-Chutor, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Selevka; Khutor, Novo-Selevka; Slevka-Chutor, Novo-.

Selinger, Dnipropetrovsk's, k, Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve.

Selinger, (possibly also Marianovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic. Also see Marianovka.

Selinger-Chutor, Odessa, see Selinger-Chutor; also see Chutor, Selingera-Khutor; Khutor, Selingera-Khutor.

Selinger-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Selingera-Khutor; Khutor, Selingera-Khutor; Selingera-Chutor; Sirotskoye.

Selingshe, Volhynia-Poland, see Selishche.

Selishche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Selishche.

Selivanovka, Caucasus, Arkhangelsk's, k (also Archangelsk.) #J 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 219 in 1926. Also see Selivianovka.

Selivanovka, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Also see Selivianovka.

Selivanovka, Caucasus, see Selivanovka.

Selivanovka, Mykolayiv, see Selivanovka.

Seljonoje, Orenburg, see Seljonoje; also see Seljenoje.

Seljonyj-Jar, Odessa, see Seljonyj-Yar; also see Seljonoje-Yar; Jar, Seljonoje-Yar; Yar, Seljonoje-Yar; Yar, Seljonoje-Yar.

Seljonojpolje, Omsk, see Selyonopolye; also see Selenopolye; Selyonopolye.

Seljonojpolje Otrup, Omsk, see Selyonopolye Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopolye; Otrup, Selyonopolye; Otrup, Selyonopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup; Selyonopolye Otrup.

Seljoe, Novo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Selje; also see Novo-Selye; Selye, Novo-.

Seljoe, Novo-, Crimea, see Nowo-Selje; also see Novo-Selye; Novo-Selye; Selye, Novo-.

Seljonnaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Seljonnaja Dolina; also see Seljonnaja Dolina; Seljonnaja Dolina; Seljonna; Seljonna Dolina; Seljonna Dolina; Seljonna Dolina; Seljonna Dolina.

Seljonojpolje, Kazan, see Selyonopolye; also see Selenopolye.

Selk, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Selk; also see Novo-Selk; Selk, Novo-.

Selk, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Selk; also see Novo-Selk; Selk, Novo-.

Sello, Novo-, Orenburg, see Selenoje; also see Selnoje.

Selnoe, Orenburg, see Selnoje. Also see Selnooje.

Selnooje, Orenburg, see Selnooje; also see Selnoe.

Selnooje, Kazakhstan, see Selnojnooje; also see Selnoojnooje.

Selnooje, Kazakhstan, see Selnooje; also see Selnoojnooje.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoe.

Selonojepole, Dnipropetrovsk's, k, see Selonoje; also see Selonojepole.

Selonojepole, Dnipropetrovsk's, k, see Selonoje; also see Selonojepole.
Selonyepole, Dnipropropetrov’s’k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and also Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders lived also. Acreage: 6,711 dessi. and 20 houses in 1858. Population: 557 in 1859. Also see Selonepole; Selonojepole.

Selovka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Selovka; also see Novo-Selovka; Selovka, Novo-.

Seloven, Orenburg, see Selovenye; also see Seljenoe.

Selye, Novo-, Caucasian, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Sele; Novo-Selje; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Novo-.

Selyenye, Orenburg, see Selyenye; also see Selyenoe.

Seljenny-Yar, Mykolayiv, see Selyenyy-Yar; also see Selyenyy-Yar; Yar, Selyennyy-; Yar, Selyenny-.

Selyonnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Selenaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenyanna; Dolina, Selennaya; Dolina, Seljonanna; Dolina, Selyonynaya; Selennaya, Dolina; Selennaya, Dolina; Seljonanna, Dolina.

Selyonodolsk, Kazan, see Gruntal; also see Selenodolsk.

Selyonopole, Omsk, see Selyonopole; also see Selenopole; Seljepole.

Selyonopole Otrup, Omsk, see Selyonopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole Otrup.

Selyonopole, Omsk, see Grünfeld; also see Selenopole; Selenepole; Seljopole.

Selyonopole Otrup, Omsk, see Selyonopale Otrup; also see Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopole Otrup.

Selz, (also Limanskoje), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Founded in 1808 by families from Alsace (70), the Palatinate (29), Baden (7), Prussia (2), and Austria. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolchhoz, trade kolchhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to five, farmers’ retirement home in the rayon (as of 1926.) In 1942, a teachers college was built here by German occupational forces. Exodus in March 1944. Acreage: 5,933 dessi. and 192 houses in 1859, or 2,165 dessi. Population: 401 in 1808; 670 in 1825; 1,523 in 1858; 2,745 or 2,747 in 1905; 2,910 in 1910; 2,910 in 1914; 2,700 in 1919; 3,772 in 1926; 2,989 in 1943. Also see Limanskoye.

Selz, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Selz.

Semchos, Bobrowski, Omsk, see Bobrowski Semchos; also see Bobrovsky Semkhoz; Semikhoz, Bobrovsky.


Semenovka, (also Semianovka), Caucasian, Kalmykiya, Ust-Labinskaya. #E 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,815 in 1926. Also see Semenovka; Semianovka.

Semenovka, Mariupol’, see Luisental-Khutor; also see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Volga Republic, see Röthling; also see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Novo-, Dnipropropetrov’s’k, see Novo-Semenovka; also see Novo-Semyonovka; Novo-Semjenovka; Semjonovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

Semenovka I, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 727 in 1926. Also see Semenovka I.

Semenovka II, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 109 in 1926. Also see Semenovka II.

Semenovsk, Kazakhstan, see Semyonovsk; also see Semjonovsk.

Semenovsky, (also Semyonovsky), Caucasian, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Satobol(y)e. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Founded approximately between 1900 and 1910 by families from the Odessa district and from Selz. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 715 in 1926. Also see Semenowskij; Semyonovsk.

Semenovka, Caucasian, see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Mariupol’, see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Volga Republic, see Semenovka.

Semenovka I, Omsk, see Semenovka I.

Semenovka II, Omsk, see Semenovka II.

Semenowskij, Kazakhstan, see Semenovskij.

Semerynki, Volhynia-Poland, see Semerynky.

Semerynky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchirzyn; also see Semerynki.

Semieszka, Bessarabia, see Gnadenheim.

Semetschino, Tambov, see Semechno.

Semisat, Crimea, see Meier.

Semisotka, (also Semissot, also Semissotka), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ak Monay. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, and possibly also Mennonite. Population: 14 in 1904; 53 in 1919; 69 in 1926. Also Semissot; Semissotka.

Semissot, Crimea, see Semisotka.

Semissotka, Crimea, see Semisotka.

Semjanovka, Caucasian, see Semjanovka.

Semjarow-Chutor, Dnipropropetrov’s’k, see Semyarov-Chutor; also see Chutor, Semyarov-Khutor.

Semjonovka, Mariupol’, see Semjonovka.

Semjonovka, Volga Republic, see Semjonovka.

Semjonovka, Novo-, Dnipropropetrov’s’k, see Novo-Semjonovka; also see Novo-Semyonovka; Novo-Semjenovka; Semjonovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

Semjonovsk, Kazakhstan, see Semyonovsk; Semenovsk.
Semkhov, Bobrovsky, Omsk, see Bobrovsky Semkhov; also see Bobrovski Semchos; Semchos, Bobrowski.

Semlj, Nowaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Semlj; also see Novaya Zemlya; Zemlya, Novaya.

Semyanovka, Caucasus, see Semenovka; also see Semjanowsk.

Semyarov-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mayers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Semjaron; Khutor, Semyarov; Semjaron-Chutor.

Semyonovka, Mariipol’, see Luisental-Khutor; also see Semjonowka.

Semyonovka, Volg Republic, see Rothling; also see Semjontowka.

Semyonovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonowka, Novo-.

Semyonovsk, Kazakhstan, see Semenovsky; also see Semenovsk; Semjonowsk.

Sepukha, Odessa, see Spyepukha; also see Sjepucha.

Serafimovka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Founded in 1873. Catholic. Yamburg daughter colony. Also see Serafimowka.

Serafimovka, Kharkiv, see Serafimovka.

Serbanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Simony; also see Serbanowka.

Serbanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Serbanowka.

Serbovskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka; also see Serbovskaja.

Serbovskaya, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Serbovskaya; also see Serbovskaja, Slobodka; Slobodka Serbovskaya; Slobodka Serbovskaja.

Serb, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Serb.

Serby, Starye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Starye-Serby; also see Serby, Staryye-, Serby, Starye-, Staryye-Serby; Staryye-Serby.

Serby, Staryje-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staryje-Serby; also see Serby, Staryye-, Serby, Staryje-, Staryye-Serby; Staryje-Serby; Staryye-Serby.

Serby, Staryye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staryye-Serby; also see Serby, Starye-, Staryje-, Staryye-Serby; Staryje-Serby; Staryye-Serby.

Serchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Sirkhov.

Serebrjanny Klyutsch, Yeniseysk, see Serebrjanny Klyuch; also see Klyutsch, Serebrjanny; Klyuch, Serebrjanny.

Serebropol, Slavgorod, see Silberfeld.

Serebropole, Omsk, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropol.

Serebropole, Zaporizhzhya, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropole.

Serebropole, Omsk, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropol.

Serebropole, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole.

Serebryanny Klyutsch, Yeniseysk. Evangelical; parishes: Nizhnaya-Bulanka and Verkhnaya Bulanka. Population: 235 in 1904. Also see Klyutsch, Serebrjanny; Klyuch, Serebryanny; Serebrjanny Klyutsch.

Seredinovka, Mariipol’, see Yano-Khutor; also see Seredinovka.

Seredinovka, Mariipol’, see Seredinovka.

Serge’evka, Bashkortostan, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Crimea, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Mariipol’, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Odessa, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Slavgorod, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Zaporizhzhya, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka-Emilchin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka-Emiltschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Sergejevka, Bashkortostan, see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Crimea, see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Mariipol’, see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Odessa, see Josefstal; also see Serge’evka.

Sergejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergejevka; also see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka-Emiltschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emiltschin-Sergejevka; also see Emiltschin-Sergeevka; Emiltschin-Sergejewka; Sergejewka-Emiltschin; Sergejevka-Emiltschin.

Sergejewka, Bashkortostan, see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Crimea, see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Mariipol’, see Sergejewka.

Sergejewka, Odessa, see Josefstal; also see Sergeevka; Sergejewka.
Sergeyevka, Slavgorod, Klyuchi (Kazakhstan.) Forty-five kilometers southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907 or 1910 or 1912. Mennonite; parish: Gnadental. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In the 1920s this village became part of Kazakhstan because of regional reorganization. Population: 107 people and 38 farms in 1928. Also see Serge’evka; Sergejewka.


Sergeyevka, (also No. 6), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Gyevka. Population: 105 in 1919. Also see Setsonowka.

Serpnewoje, Bessarabia, see Serpnevoye; also see Serpnewoje, Bessarabia, see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe; Serpnevoye, Bessarabia, see Serpnevoye; also see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe.

Serpnevoye, Bessarabia, see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe; Serpnevoye, Bessarabia, see Serpnevoye; also see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe.

V olhynia-Poland, see Sernichky.

Sernitschki, V olhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Sernitschki.

Serkhov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. #E 5. Also see Serchow.

Serkievic, Volhynia-Ukraine, Rivne, Rivne. #I 4. Also see Serkievice.

Serkievic, Volhynia-Poland, see Serkievice.

Serkizov, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Serkizov.

Serkizow, Volhynia-Poland, see Serkizow.

Sernichky, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Sernitschki.

Serniki, (also Chernik), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. South of Rozhyschche. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. German private school (as of 1935.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Alt-Rokin: 60 families with 50 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Chernik.

Sernikova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sernikova. No other information available.

Sernitschki, Volhynia-Poland, see Sernichky.

Serpnevoe, Bessarabia, see Serpnevoe; also see Serpnevoe.

Serpnevoye, Bessarabia, see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe; Serpnevoe.

Serpnevoe, Bessarabia, see Leipzig; also see Serpnevoe; Serpnevoe.

Sesonovka, Odessa, see Ulyanovka; also see Sesonovka.

Sesonovka, Odessa, see Sesonovka.

Setsonovka, (also Ulyanovka), Mykolyayv, Setsonovka. Population: 105 in 1919. Also see Setsonovka.

Setsonovka, Mykolyayv, see Setsonovka.

Severinovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan. North of the Kuyalnitsky estuary and approximately 100 km west of Landau. Founded in 1917. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. In 1914, Blagodatnaya, Blonsky, Bogatovka, Chubovka, Fedorovka, Sasonovka, Shakhletsy, Shemiot, Vassil(y)evka, and Yeremovka were all part of this parish founded in 1800. A small market town which was part of Count Severin Pototsky’s estate until 1917. Also see Severinovka.


Severnoe, Slavgorod, see Severnoye; also see Sewernoje.

Severnoje, Slavgorod, see Chernovka; also see Severnoe; Sewernoje.


Severynovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Severynovka.

Severynovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Severynovka.

Sewerinovka, Odessa, see Severinovka.

Sewerinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Severinovka.

Sewernoje, Slavgorod, see Severnoye; also see Severnoe.

Seydeminucha, Mykolyayv, see Seydeminukha.

Seydeminukha, Mykolyayv, see Kalinindorf; also see Seydeminukha.

Shaban-Oba, Crimea, see Rosental; also see Oba, Shaban-Oba, Schaban-Oba.


Shakhletsy, Odessa, see Mittelfeld; also see Schachlatski.

Shakh-Nazarov, Caucasus, see Armavir; also see Nazarov, Shakh-Nazarov-Schach; Schach-Nazarov.


Shakhovka, Volga Republic, see Eckstein; also see Schachowka.

Shakhovo, Don, see Katharinienfeld; also see Schachowo.

Shakhovskoe-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Shakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Shakhovskoe-Khutor; Schachowskoje-Chutor.

Shakhovskoye-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schachowskoje-Khutor; Khutor, Shakhovskoe-Khutor; Schachowskoje-Chutor; Shakhovskoe-Khutor.

Shakh-Rasarov, Caucasus, see Rosenthal; also see Shakh-Rasarov, Shakh-; Schach-Rasarow.

Shakh-Rasarov, Caucasus, see Rosenthal; also see Shakh-Rasarov, Shakh-; Schach-Rasarow.

Shalassy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Schalassy.
Shaljanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shalyanka.


Shambule, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schambule.

Shamkhor, Caucasus, see Annenfeld; also see Schamchor.

Shamkir, Caucasus, see Annenfeld; also see Schamkir.

Shampoly, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Shampoly, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Shampoly, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampol.

Shampoly, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Shampoly, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampol.

Shampoly, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Shampoly, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Shampoly, Odessa, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Schapaschnikowo.

Schapaschnik, (also Schichinek, also Zychinek), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 67 families with 75 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Schtscherbiny; Schichinek; Zychinek.


Schitchnik-Lippe, (also Lippe-Schitchnik), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 35 families with 35 students in 1938. Also see Lippe, Schtscherbiny; Schitchnik-Lippe.

Schuerin, (also Schurcin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Schurcin. #C 6. Also see Schtscherbiny.

Schshary, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Schshary; also see Groß-Schshary; Gross-Schshary; Gross-Schshary; Shdshary, Groß; Shdshary, Groß; Shdshary, Gross.

Schshary, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Schshary; also see Groß-Schshary; Groß-Schshary; Gross-Schshary; Shdshary, Groß; Shdshary, Groß; Shdshary, Gross.

Schshary, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Schshary; also see Groß-Schshary; Gross-Schshary; Gross-Schshary; Shdshary, Groß; Shdshary, Gross; Shdshary, Groß.

Schshary, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Schshary; also see Groß-Schshary; Groß-Schshary; Gross-Schshary; Shdshary, Groß; Shdshary, Gross; Shdshary, Groß.

Schshary, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Schshary; also see Klein-Schshary; Schdshary, Klein.
Shebruk, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schönbrunn; also see Schebruk.

Schech-Eli, Dzhara-, Crimea, see Dzhara-Schech-Eli; also see Dzhara-Shekh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Shekh-; Shekh-Ely, Dzhara-.

Shedevry-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Chutor, Shedevry-; Khutor, Shedevry-; Shedevry-Chutor.


Shegolov-Khutor II, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor II, Schegolov-; Khutor II, Shegolov-; Schecholow-Chutor II.

Shekh-Ely, Dzhara-, Crimea, see Dzhara-Shekh-; Ely, Dzhara-Schech-; Schechta-Er.

Shekhta-Er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.


Sheikh, Kuru-Dzhaga-, (also Sekitsek), Crimea, see Kuru-Dzhaga-Scheich; Scheich, Kuru-Dzhaga-.

Shekht-er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.

Shekhta-Er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.

Shekht-er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.

Shelannaya, Slavgorod, see Shelannaya.

Shelannoe?, Slavgorod, see Shelanownoe; also see Shelannoe?.

Shelannoe?, Slavgorod, see Shelanownoe; also see Shelannoe?; Shelanne.

Shelannova, Omsk, Odessa. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Schelannowa.

Shelannova, (possibly also Zhelannaya, also Shelannaya), Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kulanda.) One hundred ten kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. On Lake Kuchuk.

#1 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912 or 1914. Mennonite; parish: Pahzhnya. In 1926 this village was quite impoverished because of its poor soil. Birthplace of journalist Konstantin Ehrlich (1948-). Also see Schelannova.

Shelego, (also Schelogo-Khutor), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)evka. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911. Mennonite. Also see Schelogo; Schelogo-Khutor.


Shelest-Khutor, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schelisht-; Khutor, Shelisht-; Schelisht-Khutor.

Shelobak, Don, see Sholobok.

Shelobock, Don, see Sholobok; also see Schelobock.

Shelogino-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Schelogino; also see Chutor, Schelogo-; Khutor, Schelogo-; Schelogino-Khutor.

Shelokhovka-Khutor, (also Shelopovo, also Shilipka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Schelokhovka-; Khutor, Shelokhovka-; Schelokhovka-Chutor; Shelopovo; Shilipka.

Shelopovo, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Schelopovo.

Sheltenkij, Slavgorod, see Sheltenky.

Sheltenko, Slavgorod, see Sheltenko; also see Sheltenko.

Sheltenkoje, Slavgorod, see Sheltenko; also see Sheltenko.

Sheltenkoje, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Sheltenko; Sheltenkoje. [change by M instead of Sheltenko]

Sheltenky, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Sheltenko.

Sheltinka, Tomsk, Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Scheltinka.

Sheltone, Dnipropetrovs’sk, see Sheltoye; also see Sheltoje.

Sheltoje, Dnipropetrovs’sk, see Sheltoye; also see Sheltoe.

Sheltoye, Dnipropetrovs’sk, see Neu-Vitebsk; also see Sheltoe; Sheltoje.

Shelz, (also Sielec, also Selets), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. Also see Schelz; Selets; Sielec.


Shemiott, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Elsaß and Yereme(y)evka (around 1910) and Severinovka (as of 1914). Also see Schemiott.

Shepel-Ludwischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludwischin-Schepel; also see Ludwischin-Schepel; Schepel-Ludwischin.

Shepilova, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Schepilowka.

Shepsa-Khutor, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Chutor, Schepsa-; Khutor, Shepsa-; Schepsa-Khutor.

Sheptukhvka, Don, see Johannisfeld II; also see SHEPTEUCHOWKA.


Sherebec, Verkhnij, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkhny Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Verchnej; Verchnij Sherebec.

Sherebec, Verchni, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkhny Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Verkhny Sherebec.
Sherebkovka, Odessa, see Sherebkovo; also see Scherebkovka.

Sherebkovo, Odessa. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 65 in 1904. Also see Scherebkov; Zherebkovo

Shestakovo, also Sherebkovka, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Evangelical. Population: 5 in 1904; 38 in 1926. Also see Scherebkov; Sherebkovka

Sheremetevka, Caucasus, see Sheremetyevka; also see Sheremoshna; also see Zaporizhzhya.

Shestyanka, (also Sherebkovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Stepanovka.

Shibbelivka, Don, see Olgenfeld; also see Shibbeliwka.

Shchischyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchitschin; also see Shchischyn.

Shidlovo, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Grishino, Krivoroshka. #A 7. Founded on its own land in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Ludwigsstal and Shidlovo. In 1905, 2.111 Germans were part of the Shidlovo parish founded in 1899; adjunct of Ludwigsstal. Acreage: 3.138 dessi. Population: 372 in 1904; 340 in 1911; 340 in 1914; 340 in 1918; 362 in 1919; 277 in 1941. Also see Schidlovo.

Shikhabalovo, Bashkortostan, see Shishabalovo; also see Schichabalowo.

Shikov, (also Shykov, also Zikov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodnica. North of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 145 or 149 in 1904. Also see Shikow; Zhytomyr.

Shikow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shikov.

Shilipka, Odessa, see Shelokhovka-Khutor; also see Schilipka.

Shimanovka, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Schimanowka.

Shimanovka, (also Siemienovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. Also see Schimanowka; Siemienovka.

Shimetov, Odessa, see Shimyotov; also see Schimjotow.

Shimyotov, Odessa, Kuchurjan. Evangelical. Also see Schimjotow; Shimeot.


Shiniakow, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakov; also see Schiniakow.

Schiakowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Sniakowska; also see Schiakowska.

Shinozko, Volhynia-Poland, see Zinovka; also see Schinozko.


Shipovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenort; also see Schipovka.

Shirayevo, Odessa, see Shirayev; also see Schirajevo.

Shikhar-Khutor, (also Solntsevo), Don, Donets’k, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’k. #C 6. Evangelical. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Shikhar-; Khutor, Shikar-; Schirk-Chutor; Solntsevo.

Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-,
Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch;
also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-;
Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-,
Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch;
also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-;
Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Shirokaja-Balka,
Mykolayiv, see Nikolaiat; also see Balka,
Schirokaja-; Balka, Schirokaja-; Schirokaja-Balka.

Shiroke Mesta,
Petersburg, see Shirokoye Mesta; also see Mesta,
Schirokije; Mesta, Shirokoe; Mesta, Schirokaja;
Schirokije Mesta.

Shirokoe Mesta,
Petersburg, see Shirokoye Mesta; also see Mesta,
Schirokije; Mesta, Shirokoe; Mesta, Schirokaja;
Schirokije Mesta; Shiroke Mesta.

Shirokoje,
Petersburg, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoje,
Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosengart; also see Schirokije.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Schirokoje; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Schirokoje; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Schirokoje; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Schirokoje; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Schirokoje; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Shirokoye; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye,
Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Schirokoje; also see Schirokoje.

Shirokoye Mesta,
Petersburg, see Schirokoje; also see Mesta,
Schirokije; Mesta, Shirokoe; Mesta, Schirokaja;
Schirokije Mesta; Schirokoye Mesta;
Schirokija Mesta; Shiroke Mesta; Schirokoye Mesta.

Shirokoje?
Odessa, see Strafenfeld; also see Schirokoje.

Shirovka,
Don, see Mariental; also see Schirovka.

Shitomir,
Nowo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Shitomir;
also see Novo-Zhitomir; Zhitomir, Novo-.

Shishabalovo,
(Also Shikhabalovo), Bashkortostan,
Ufa, Tok-Churansk (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894.
Population: 63 in 1926. Also see Schishkalovo.

Shishkovsky,
Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Atyrau, Atyrau,
Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km west of Kustanay.
#C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store,
school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 159 in 1926. Also see Schishtovsk.

Shishman,
Kudahul,
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schishman; Schischman, Kudahul.

Shishman,
Kudahul,
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schishman; Schischman, Kudahul.

Shishman, Kudahul,
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schishman; Schischman, Kudahul.

Shishman,
Kudahul,
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schishman; Schischman, Kudahul.

Shishman,
Kudahul,
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schischman; Schischma, Kudahul.

Shishman,
Petersburg, see Shishman;
Crimea, Schischman, Kudahul; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Shishova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.

Shishova,
Petersburg, see Schischova;
Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Schischman.
Sholtoy, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Neu-Sholtoi; Scholtai, Neu-

Shonuk, (also Shonuk), Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. Approximately 15 km north of Simferopol'. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 25 in 1918; 152 in 1926. Former Tartar village bought by Biliovizh colonists. Also see Schonuk; Shunuk.

Shostakovka, (also Shestakovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkovke, Izyum (Samoylovka.) #A 3. Founded approximately in 1888 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Also see Schostakowka; Shestakovo.

Shotsevka, Odessa, Grossulovo. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Also see Schozewka; Shozevka.

Shpilka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shpanov; also see Schpilka.

Shpakov, (also Shpanov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. Also see Schpakow; Shpanov.

Shpanov, (also Shpakow), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northwest of Rozhyschche. #D 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Schpakow; Shpanov.

Shpanov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpakow; also see Schpanow.

Shtiarovka, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Schparowa.

Shpelskie, Potereby, Volhynia-Poland, see Potereby Shpelskie; also see Potereby Schpelskie; Schpelskie, Potereby.

Shpilka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Schpilka.

Shturilova, Caucasus, Vinodelno(y)e. #G 2. Population: 210 in 1926. Also see Shturilowa.


Shubar-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Tikhonovka; also see Kul, Schubar-; Kul, Shubar-; Schubar-Kul.

Shukhovsky, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Schuchowskij.

Shukubalsk, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #B 2. Founded in 1913. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Schukubalsk.

Shumanovka, Amur, Blagoveschensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 70 km south of Blagoveschensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. On 15 December 1930 or possibly in 1929, all villagers fled to China and via Charbin to Paraguay, where they founded the colony of Fernheim. Also see Schumanovka.


Shumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumeyka; also see Schumelka?.

Shumeyka, (possibly also Shumelka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Here was a large furniture factory. Also see Schumeyka; Shumelka?.

Shunuk, Crimea, see Shonuk; also see Schunuk.


Shuravlevka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Shurawlewka.

Shuravlevka, Omsk, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shuravljewka.

Shuravlevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Heidelberg; also see Shuravlevo.

Shuravline, (also Subravline), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Population: 203 in 1926. Also see Shuravline; Subravline.

Shuravlyevka, Omsk, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shuravlyewka.

Shurawlewka, Zaporizhzhya, see Shuravlevo.

Shuravlewka, Luhans’k, see Shuravlewka.

Shuravline, Volga Republic, see Shuravline.

Shurawljewka, Luhans’k, see Shuravljewka; also see Shuravlewka.

Shurin, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin; also see Schurin.

Shurka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Norka; also see Schurka.

Shurkulskul, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)eveka, Denisovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 329 in 1926. Also see Schukurkulskij.

Shurshin-Khutor, Don, see Regier-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schurschijn-; Khutor, Shurshijn--; Schurschijn-Chutor.


Shutova, Odessa, Großliebental; also see Schutowa.

Shuvalovo, Petersburg, Petersburg-Pargolovskaya. Population: 550 in 1926. Also see Schuwalowo.
Shuvalovo, Deutsch-, Petersburg, see Deutsch-Shuvalovo; also see Deutsch-Schuvalowo; Schuvalowo, Deutsch-.
Shvirnevo, Odessa; also see Schwirnewo.
Shykov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shikov; also see Shykow.
Shykow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shykow.
Shystow, Volhynia-Poland, see Schystow.
Sichelberg, (also Martyeshka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1848/1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolchoz, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 307 in 1857; 849 in 1897; 1,090 in 1904; 1,229 possibly in 1905; 1,340 or 1,350 in 1912; 934 in 1926. Also see Martyeshka.
Sidorovka, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Sidorowka.
Sidorovo-Ivan, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Ivan, Sidorovo-; Iwan, Sidorowo-; Sidorowo-Iwan.
Sidorowka, Don, see Sidorovka.
Sidorowo-Iwan, Don, see Sidorovo-Ivan; also see Ivan, Sidorovo-; Iwan, Sidorowo-.
Siebenbrunn, (also Kusel-Kuy, also Rapp), Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsys, Petrovsk. #G 3. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four in 1926. Acreage: 7,000 dessi.
Sielanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zelanka.
Siele, Volhynia-Poland, see Shelz.
Siele, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany. No other information available.
Siele, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.
Sielesi, Volhynia-Poland, see Sielesky.
Sielesky, (also Selesky), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Koryntica. #A 6. Also see Selesky; Sielesi.
Sielischtscbe, Volhynia-Poland, see Sielischte.
Sielischte, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Sielischte.
Siemens-Chutor, Bashkotostan, see Siemens-Khutor; also see Chutor, Siemens-; Khutor, Siemens-.
Siemens-Khutor, Bashkotostan, Ufa, Belebey, Shishkan-Kuly. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Siemens-; Khutor, Siemens-. Siemens-Chutor.
Siemienowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanovka; also see Siemienowka.
Siemienowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Siemienovka.
Sieniakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sieniakowka.
Sieniakowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Sieniawa.
Sieniawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Siemienowka.
Sienné, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
Sierakowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sierakowka.
Sierakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sierakowka.
Sierchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Sierkhov.
Sierkhov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. South of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Sierchow.
Sierkie’evka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sierkiewyevka; also see Sierkiejewka.
Sierkiejewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sierkiewyevka; also see Sierkie’evka.
Sierkieyevka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Southwest of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Sierkie’evka; Sierkiejewka.
Sierniava, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. Northwest of Oleksandriya. #H 4. Evangelical. At most
25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Sierniawa.

Sierniawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Sierniawa.

Sigmundtovka, (also Zygmontovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sigmundtovka.

Sigmundtovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sigmundtovka.

Sijance, Volhynia-Poland, see Syance.

Silanovica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. South of Kniiahin. #E 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Silanovica.

Silanovica, Volhynia-Poland, see Silanovica.

Silarovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Silarovka.

Silarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Silarovka.


Silberfeld, (also Serebropolye), Omsk, Odessa (GNR Azovo). #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical. Agricultural artel, red corner (as of 1926). Population: 147 in 1920; 166 in 1926. Also see Serebropolye.

Silberfeld, (also No. 86, possibly also Kirgisky, also Serebrop), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny, 70-80’er Dörfer). Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Khorosho(y)e, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1937/1938 all German men were arrested here. Population: 164 in 1926; possibly 141 in 1928. Also see Serebropolye.


Siminovka, Malaya, Odessa, see Malaya Siminovka; also see Malaja Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaya.

Sinimoch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinimokh.

Sinimokh, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinimokh.

Siminovka, Malaya, Odessa, see Malaya Siminovka; also see Malaja Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaya.

Simchke Catun, Bessarabia, see Eigengut; also see Catun, Simche; Catun, Simkhe; Simche Catun.

Simoni, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Simony.


Singer-Chutor, Odessa, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Gut Singer.

Singer-Chutor, Odessa, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-.

Singer-Khutor, Odessa, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Gut Singer.

Singer-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Gut Singer.

Siniakowka, (also Shiniakovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Siniakow, Siniakowka.

Siniakovka, (also Shiniakovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Siniakow, Siniakowka.

Siniakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakowka.

Siniakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakowka.

Siniakovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Siniakowka.

Siniakovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Siniakowka.

Sinjak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sinyak.

Sine Osernoye, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoy; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoye, Sinje; Osernoye, Sine; Sinje Osernoye.

Singer-Chutor, Bessarabia, Chisinau, Bender, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Gut Singer.

Singer-Chutor, Odessa, see Singer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-.

Singer-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Gut Singer.

Singer-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Singer-; Khutor, Singer-; Gut Singer.

Siniakov, (also Shiniakov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Shiniakov; Siniakov.

Siniakovka, (also Shiniakovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Berezno. #J 5. Also see Shiniakovka; Siniakovka.

Siniakov, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakov.

Siniakovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Siniakovka.

Simoroch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinimokh.


Sinio, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Sinio.

Sinio, Volhynia-Poland, see Sinio.

Sinjak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sinyak.

Siniakovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinyavka.

Sinje Osernoye, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoy; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoye, Sinje; Osernoye, Sine; Sinje Osernoye.
Sinyak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad; also see Sinjak.
Sinye Osernoje, Slavgorod, see Schönsee; also see Osernoje, Sine; Osernoje, Sinje; Osernoje, Sine; Sine Osernoje; Sinje Osernoje.
Sipaj, Orenburg, see Sipay.
Sipay, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Sipaj.
Sirka, Cherwona-, Don, see Cherwona-Sirka; also see Sirka, Tschewrona-; Tschewrona-Sirka.
Sirka, Tschewrona-, Don, see Tschewrona-Sirka; also see Cherwona-Sirka; Cherwona-Sirka.
Sirotskoe, Odessa, see Sirotskoye; also see Sirotskoje.
Sirotskoe, Odessa, see Sirotskoye; also see Sirotskoe.
Sirotskoe, Odessa, see Selinger-Khutor; also see Sirotkoe; Sirotskoe.
Sirt-Karakchura, Crimea, see Syrt-Karakchura; also see Karakchura, Sirt-; Karaktschura, Sirt-; Sirt-Karaktschura.
Sirt-Karaktschura, Crimea, see Sirt-Karakchura; also see Karakchura, Sirt-; Karaktschura, Sirt-; Sirt-Karaktschura.
Sitarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #E 5. Sitarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sitarovka.
Sitarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sitarovka.
Siver, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstendorf; also see Siwer.
Sivushka, (also Birkle, also Donner, also Hahn), Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 58 in 1926. Also see Birkle; Donner; Hahn; Siwuschka.
Siwer, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Siver.
Siwuschka, Orenburg, see Sivushka.
Sjepucha, Odessa, see Sjepukha; also see Sepukha.
Skabielka, Volhynia-Poland, see Skobelka.
Skalistyy, (also Skalistyj), Zaporizhzhya, see Felsental; also see Skalistyj.
Skrifilovka, Omsk, see Neos-Skorfilovka; also see Neos-Skofilovka; Skorfilovka, Neos. #B 2. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #C 3. Also see Skorialovskij?.
Skrypalevo, Volga Republic, see Josefstal; also see Skripalevo.
Skripalevo, Volga Republic, see Skripalevo.
Skurche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Skurche.
Skwortsvo, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 168 in 1926. Also see Skworsowo.
Skworzowo, Kazakhstan, see Skvortsvo.
Slovakia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyasheskaya.
Sladkaja Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Balka, Sladkaja; also see Balka, Sladkaja; Sladkaja Balka.
Sladkaja Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Balka, Sladkaja; also see Balka, Sladkaja; Sladkaja Balka.
Sldakovodnaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 2,310 dessi. and eight houses in 1858. Population: 562 in 1859. Also see Sladkowodnaja.
Sldakovodnaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Sladkovodnaya.
Slarny, Volhynia-Poland, see Slarny.
Slarny, (also Svaryny), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. Also see Slarny; Svaryny.
Slatopol, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Turgen(y)evka, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-.
Slatopol, Novo-,
Slobodka, Novo-
Slobodka Knyasheskaya
Slobodka Knjasheskaja,
Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka.
Slobodarka, (also Svobodarka), Volhynia-Poland, Lutsk,
Volga Republic, see Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya,
Sloboda, Nikolayevskaja,
Volga Republic, see Slepukha-Khutor,
Volga Republic, see Smirnovsky
Smirnov, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.
Smailovka, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Adayevsk, Pavlovka.
Smailowka,
Smailovka
Smailovka
Smajl-Abaj, Crimea, see Smayl-Abay; also see Abaj-
Smailj; Abay-Smailj.
Smajl-Abay, Crimea, see Ismail-Abay; also see Abaj-
Smajl; Abay-Smailj; Smajl-Abaj.
Smijewka, Mykolayiv, see Zmiyevka.
Smirnov, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.
Smirnov, Volga Republic, see Smirnov.
Smirnow, Volga Republic, see Smirnow.
Smirnowski, Volga Republic, see Smirnovsky.
Smogliov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Smogliow.

Smogliow, Volhynia-Poland, see Smogliov.

Smoljarä, (also Smolnerne), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Smolnerne.


Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Smolarnia, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Smolarnia.

Smolary, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Smolennoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoe.

Smolennoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoe.

Smoljnaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoe.

Smolnaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoe.

Smolnaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smolennoye; also see Smolennoe.

Smolny, Volhynia-Poland, see Smolnaya; also see Smolnjaja; Kolonie, Smolnaya; Smolnjaja Kolonie.

Smolny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Smolnaya; Smolnjaja; Kolonie, Smolnaya; Smolnjaja Kolonie.

Smolny, Volhynia-Poland, see Smolnaya; also see Smolnjaja; Kolonie, Smolnaya; Smolnjaja Kolonie.

Smolny, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Derazhne; also see Smolnjow.

Smudovo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Gerhardstal; also see Smudowo.

Smudovo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smudovo.

Smyga, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche. No other information available.

Snamenski-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Znamenski-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Snamenski-; Kolonie, Znamenski-.

Sobach-Eli, Crimea, see Sobakhl-Ely; also see Eli, Sobach-; Ely, Sobakhl-.


Soborovka, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka; also see Soborovka.

Soborovka, Kazakhstan, see Soborovka.

Socha-Er, Crimea, see Sokhta-Er; also see Er, Socha-; Er, Sokhta-.

Sodorov-Ivan., Don, Don district; also see Ivan., Sodorov-; Ivan., Sodorov-; Sodorov-Ivan.

Sodorov-Ivan., Don, see Sodorov-Ivan.; also see Ivan., Sodorov-; Ivan., Sodorov-.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisiahinek, see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisiahinek, see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisiahinek, see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisiahinek, see Sofianovka.

Sofienfeld, (also Zofia, also Zsofiafalva), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In 1805, arrival of more Germans. One hundred sixty-six people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 63 farms on 337 ha. Population: 328 Germans of 353 residents in 1910; 339 Germans of 368 residents in 1920; 312 Germans of 350 residents in 1930. Also see Zofia; Zsofiafalva.


Sofiental, (also Carpenko), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1862/1863 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 2,400 ha. Population: 257 in 1904; 356 in 1939. Also see Carpenko.

Sofiental, (also Sofievka), Don, Donets’k, Shotovo. Founded in 1812. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Sofiewka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Sofiewka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Sofievka.


Sofievka I, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Sofievka I.

Sofievka II, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Sofievka II.


Sofievka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Neu-Sofievka; Sofievka, Neu-.

Sofievka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Novo-Sofievka; also see Novo-Sofievka; Sofievka, Novo-.

Sofievka, Volnicha-, Volhynia, see Volnicha-Sofievka.


Sofievka, Bessarabia, see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Don, see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Kazakhstan, see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Luhans’k, see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, possibly Mykolyayiv. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld.

Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Mykolyayiv, Zagradovka, see Reinfeld; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Mykolyayiv, Tiege, see Neufeld; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Orenburg. Approximately 160 km north of Orenburg. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Isolated village. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Slavgorod, see Friedenfeld; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, (also Vysocka, also Vysocki), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kiselin. Northwest of Kieselin. #C 5. Founded on leased land approximately in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) One of the oldest colonies in this adjunct. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 81 in 1904; 50 families with 50 students in 1938. At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. German private school opened in 1938. Population: 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, (also Zofyovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 24 farm holders in 1905. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. #D 4. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, (also Zofyovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. Northwest of Sil’ne. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vyssots’k (also Wysock). Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofievka.
Sofiewka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Neu-Sofievka; Sofievka, Neu-.

Sofiewka, Nowo-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Sofievka; also see Novo-Sofievka; Sofievka, Novo-.


Sofranovka, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Sofranovka; also see Neu-Sofrenovka; Sofranovka, Neu-.

Soljanka, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solyanka; also see Solanta, Volgograd; Solomnaya.

Solnjanka, Novo-, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Novo-Solnjanka; also see Novo-Solomnaya; Solomnaya, Novo-.

Sokulischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Sokulischche.

Sokul, Helenowka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenowka-Sokul; Sokul, Helenovka-.

Sokulowo, Odessa, see Otrada; also see Solotschewsk.

Sokola, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Soloka.

Sokolowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolovo.

Sokolpok, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolpok.

Sokolpok, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolpok.

Sokolowskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolowskaja.

Sokolow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolow.

Sokolowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolowo.

Sokolowo, Odessa, see Sokolowo.

Sokul, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. #E 6. No other information available.

Sokul, Helenovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenovka-Sokul; Sokul, Helenowka-.

Sokulowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolowo.

Sokulowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sokolowo.

Solntsevka, Omsk. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. Resetters were mainly from the Yekaterinoslav and Tauria gouvernements and some from the Orenburg and Ufa gouvernements. Also see Solnzhewka.

Solntsevo, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Felsenbach; also see Solnzhewo.

Solntsevo, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo, see Shirak-Khutor; also see Solnzhewo.

Solntsevo, Don, Taganrog, see Felsenthal; also see Solnzhewo.

Solntsevo, Kazakhstan, see Beck-Khutor; also see Solnzhewo.

Solntsevo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Solntsevo; also see Neu-Solnzhewo; Solnzhewo, Neu-.

Solnzewka, Omsk, see Solntsevka.

Solnzewo, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', see Solntsevo.

Solnzewo, Don, Donets'k, Staro-Beshovo, see Solntsevo.

Solnzewo, Don, Taganrog, see Solntsevo.

Solnzewo, Kazakhstan, see Solntsevo.

Solnzewo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Solnzewo; also see Neu-Solntsevo; Solntsevo, Neu-.

Solerchews, Odessa, see Otrada; also see Solotschewsk.

Solodarev, Caucasus, see Solodaryov; also see Solodarjow.

Solodarjow, Caucasus, see Solodaryov; also see Solodarev.

Solodaryov, Caucasus, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.

Solotara, Volgograd, Volga Republic, see Solotaryev; also see Solodarev; Solodarjow.
1926. Also see Solodaryov; Solotarev; Solotarjew; Zolotaryevka.

Solotaya Niva, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village. Also see Niva, Solotaya. Also see Niva, Solotaya; Niwa, Solota; Solotaja Niwa.

Solothurn, (also Solotoye, also Wittmann), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 3 August 1677 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard by people who were mainly from Switzerland. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. In 1870 construction of the first Volga German tobacco factory. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 186 in 1772; 1,477 in 1859; 1,635 in 1857; 2,753 in 1897; 3,500 possibly in 1905; 4,025 in 1912; 2,762 or 2,962 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Solotoye; Wittmann.

Solotjuk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk.

Solotoe, Volga Republic, see Solotoye; also see Solotoe.

Solotoye, Volga Republic, see Solothurn; also see Solotoe; Solotoye.

Solotuchinsky, Solotuchina, Omsk, see Solotukhina.

Solotukhinsky, Tobolsk, see Solotukhinsky.

Solotukhina, Tobolsk, see Solotukhinsky.

Solotukhino, Tobolsk, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1908. Also see Solotukhinsky.

Solotvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Solotwin.

Solotwin, Volhynia-Poland, see Solotvin.

Solotyuk, (also Salotuik, also Zolotyuk), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 224 in 1904. Also see Solotych.

Solowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Solowitsche.

Solovin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschke. Northwest of Rozhyschke. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Somataevo, Kazakhstan, see Somatajevo; also see Somatajevo.

Somatajevo, Kazakhstan, see Somatajevo; also see Somatajevo.

Somatajevo, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Somataevo; Somatajevo.

Sonntbrunn, Zaporizhzhya. No other information available.

Sonnenberg, (also Sonnenburg, also Telman, also Thallmann), Odessa, Berezan. Founded approximately in 1880. Catholic; parish: Landau. Also see Sonnenburg; Telman; Thallmann.

Sonnenberg, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.

Sonntal, (also Nikolayevka), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Founded in 1899. Evangelical. It was named Nikolayevka as of 1924. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,429 dessi. Population: 675 in 1918; 940 in 1926; 929 approximately in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.


Sonzow, Mariupol’, see Sontsov.

Sopka, Golaja, Chelyabinsk, see Golaja Sopka; also see Golaja Zopka; Zopka, Golaya.

Sorochina, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Eigenthal; also see Sorkino.


Sorochinova, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo; also see Sorochinova.

Sorochnok, Bashkortostan, see Sorochnova.

Sorokin, Volga Republic, see Zürich.

Sorochino, Dnipropetrovs’k, Catholic; parish: Yamburg.

Sorochino, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenthal; also see Sorochino.

Soroka, Bessarabia, Soroka. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with a German population.

Sorotschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Sorochin;

Sorochyno, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Sorochyno.


Sosnovka, (also Bledau), Kaliningrad district, also see Bledau; Sosnovka.

Sosnovka?, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha, see Friedental; also see Sosnovka?

Sosnovka, Mykolyayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolyayiv.

Sosnovka, Omsk, see Schilling; also see Sosnowka.

Sosnovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sosnovka; also see Neu-Sosnovka; Sosnovka, Neu.

Sosnoviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Sosnoviec.

Sosnowka, Kaliningrad district, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Mykolyayiv, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Omsk, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Volga Republic, see Sosnowka.

Sowschoz, Lomsaki, Odessa, see Lamzaki Sowschoz; also see Lamzaki Sowschoz; Sowschoz, Lamzaki.

Sowschoz, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sowschoz; also see Neu-Sowschoz; Sowschoz, Neu.

Sovetnoe?, Don, see Sovietnoye?; also see Sovetnoe?.

Sovetskoe, Volga Republic, see Sovetskoye; also see Sovetskoe.

Sowjetsky, Volga Republic, see Sovyetsky; also see Sovjetsky.

Sowjet-Wirtschaft, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 46 in 1926.

Sowjetwirtschaft No. 1, Volga Republic, see Rotärmel.

Sowrwo, Volga Republic, see Soworvo.

Sparau, (also Klinovoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld). Founded in 1828 by 28 families mainly from Elbing, West Prussia, and in 1830 by 8 families from the older Molochna colonies. Menonite-Brethren; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,685 dessi. and 60 houses in 1859, or 3,002 dessi., or 40 farms on 2,600 dessi. Population: 559 people or 61 families on 40 farms in 1855; 559 in 1856; 34 families without land as of 1857; 555 in 1858; 555 in 1859; 613 in 1860; 624 in 1864; 797 in 1905; 775 in 1911; 821 in 1914; 819 in 1915; 821 in 1918; 844 in 1919; 563 in 1926. Also see Klinovoye.

Spatschtizhina, Volhynia-Poland, see Spashchizna.

Spashchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Spatschtizhina.


Spat, Nowyy-, Crimea, see Novyy-Spat; also see Nowyj-Spat; Spat, Nowyj-.

Spat, Nowyj-, Crimea, see Nowyj-Spat; also see Novyy-Spat; Spat, Novyy-.

Spat, Sarova-, Crimea, see Sarova-Spat; also see Sarova-Spat; Spat, Sarova-.

Spat, Sarova-, Crimea, see Sarova-Spat; also see Spat, Sarova-.

Spat, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Spat.

Spatzen-Chutor, Caucasus, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-.

Spatzen-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Spatzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-.
Spatzen-Khutor, Caucasus. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.

Spatzen-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Khutor, Spatzen-; Spatzen-Chutor.

Spatzij, Volga Republic, see Spatzy.

Spatzy, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Spatzij.

Speer, Odessa, see Speyer.

Speer, Odessa, see Speyer.

Sperling-Chutor, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Khutor, Sperling-.

Sperling-Chutor, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Khutor, Sperling-; Sperling-Chutor.

Sperling-Khutor, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Khutor, Sperling-; Sperling-Chutor.

Speyer, (also Peschany Brod, also Shparova, also Speer, also Speyer, also Yasnopolye), Odessa, Berezan. Founded in 1809 from families from Rhineland-Palatinate (62), Alsace (25), Baden (11 or 13), Hesse (1), Prussia (1). According to another source: from the city of Weissenburg, Alsace (55 families); the city of Speyer, Bavarian Palatinate (19 families); Pirmasens, Palatinate (2). Catholic; parish: Speyer. Marianovka-Khutor and Stadnaya Balka were part of this parish since 1857. Church construction in 1812, 1824 and 1863-1864. In the early 1940s the SS executed many Jews here. Allegedly, there was a Jewish retirement home here whose residents were also murdered. Acreage: 7,898 dessi. and 190 houses in 1859, or 7,896 dessi. Population: 448 in 1811; 446 people or 89 families in 1818; 641 in 1825; 1,514 in 1858; 2,056 in 1905; 2,273 in 1911; 1,895 in 1914; 2,368 in 1919; 2,415 in 1926; 2,533 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see Peschany Brod; Shparova; Speer; Speyer; Yasnopolye.

Speyer, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Speyer.

Speyger, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Splavnuka, Volga Republic, see Huck; also see Splavnucha.

Splavnuch, Volga Republic, see Splavnucha.

Sprengel, Caucasus, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Springer-Chutor, Crimea, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.

Springer-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.


Springer-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 5. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Since 1921, this khutor was part of the village soviet Ettengerfeld. Population: approximately 80 in 1921. Also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-; Springer-Chutor.

Springfield, (also Der Neue Weg), Kirovograd, Ustinovka. #H 1. Evangelical and Catholic. In the fall of 1942, a possible move to Bobrinets. Acreage: 999 dessi.

Population: 75 in 1918; 75 in 1919; 222 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Der Neue Weg.

Srednaya-Ragata, (also 22nd Kolonie, also Srednaya Rogatka, also Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie), Petersberg, Petersburg-Uritskaya. #D 2. Founded in 1765 by families from Izvar and some from Hesse-Darmstadt. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 527 in 1848; 423 in 1857; 560 in 1904; 1,476 in 1926. Also see 22nd Kolonie; Ragata, Srednaya-; Srednaya-Rogatka; Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie.

Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei, Petersberg, see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; Kleine Kolonien near Srednaja-Ragata; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonien near.

Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonien bei, Petersberg, see Kleine Kolonien near Srednaja-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonien bei Srednaja-Ragata; Kleine Kolonien bei Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonien bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonien bei.

Srednijaja Rogatka, Petersberg, see Srednaya Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednaja; Rogatka, Srednaya.

Srednaya Rogatka, Petersberg, see Srednaya Rogata; also see Rogatka, Srednaja; Rogatka, Srednaya; Srednaja Rogatka.

Sruchski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Srushky.

Srushky, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr-Pulin; also see Sruchski.

Stable, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytyiv. No other information available.

Stadnaja-Balka, Odessa, see Stadnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Balka, Stadnaja.-

Stadnaja-Balka, Odessa, see Stadnaja-Balka; also see Bulka, Stadnaja-; Bulka, Stadnaja.-

Stadnaja-Balka, (also Stadnaja-Bulka), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: possibly Speyer. Also see Balka, Stadnaja-; Balka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-Balka; Stadnaja-Bulka.

Stadnaya-Balka, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Balka; also see Bulka, Stadnaja-; Bulka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-Bulka.

Stadnaya-Bulka, Odessa, see Stadnaya-Balka; also see Bulka, Stadnaja-; Bulka, Stadnaja-; Stadnaja-Bulka.

Stahl, (also Svonarev-Kut, also Svorna(y)-ev-Kut), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) Approximately 30 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded in 1897 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 809 in 1926. Also see Svonaev-Kut; Svorna(y)-ev-Kut.

Stahl, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #E 4. Evangelical. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.
Stahl am Karaman, (also Svonarev-Kut), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyarsk or Marxstadt. Thirty-three kilometers from Saratov. #E 2. Founded on 9 July 1766. Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, traveling library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) “Hometown of the well-known fanatical Baptist preacher Borgdorf, who brought enthusiasm into the religious life of the Volga colonies around 1870.” (G. Pingoud). Birthplace (or the other Stahl) of writers David Jost (1920-?) and Heinrich Kämpfe (1908-?). Population: 171 in 1772; 1,341 in 1857; 2,693 in 1897; 3,538 in 1904; 3,743 possibly in 1905; 3,940 in 1912; 2,063 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Stahl on the Karaman River; Svonarev-Kut.

Stahl am Tarlyk, (also Stepnaya, also Stepnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #C 4. Founded on 13 August 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Kukkus. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage (as of 1926.) Hospital. Population: 188 in 1772; 1,514 in 1857; 2,447 in 1897; 3,852 Evangelical-Lutherans and 122 Evangelical-Reformed of 3,974 residents in 1904; 3,924 possibly in 1905; 4,095 in 1912; 1,820 in 1922; 2,126 in 1926. Only 2,597 baptized members resided here in 1904. Mother colony. Also see Stahl on the Tarlyk River; Stepnaya; Stepnoye.

Stahl on the Karaman River, Volga Republic, see Stahl am Karaman.

Stahl on the Tarlyk River, Volga Republic, see Stahl am Tarlyk.

Stahnadorf, Odessa, see Berbera-Khutor.

Stalinberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.

Stalinendorf, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Friesendorf.

Stalinitor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.

Standt, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.


Stanilevich-Khutor, Odessa, Hofmannstal. Near Zatish’e. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Stanilewitsch-; Khutor, Stanilevich-; Stanilewitsch-Chutor.

Stanilewitsch-Chutor, Odessa, see Stanilevich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stanilewitsch-; Khutor, Stanilevich-.


Stanislavka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Diadkivichy. Southwest of Diadkivichy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislawka.

Stanislavka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavka.

Stanislavov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Stanislawow.

Stanislavovka, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. Southwest of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Stanislavowka.


Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rohyschche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #E 5. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. #G 3. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #B 6. Also see Stanislavowka.

Stanislavovka, (also Stanislavovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Mikhailovka: 36 farm holders in 1905. Also see Stanislavovka; Stanislavowska.


Stanislavovka, (also Stanislavovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Mikhailovka: 36 farm holders in 1905. Also see Stanislavovka; Stanislavowska.

Stanislavovka-Bresalup, (also Bresalup-Stanislavovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 69 families with 80 students in 1938. Also see Bresalup-Stanislavovka; Bresalup-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowska-Bresalup.

Stanislavovka, Lipa-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislavovka; also see Lipa-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lipa-.

Stanislavovka-Lippe, (also Lippe-Stanislavovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Lippe-Stanislavovka; Lippe, Stanislavowka; Stanislawowka, Lippe-.
Stanislovka-Zamosty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Stanislovka; Stanislovka, Zamosty.-
Stanislawka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Stanislawka.
Stanislawka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Stanislawka.
Stanislawka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Stanislawka.
Stanislawow, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislawov.
Stanislawowka, Crimeea, see Stanislawovka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostiniec, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Vladimir, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Stanislawowka.
Stanislawowka-Bresalup, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislawowka-Bresalup; also see Bresalup-Stanislawovka. Stanislawowka, Lipa-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislawowka; also see Lipa-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lipa-. Stanislawowka, Lippe-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislawovka; also see Lippe-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka-Lippe.
Stanislowka-Samosty, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislova-Zamosty; also see Samosty-Stanislovka; Zamosty-Stanislovka.

Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Staraja-Basryjamka, Bessarabia, see Staraya Basryjamka; also see Basryjamka, Staraja; Basryjamka, Staraya;
Staraja Buda, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Buda; also see Buda, Staraja; Buda, Staraya.
Staraja-Ekonomija, Zaporizhzhya, see Staraya-Ekonomija; also see Ekonomija, Staraja-; Ekonomija, Staraya-.

Staraja Golokobowka, Volga Republic, see Golokobowka Staraja; also see Golokobowka Staraya; Staraya Golokobowka.
Staraja Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Huta; also see Huta, Staraja; Huta, Staraya.
Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Starajy-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.

Staraja Golokobowka, Volga Republic, see Golokobowka Staraja; also see Golokobowka Staraya; Staraya Golokobowka.
Staraja Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Huta; also see Huta, Staraja; Huta, Staraya.
Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Starajy-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.

Staraja Golokobowka, Volga Republic, see Golokobowka Staraja; also see Golokobowka Staraya; Staraya Golokobowka.
Staraja Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Huta; also see Huta, Staraja; Huta, Staraya.
Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Starajy-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.

Staraja Golokobowka, Volga Republic, see Golokobowka Staraja; also see Golokobowka Staraya; Staraya Golokobowka.
Staraja Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Huta; also see Huta, Staraja; Huta, Staraya.
Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Starajy-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.

Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.
Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; also see Kolonie bei Staraja Russa; Kolonie near Staraja Russa; Staraja Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraja Russa, Kolonie near.

Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.
Staraja-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraya-; Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexanderovka, Staraya-; Alexanderovka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraya-Aleksandrowka.

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Staritzkoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv, Bishovsk. Schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 347 in 1926.

Stariza, Volga Republic, see Staritsa.

Stariza, Neu-, Orenburg, see Neu-Stariza; also see Neu-Staritsa; Staritsa, Neu-.

Staritserfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyars. West of Mariental. No other information available.

Stari Borodatyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Staro-Borodatyj; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Borodatyj, Staro-.

Staro-Borodatyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Borodatyj, Staro-; Staro-Borodatyj.

Staro-Savodskoe, Dnipropetrov's'k, see Staro-Savodskoye; also see Staro-Savodskoje; Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoye, Staro-; Savodskoje, Staro-.

Staro-Savodskoje, Dnipropetrov's'k, see Steinau; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoye, Staro-; Savodskoje, Staro-; Staro-Savodskoe; Staro-Savodskoye.

Staro-Scharapowo, Omsk, see Staro-Scharapowo; also see Scharapowo, Staro-.

Starye Lesy, Crimea, see Alt-Lesy; also see Lesy, Staryje-; Lesy, Staryye-; Lesy, Staryye-Lesy; Starye-Lesy.

Starye-Serby, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Staryye-; Serby, Staryye-Serby; Starye-Serby.

Stasin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Station-Adudurova, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Adudurova, Station-; Adudurova, Station-; Station-Adudurova.

Station-Adudurova, Volga Republic, see Station-Adudurova; also see Adudurova, Station-; Adudurova, Station-.

Station, Arkadak-, Saratov, see Arkadak-Station.

Station-Avillovs, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Avillows, Station-; Avillows, Station-; Station-Avillows.

Station-Avillows, Volga Republic, see Station-Avillows; also see Avillows, Station-; Avillows, Station-.

Station-Eruslan, Volga Republic, see Station-Yeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Yeruslan, Station-; Station-Yeruslan.

Station-Jeruslan, Volga Republic, see Station-Yeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Yeruslan, Station-; Station-Yeruslan.

Station-Kologrivovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Kologrivovka, Station-; Station-Kologrivovka.

Station-Kologrivovka, Volga Republic, see Station-Kologrivovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-; Kologrivovka, Station-.

Station-Lepeschimsk, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeschimsk; also see Lepeschimsk, Station-; Lepeschimsk, Station-.

Station-Lepeschimsk, Volga Republic, see Station-Lepeschimsk; also see Lepeschimsk, Station-; Lepeschimsk, Station-.

Station-Piterka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Piterka, Station-.

Station-Sorino, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Sorino, Station-.

Station-Timofe'evka, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofe'evka; also see Station-Timofe'evka; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofe'evka, Station-.

Station-Timofe'evka, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofe'evka; also see Station-Timofe'evka; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofe'evka, Station-.

Station-Timofe'evka, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofe'evka; also see Station-Timofe'evka; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofe'evka, Station-; Timofe'evka, Station-.

Station-Topovka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Station-Topovka; Topovka, Station-; Topovka-Station.

Station-Topovka, Volga Republic, see Station-Topovka; also see Topovka, Station-; Topovka-Station.

Station-Topovka, Volga Republic, see Station-Topovka; also see Topovka, Station-; Topovka-Station.
Station-Urbach, (also Neu-Urbach), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. At the train station. #E 3. Founded in 1859 or possibly in 1860. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: Fresental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 739 in 1905; possibly 856 possibly in 1912; 1,218 in 1926. Also see Neu-Urbach; Urbach, Station-.

Station-Vakhoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Station-Wachoi; Vakhoy; Station-; Wachoi, Station-.

Station-Wachoii, Volga Republic, see Station-Vakhoy; also see Vakhoy, Station-; Wachoii, Station-.

Station-Yeruslan, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Eruslan, Station-; Jeruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Jeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.

Staurowo, Mykolyav, see Petrovka; also see Staurovo.

Staurowo, Mykolyav, see Staurovo.

Stav, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Stav; also see Alt-Staw; Staw, Alt-.

Stavek, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Stavek.

Stavek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Staweck.

Stavek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Stavek.

Stavek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stavek.

Stavek, Panski-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pansky-Stavek; also see Pansky-Stavek; Stavek, Pansky-.

Stawki, Volhynia-Poland, see Stavky.

Stawki?, Odessa, see Stavky?.

Staw, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Staw; also see Neu-Stav; Stav, Neu-.

Stavok-Panski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stavok-Pansky; also see Panski, Stavok-; Pansky, Stavok-.

Stawrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Stavrov.

Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; also see Deutsch-Stavrowskoje; Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrowskoje, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.


Stefanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhrin; also see Stefanovka.


Stefanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Stefanovka.

Stefanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stefanovka.

Stehle-Chutor, Omsk, see Stehle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stehle-; Khutor, Stehle-.

Stehle-Khutor, Omsk, #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Chutor, Stehle-; Khutor, Stehle-; Stehle-Chutor.

Steinai, (also No. 2, also Staro-Savodskoye), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Borsenko, Neplyu(y) evo, Chertomlik. #C 7. Founded in 1870 by people from the Khortitza district. Mennonite. Language in schools: German until 1937. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Birthplace of writer David Löwen (1888-1974.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 230 in 1911; 230 in 1914; 230 in 1918; 100 in 1919; 217 approximately in 1940; 30 families of 233 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 2; Staro-Savodskoye.

Steinbach, (also Kamanka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, or Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 6. Founded in 1883. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,963 dessi. Population: 107 in 1904; 66 in 1918; 66 or 160 in 1919; 163 in 1926. Also see Kamanka.

Steinbach, (also Klöpf-Khutor, also Neuland), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Ostheim and Grüntal; possibly other denominations. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. or possibly 1,800 dessi. in 1911. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Klöpf-Khutor; Neuland.
Steinbach, (also Atamanovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. Approximately 30 km northwest of Taganrog. #B 5. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) In 1880 land was bought from the Grunau volost administration, near the Russian village of Yeffremovka. Acreage: 900 dessi. or 4,000 dessi.. Population: 224 in 1904; 288 in 1926. Also see Atamanovka.

Steinbach, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1812. Mennonite. Large outbuildings established by Klaas Wiens, first senior mayor (Oberschulze) of the Molochna settlement. In 1818 Czar Alexander I visited this village and was very impressed by the trees planted in the barren steppe; this became the reason for establishing the Landwirtschaftliche Verein (Agricultural Society) in the Molochna. Wiens was to have received the land for developing the first forest plantation in the area as a gift from the Czar. On 22 October 1825, he again visited Steinbach and ordered every farm holder to plant half a dessiatine of American acacias. Klaas Wiens' nephew, Peter Schmidt, founded a school for continuing education here. His son, also named Peter Schmidt, was a great supporter of public welfare institutions. Acreage: 370 dessi. and 11 houses in 1858. Population: 53 in 1864; 67 in 1918; 67 in 1919; 45 in 1926.


Steinbalgen-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Steinbalgen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Steinbalgen-; Khutor, Steinbalgen-.

Steinbalgen-Khutor, Mykolayiv; also see Chutor, Steinbalgen-; Khutor, Steinbalgen-; Steinbalgen-Chutor.

Steinberg, (also Kamenka, also Kriakovka), Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. #F 5. Founded in 1869. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld, and possibly Evangelical. Acreage: 3,176 dessi. Population: 95 between 1914 and 1943. Also see Kamenka; Kriakovka.

Steinberg, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Steinberg, (also Kamenaya Gora, also Kammnaya Gorka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zhvahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Kamenaya Gora; Kamennaya Gorka.

Steinbruch, (possibly also Hecht-Khutor, also Valyanovka, also Volyanova), Luhans’k, Rovenky. A few kilometers east of Rovenky. #F 3. Evangelical. Also see Hecht-Khutor?; Valyanovka; Volyanova.

Stein-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Stein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stein-; Khutor, Stein-.


Steinfeld, (also Kamenopolye, also Schlachting), Dnipropetrovsk’sk, Kryvyv Rih, Vesselo-Terno. #B 5. Founded in 1874. Mennonite. Every day languages: West Prussian low German, High German. Language in schools: German until 1918. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four in 1926. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,082 dessi. Population: 422 in 1911; 350 in 1914; 350 in 1918; 519 in 1919; 531 in 1926; 329 approximately in 1940; 950 between 1941 and 1943; 48 families of 315 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Kamenopolye; Schlachting.


Steinfeld, (also No. 14, also Kamenka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov). #J 3. Founded in 1879. Mennonite; parishes: Altonau and Orlov. Everyday languages: High German, Danzig Low German. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) No people were murdered by Makhno’s gang in 1919. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and 7 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: five incl. four men. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 581 dessi. or 567 ha. in 1918; 20 farms (year unknown). Population: 159 in 1905; 110 in 1911; 86 in 1914; 99 in 1919; 144 in 1926; 61 in 1942; 86 in 1918; 144 in 1926; 99 in 1919; 144 in 1926; 82 in 1941; 15 families, i.e., 83 percent, without head of household as of 1942. Also see No. 14; Kamenka.

Steinfeld, (also Kaminsky), Odessa, Beresovka. Catholic. Also see Kaminsky.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenistoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld). Founded in 1857. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkron. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,021 dessi. Population: 53 in 1904; 150 in 1905; 110 in 1911; 86 in 1914; 99 in 1919; 144 in 1926; 61 in 1942; 86 in 1918; 144 in 1926; 99 in 1919; 144 in 1926; 82 in 1941; 15 families, i.e., 83 percent, without head of household as of 1942. Also see Kamenistoye.


Steineut, или Steinich, (also Kamenistoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld). Founded in 1857. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkron. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,021 dessi. Population: 53 in 1904; 250 in 1918; 230 in 1918; 182 in 1919; 136 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kamenistoye.

Steinhauer, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Stein-Khutor, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Stein-; Khutor, Stein-; Stein-Chutor.

Steinreich, Don, Rostov. Evangelical.
Steinwald, Kherson. It existed as early as 1900 or earlier and possibly today.

Stengel, (also Stengle), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Stengle.

Stenglegrabern, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwelden. No other information available.

Stenzaryce, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stefanovka; also see Stepianovka.

Stepanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv. Stepianovka, Volga Republic, see Stahl am Tarlyk; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Volga Republic, see Stahl am Tarlyk; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Mykolayiv, Kochube(y)evka. Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Katharinental; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Mariupol’ , see Grünfeld; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Mykolayiv, Kochube(y)evka. Population: 400 in 1919. Also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Odessa, see Sturpelz; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894/1895 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Volga Republic, see Gattung; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv. Southeast of Zdolbuniv. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stefanovka; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Dnipropetrovsk, k, see Grünfeld; also see Stepianovka.

Stepanovka, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Mariupol’, see Grünfeld; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Mykolayiv, Kochube(y)evka. Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894/1895 by people from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Volga Republic, see Gattung; also see Stepanovka.

Stepanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zdolbuniv. Founded in 1882 by Lydia Schneider née Jordan; it became a junior high school (Progymnasium) between 1905 and 1912. Population: 144 in 1772; 1,713 in 1857; 1,607 in 1897; 2,840 approximately in 1905; 2,782 approximately in 1905; 2,910 in 1912; 1,660 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Vodyanoy-Buyerak.
Stepowoje, Odessa, see Stepovoye; also see Stepovoe.

Stern, (possibly also Lambert, also Müller-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchuragan (also Kutschuragan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Evangelical. Also see Lambert?; Müller-Khutor.

Sternberger, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Between Krapotkin and Salsk. #F 2. No other information available.


Everyday language: Low German. Languages in schools: German and Russian in all other subject matters. In 1942, Germans were allegedly billeted in homes of murdered Jews. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 500 dessi. Population: 226 between 1941 and 1943; 24 families of 1954 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Roter Stern; Svesda.

Stern, Roter, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Roter Stern.

Stesselovka, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Stesselowka.

Stesselovka, Kazakhstan, see Stesselovka.

Stezaryche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Korytnica; also see Stezarytsche.

Stezarytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Stezaryche.

Sticker, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka.

Stiller-Ort, (also Adaya, also Tikhy-Kut, also Tikhin-Khutor), Odessa, possibly Grosulovo. Founded in 1906. Evangelical. Weingarten. Also see Adaya; Ort, Stiller; Tikhin-Khutor; Tikhy-Kut.

Stochod, Volhynia-Poland, see Stokhod.

Stokhod, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Stochod.

Stolpeckoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpekoye; also see Stolpeckoje.

Stolpekoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckoje; also see Stolpeckoje.

Stolpeckoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckaya; also see Stolpeckoje; Stolpeckoje.


Stolpezkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckaya.

Stolpin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyczzech. No other information available.


Storozov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. Near Dernmanka. Also see Storozow.

Storozow, Volhynia-Poland, see Storozov.

Strakhalin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Strachalin.

Straßburg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. Evangelical. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Strassburg.

Straßburg am Torgun, (possibly also Straßburg an der Yama), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Founded in 1808/1861 on reasonably priced crown land. Evangelical; parish: Weimar. A Baptist parish was founded in 1896. The first Mormon preacher arrived here approximately in 1908. Around 1910, it was considered the center of many sects (source: Kufeld). Cooperative and/or cooperative store, soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz of many sects (source: Kufeld). Cooperative and/or cooperative store, soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 1,695 in 1897; 2,360 in 1904; 2,697 possibly in 1905; 2,518 in 1912; 2,800 in 1926. Also see Straßburg an der Yama?; Straßburg on the Torgun River.

Straßburg an der Jama?, Volga Republic, see Straßburg an der Yama?; also see Straßburg on the Yama River?.

Straßburg an der Yama?, Volga Republic, see Straßburg am Torgun; also see Straßburg an der Jama?; Straßburg on the Yama River?.

Straßburg-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Straßburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Straßburg-; Khutor, Straßburg-.

Straßburg on the Torgun River, Volga Republic, see Straßburg am Torgun.

Straßburg on the Yama River?, Volga Republic, see Straßburg an der Yama?; also see Straßburg an der Jama?.


**Straßburg-Khutor**, Dnipropetrovsk’s. #F 4. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Straßburg-; Khutor, Straßburg-; Straßburg-Chutor.

**Straßburg, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Straßburg; also see Neu-Strassburg; Strassburg, Neu-.


**Strassenfeld**, (also Ekmaintz, also Germantsy, possibly also Shiroky-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Ekmaintz; Germantsy; Getmanzti; Shiroky-Khutor?.

**Straßenheim**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Northeast of Seelmann. #D 5. No other information available.

**Strassburg**, Odessa, see Straßburg.

**Strassburg**, Samara, see Straßburg.

**Strassburg**, Volga Republic see Straßburg.

**Strassburg, Neu-**, Odessa, see Neu-Strassburg; also see Neu-Strassburg; Straßburg, Neu-.

**Strasserfeld 1**, (also Saburovka 1), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 332 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 1.

**Strasserfeld 2**, (also Saburovka 2), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Population: 120 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 2.

**Strasserfeld 3**, (also Saburovka 3), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Saburovka 3.


**Straub**, (also Skatovka, possibly also Wiesental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #D 5. Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Warenburg. Agricultural artel, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 209 in 1772; 1,171 in 1857; 2,050 in 1897; 2,467 in 1904; 2,944 possibly in 1905; 3,735 in 1912; 2,005 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Skatovka; Wiesental.

**Straub, Neu-**, Omsk, see Neu-Straub.

**Straub, Neu-**, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Neu-Straub.

**Straub, Neu-**, Volga Republic, Saratov, see Neu-Straub.

**Strauchdorf**, (also Yevgenyevka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. #I 4. Mennonite; parish: Vladikavkas, and also Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas.

The village was resettled after 1920. Population: 250 in 1905; 250 in 1918. Also see Yevgenyevka.

**Strauß, Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Strauss.**

**Strauß-Fix, Köhler-,** Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-.

**Strauss, Odessa, see Strauß.**

**Strauß-Fix, Köhler-,** Odessa, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-.

**Streckerau**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Northeast of Seelmann. #D 5. Founded in 1863 by people from these mother colonies: Dehler, Göbel, Hildmann, Husaren, Josefstal, Kamenka, Leichtling, Marienfeld, Neu-Kolonie, Pfeiffer, Rohleder, Rothammel, Schuck, Seewald, Semenovka, and Vollmer. Catholic; parish: Streckerau and including Marienberg until 1903. Deanery: Seelmann. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,447 or 1,969 in 1897; 2,392 in 1912; 1,132 in 1926.

**Streit**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. No other information available.

**Strelna** (also Neudorf, also Neuhausen, also Nyemetskaya Kolonya), Petersburg, Troitsk, Strelna. #D 2. Founded in 1811/1812 by 28 families from Isvar. Consisted of two villages: Neudorf and Neuhausen. Evangelical; parish: Strelna. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1904, 1,070 Germans and 60 Estonians were part of the Strelna parish founded in 1812. Its Germans were not deported in 1941, but were met here by the Wehrmacht in 1942. Population: 323 in 1848; 405 in 1857; 629 in 1904; 640 in 1910; 581 in 1926; 576 Germans in 1942. Mother colony. Also see Neudorf; Neuhausen; Nyemetskaya Kolonya.

**Strembeni**, Bessarabia, see Strembeny.

**Strembeny**, (also Strembeni), Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 553 ha. Population: 245 in 1904; 498 in 1939. Also see Strembeni; Strembeny.

**Strembi, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strembi; also see Neu-Strembi; Strembi, Neu-.

**Stremby, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Stremby; also see Neu-Stremby; Strembi, Neu-.

**Strepetokva**, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Nassau; also see Strepetokva.

**Strepetokva**, Zaporizhzhya, see Strepetokva.


**Streifgraben**, Volga Republic. No other information available. **Stribisch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stribish.


**Stricker**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Scherbakovka.

**Strimba**, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strimba.
Stroene, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroene; also see Novo-Stroyenye; Novo-Strojenje; Strojenje, Novo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.

Stroevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stroevka; also see Strojewka.

Strojenje, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Strojenje; also see Novo-Stroyenye; Novo-Strojenje; Strojenje, Novo-; Stroyenye, Novo-.

Strojewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Strojewka; also see Stroevka.

Stromovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Stromowka.

Stromovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stromovka.

Stroyenye, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroyenye; also see Novo-Stroyenye; Novo-Strojenje; Strojenje, Novo-.

Stroyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl’. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 165 in 1904. Also see Stroyevka; Strojewka.

Stupnik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Sturnilovsky, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 210 in 1926. Also see Sturnilowski.

Sturnilowski, Caucasus, see Sturnilovsky.

Sturpelz, (also Stepanovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan). Catholic. Also see Stepanovka.

Stur(r)pelz, (also Adolfstal), Odessa. Evangelical. See Klein-Gluckstal; also see Adolfstal.

Stuttgart, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Stuttgart, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k, see Neu-Stuttgart.

Stuttgart, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Neu-Stuttgart.

Stydynska, Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolonie Stydynska.

Stydovy, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka.

Su, Hassan-, Caucasus, see Hassan-Su.

Su, Hassan-, Caucasus, see Hassan-Su.

Subilno, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubilno.

Subrawline, Volga Republic, see Shuravline; also see Subrawline.

Subrawline, Voig Republic, see Subrawline.

Suchaja-Balka, Kazakhstan, see Sukhaya-Balka; also see Balka, Suchaja-; Balka, Sukhaya-.

Suchanow, Caucasus, see Sukhanov.

Suchanowo, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Sukhanovo.

Suchezkoje, Don, see Sukhetskoye; also see Sukhetskoe.

Suchoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Sukhoye; also see Sukhoj.

Suchowla, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov, see Sukhovola.

Suchowla, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka, see Sukhovola.

Suchy Rog, Volhynia-Poland, see Sukhy Rog; also see Rog, Suchy; Rog, Sukhy.


Subrawline, Volga Republic, see Shuravline; also see Subrawline.

Subrawline, Volga Republic, see Subrawline.

Sudakski(y)e vina, became internationally famous and even were delivered to the czar’s court. The Stahl family, one of the wealthiest viniculture families in all of Russia, was from here. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 300 dessi. and 29 houses in 1859, or 1,638 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Studenovskoy possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Studenowoski.

Studenowski, Slavgrodor, see Studenowsky.

Studeny Klyuch, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Studeny Klyuch.

Studeny Klyuch, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Studeny Klyuch.

Studeny Klyuch, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Studeny Klyuch.

For the village soviet Studenovskoy possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Studenowsky.

Studenowsky, Slavgrodor, see Studenovsky.

Suchaja-Balka, Kazakhstan, see Sukhaya-Balka; also see Balka, Suchaja-; Balka, Sukhaya-.

Suchanow, Caucasus, see Sukhanov.

Suchanowo, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Sukhanovo.

Suchezkoje, Don, see Sukhoye; also see Sukhetskoe.

Suchoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Sukhoye; also see Sukhoj.

Suchowla, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov, see Sukhovola.

Suchowla, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka, see Sukhovola.

Suchy Rog, Volhynia-Poland, see Sukhy Rog; also see Rog, Suchy; Rog, Sukhy.

Sudak, Crimea, Feodosiya, Sudak, Taraktash. Near the Russian health resort and spa Sudak. #E 5. Founded in 1804/1805 by 16 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, and also Catholic; parish: Herzenberg. Deanery: Simferopol’. Sudak residents worked exclusively in viniculture; their top quality wines, Sudaski(y)e vina, became internationally famous and even were delivered to the czar’s court. The Stahl family, one of the wealthiest viniculture families in all of Russia, was from here. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 300 dessi. and 29 houses in 1859, or 1,638 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Studenovskoy possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Studenowsky.

Sudak, Crimea, Feodosiya, Sudak, Taraktash. Near the Russian health resort and spa Sudak. #E 5. Founded in 1804/1805 by 16 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, and also Catholic; parish: Herzenberg. Deanery: Simferopol’. Sudak residents worked exclusively in viniculture; their top quality wines, Sudaski(y)e vina, became internationally famous and even were delivered to the czar’s court. The Stahl family, one of the wealthiest viniculture families in all of Russia, was from here. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 300 dessi. and 29 houses in 1859, or 1,638 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Studenovskoy possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Studenowsky.

Sudak, Crimea, Feodosiya, Sudak, Taraktash. Near the Russian health resort and spa Sudak. #E 5. Founded in 1804/1805 by 16 families, all from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal, and also Catholic; parish: Herzenberg. Deanery: Simferopol’. Sudak residents worked exclusively in viniculture; their top quality wines, Sudaski(y)e vina, became internationally famous and even were delivered to the czar’s court. The Stahl family, one of the wealthiest viniculture families in all of Russia, was from here. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 300 dessi. and 29 houses in 1859, or 1,638 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Studenovskoy possibly consisting of several villages. Also see Studenowsky.
Sukhovola, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Suchwola.
Sukhoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochheim; also see Suchoje.
Sukhy Rog, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyzrezech; also see Rog, Sukhy; Rog, Suchy; Suchy Rog.
Sulak, (also No. 5, possibly also No. 6), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. In a closed German settlement area. Approximately founded in 1901. Mennonite. In 1913, only half of the 27 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. 1917-1919: exodus; 1921-1923 return. In 1925, it was finally abandoned; many moved to Canada. Population: 140 in 1918. Also see No. 5; No. 6?
Sulianovskij, Caucasus, see Sulianovskij.
Sulshinowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sulshinovskij.
Sultan-Bochala-Khutor, Crimea, see Bochala; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.
Sultan-Botschala-Chutor, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.
Sultan-Bochala-Khutor, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.
Sultanovsky-Posselok, (also Posselok-Sultanovskij), Caucasus, Terek. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Settlement compound on estate land. Population: 400 in 1905. Also see Posselok, Sultanovskij; Posselok, Sultanovskij-; Sultanovskij-Posselok.
Sultanowski-Posselok, Caucasus, see Sultanovsky-Posselok; also see Posselok, Sultanovskij; Posselok, Sultanovskij-.
Sulak, (also Malashevskoye, also Stepovoye), Odessa, Berezan district (Landau.) Founded in 1809 by families from Rhineland-Palatinate (43), Baden (5), and the Alsatian cities of Weißenburg (9), Selz (8), Bitsch (2), and Lauterbach (1). Catholic. Since 1869, parish for Benderhof, Vovche, and the Catholic khutory in the Berezan valley. Acreage: 4,428 dessi. and 129 houses in 1859, or 4,402 dessi. Population: 225 in 1811; 360 in 1825; 815 in 1858; 2,569 in 1905; 1980 in 1911; 1,821 in 1914; 2,150 in 1919; 2,476 in 1926; 2,000 in 1941; 1,922 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see Malashevskoye; Stepovoye.
Soran-Barin, Crimea, Dzhanchoy, Pavlovka. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Barin, Suran-. 

Sukhovola, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Suchwola.
Surikovsky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evka, Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km west of Kustanay. #C 2. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 223 in 1926. Also see Surikowskij.

Surikowskij, Kazakhstan, see Surikovsky.

Suvo-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 130 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Suvo-; Khutor, Suvo-; Surowo-Chutor.

Suworowo, (also Bessagach), Slavgorod, Slavgorod, Burla, Grishkovka. Approximately 40 km northwest of Slavgorod. #K 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911/1912. Mennonite; parish: Markovka (1909-1932.) Seed kolkhoz, cattle kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 219 in 1926. Also see Bessagach; Suworowka.

Suworova, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Suworowo.
Svonarev-Kut, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.)

Svonarevka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Sviacie.

Svistunovo, Slavgorod, Mennonite.


Svijato-Troickoye, Mariupol’, see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Swjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-. Also see Svijato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.

Svijatetschno, Volhynia-Poland, Kherson, Taurida; also see Sviacie.

Svojtschowka?, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Svojtschowka?; also see Neu-Swojtschowka?, Alt-. Also see Neu-Swojtschowka?, Alt-.

Svodeskoje, Staro-, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoye; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-. Also see Staro-Svedskoye; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-.

Svenskoye, Staro-, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoye; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-. Also see Staro-Svedskoye; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-; Svedske, Staro-.

Sviacie, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Sviacie.

Sviachtechno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Svinartschin.

Svijato-Troickoye, Mariupol’, see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-. Also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.

Svijatetschno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Svinartschin.

Svijato-Troickoe, Mariupol’, see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-. Also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.

Svijatetschno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Svinartschin.

Svijato-Troickoe, Mariupol’, see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-. Also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.

Svijatetschno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Svinartschin.

Svijato-Troickoe, Mariupol’, see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-. Also see Svjato-Troickoje; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoye, Svyato-.
Switke, Volhynia-Poland, see Świtka.
Świstunowo, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Swistunovo.
Switschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Śvichevka.
Switschew, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Switschew; also see Neu-Śvichev; Śvichev, Neu-
Świzovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Świzovka.
Śwjt-Troickoje, Mariupol’, see Svjatoto-Ricckoe; also see Svjatoto-Troickoe; Troickoe, Svjatoto-
Śwobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svobodarka.
Śwojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Śwojtschowka?, Alt-Śvichevka, Neu-
Śwojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Śwojtschowka?, also see Alt-Śwójtchowka?, Alt-Śwójtchowka?
Śwojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Śwojtschowka?, also see Altswójtschowka?
Śwobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svobodarka.
Śwojtschowka?, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Śwojtschowka?; also see Alt-Śwójtchowka?, Alt-Śwójtchowka?
Swojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Swojtschowka?, Neu-Svíčevka.
Śwojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Swojtschowka?, Neu-Svíčevka.
Swobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svobodarka.
Śwojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Swojtschowka?, Neu-Svíčevka.
Swistunowo, Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat, Crimea, see Syrtay-Kasboryu; also see Syrt Kaspir.
Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat, Crimea, see Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat; also see Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-
Syrtke-Achmat, Crimea, see Syrtke-Achmat, Syrtke-
Szuszkowufalu, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Neudorf.
Szuszkowufalu, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Erwinsdorf; also see Szuszkowufalu.
Szuszkowufalu, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Szuszkowufalu.
Tabolino, (also Tobolino), Kazakhstan, Chimkent, Telmansky. Founded in 1908 by Volga Germans and possibly by some other ethnic groups. Possibly Evangelical and Seventh Day Adventist. Also see Tobolino.
Tabor-Kirej, Crimea, see Tabor-Kirej; also see Kirej-Tabor; Kirej-Tabor.
Tachinadoco, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Tachinadoco.
Tachy, Ak-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tatschi; Tatschi, Ak-
Tachy, Ak-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tatschi; Tatschi, Ak-
Tachy-Busav, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Busav; also see Ak-Tatschi-Busav; Busav, Ak-Tachy-; Busav, Ak-
Tatschi-Busav, Ak-
Tachy-Kabany, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabany; Kabany, Ak-Tatschi-; Kabany, Ak-
Tachy-Kabany, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Ak-Tatschi-Kabany; Kabany, Ak-Tatschi-; Kabany, Ak-
Tatschi-Kabany, Ak-
Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-
Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-
Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tagatschin; Tahachin.

Taganashmin, Crimea, see Taganashmin.

Taganash, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Neu-Taganash; Taganash, Neu-.

Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-.

Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.

Taganashmin, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Taganashmin.

Taganash, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Neu-Taganash; Taganash, Neu-.

Tagatschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Tagachin.

Tahachin, Volhynia-Poland, see Tagachin; also see Tahatschin.

Tahatschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Tahachin.


Taimas-Deutsch, Crimea, Simferopol’, Feodosiya, Seitler. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded in 1897. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 1,002 dessi. or 1,092 dessi. Population: 15 in 1904; 72 in 1911; 72 in 1914; 73 in 1918; 120 in 1919; 52 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Taimas-.

Taincha, Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Population: 227 in 1926. Also see Taintscha.

Taintscha, Omsk, see Taincha.

Tajkur, Porozow-, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozow-Tajkur; also see Porozow-Taykur; Taykur-Porozov.

Takhinadoco, (also Beregszentmiklos, also Cinadovo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Unitarian. Acreage: 401 farms on 3,417 ha. Population: 309 Germans of 1,474 residents in 1910; 17 Germans of 1,643 residents in 1920; 54 Germans of 2,562 residents in 1930. Also see Beregszentmiklos; Cinadovo; Tachinadoco.


Talakovka, Don, see Talakovka.

Tal, Bauer-, Slavygorod, see Bauer-Tal.

Taldekutuk, Kazakhstan, see Konstantinovka.

Tali-Ilyak, Crimea, see Taly-Ilyak; also see Ilyak, Tali-; Ilyak, Taly-.

Talma, (also No. 3), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1900/1901. Mennonite-Brethren. In a closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 26 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,040 dessi. Population: 130 in 1918. Also see No. 3.

Tal, Marabta-, Caucasus, see Marabta-Tal.

Talovka, Volga Republic, see Beideck; also see Talowka.

Talovsky, Tomsk, Zmeinogorsk, Spassk. Founded approximately in 1900. Germans and Estonians lived together here; they had leased land from cabinets. Also see Talowski.

Talowka, Volga Republic, see Talovka.

Talowski, Volga Republic, see Talovsky.

Tal, Rotes, Caucasus, see Rotes Tal.

Taly-Ilyak, Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. #C 3. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,662 dessi. or 1,868 dessi. Population: 9 in 1864; 87 in 1904; approximately 75 in 1911; 53 in 1914; 75 in 1918; 123 in 1919; 120 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Ilajak, Tali-; Ilyak, Taly-; Tali-Ilyak.

Tal-zu-Basel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village named Tal-zu-Basel is located approximately one kilometer southwest. Also see Basel, Tal-zu-; Zu-Basel, Tal-.

Tal zu Zürich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village of Tal zu Zürich is located approximately one kilometer to the northeast. Also see Zürich, Tal zu; Zu Zürich, Tal.

Tama, Abakli-, Crimea, see Abakli-Tama.

Tambovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Tambowka.

Tambowka, Volga Republic, see Tambowka.

Tamur, (also Vaedeny), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Vaedeny.


Tarackőz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Teresva.

Taraż, Volhynia-Poland, see Taray.

Taranovka, (also No. 13, also Taravovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded approximately in 1901. In a closed German settlement area. Mennonite. In 1913, only one fourth or one third of the 30 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 13; Taranowka; Taravovka.

Taranowka, Caucasus, see Taranovka.

Taraschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Tarashchowka.

Taraschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tarashchowka.

Tarashchowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche; also see Taraschowka.

Tarashchowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Taraschowka.

Tarasicha, Novgorod, see Tarasikha.

Tarasicha, Novgorod, see Tarasikha; also see Tarasicha.

Tarasovo, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Tarasovo.

Tarasowo, Omsk, see Tarasowo.

Tarasowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarasówka.
Tarassikha, (also Tarasikha), Novgorod. #F 4. Founded in 1925 by families from Nikolai Colony. Evangelical. Population: 126 in 1926. Also see Tarasikha; Tarassicha.

Taravovka, Caucasus, see Taranovka; also see Tarawowka.

Tarawovka, Caucasus, see Taravovka.

Taray, Volhynia-Poland, see Taraz; also see Taraj.

Taraz, (also Taray, also Toraz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Taray; Toraz.

Tarchanlar, Crimea, see Tarchanlar.

Tarchanlar, Seitter-, Crimea, see Seitter-Tarchanlar; also see Seitter-Tarchanlar; Tarchanlar, Seitter-.

Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu-Tarchan; also see Kuyu-Tarchan, Uch-; Tarkan, Uch-Kuyu-; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkan.

Tarkhan, Urtchkin-, Crimea, see Urtchkin-Tarchan; also see Kuyt-Tarchan, Uch-; Tarkan, Uch-Tarchan, Uch-; Uch-Tarchan, Uch-.

Tarlyk, Omsk, Lubinsk. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 415 in 1926.

Tarlyk, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Laub.

Tarlyk, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Friedental.

Tarlyk, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Tarlyk.

Tarlykovka, Volga Republic, see Dinkel; also see Tarlykovka.

Tarlykowka, Volga Republic, see Tarlykovka.

Tarlyksfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. No other information available.

Tarlyski, Tobolsk, see Tarlsyki.

Tarlsyki, Tobolsk, Bekichevsk. Possibly founded in 1908. Also see Tarlsyki.


Tarnavka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnavka.

Tarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Tarnovka.

Tarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tarnovka.

Tarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnowka.

Tarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnovka.

Tarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Tarnovka.

Tarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tarnovka.

Tarnovola, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnovola.

Tarutino, (also Anshakrak), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1814 by 136 families from: France (9), Bohemia (4), Saxony (2), Hungary (1), Mecklenburg, Prussia, Prussian Pomerania, and Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Tarutino. In 1831, 81 people died of cholera. Acreage: 8,164 dessi. and 229 houses in 1859, or 8,402 ha. Population: 1,644 in 1858; 2,866 in 1904; 5,257 in 1905; 3,746 in 1939. Also see Anshakrak.

Tarutino, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Tarutino.

Tasanai-Chutor, Crimea, see Tasanay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tasanai-; Khutor, Tasanay-.

Tasanay-Khutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Tasanai-; Khutor, Tasanay-; Tasanai-Chutor.

Tasch, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tasch; also see Ak-Tash; Tash, Ak-.

Tasch-Kasan-Konrat, (also...” deleted; comes out to be the same; Tasch-Kazan-Konrat), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Kazgan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tasch-Kasan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tasch-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat.

Tash-Kazgan-Konrat, (“also...” deleted; comes out to be the same; Tasch-Kazan-Konrat), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Kazgan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kazgan-; Tasch-Kazgan-Konrat.

Tashly-Kipchak, Crimea; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-.

Tashly-Kiptschak, Crimea, see Tashly-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-.

Tashlyk, Kara-, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Kara-Tashlyk; Tashlyk, Kara-.

Taschtschenak, Zaporizhzhya, see Taschenak.

Tash, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tash; also see Ak-Tasch; Tash, Ak-.

Taschtschenak, Zaporizhzhya, see Johannesruh; also see Taschtschenak.

Tasch-Kasan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tasch-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tash-Kazan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tasch-Kazgan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat.

Tash-Kazgan-Konrat, (“also...” deleted; comes out to be the same; Tasch-Kazan-Konrat), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Kazgan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kazgan-; Tasch-Kazgan-Konrat.

Tashly-Kipchak, Crimea; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-.

Tashly-Kiptschak, Crimea, see Tashly-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-.

Tashlyk, Kara-, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Kara-Tashlyk; Tashlyk, Kara-.

Tash-Kazgan-Konrat, Crimea, see Borangar; also see Konrat, Tashly-.

Tashly-Konrat, Crimea, see Tash-Kazgan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat; Konrat, Kasan-Konrat.

Tata-Jurt, Caucasus, see Tata-Yurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Yurt, Tata-.

Tata, Caucasus, see Traubenfeld.

Taut, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) West of Pallassovka.
Possibly outside the Volga Republic.

Taurot-, Bashkortostan, see Urtau-Tau.

Taveshnaya, (also No. 1), Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd, Shandrovka. #F 2. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Poltava. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,460 dessi. Population: 460 in 1898; 588 in 1905; 477 in 1911; 460 in 1918. Also see No. 1; Taweshnaja.

Tavmay, Crimea, Simferopol', Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Tawmaj.

Tavrida, Don, see Taurida; also see Tawrida.

Taweshnaja, Kharkiv, see Taweshnaya.

Tawmaj, Crimea, see Tavmay.

Tawrida, Don, see Tavrida.

Taykur-Porozov, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Taykur; also see Porozov-Tajkur; Tajkur, Porozow-.

Tbilisi, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Tbilisi; also see Neu-Tiflis; Neu-T'bilisi; T'bilisii, Neu.; Tiflis, Neu.

T'bilisi, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-T'bilisi.

Tchirik, Soviet Union, see Tchirik.

Tebe, Oguz-, Crimea, see Oguz-Tebe.

Tebe, Okus-, Crimea, see Okus-Tebe.

Tebe, Toj-, Crimea, see Toj-Tebe; also see Tebe-Toy; Toy-Tebe.

Tebe, Toy-, Crimea, see Toy-Tebe; also see Tebe, Toj-; Toj-Tebe.

Teesó, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutschendorf.

Tegesch, Crimea, see Tegesch.


Teklowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Teklowka.

Telaula, Volga Republic, see Fischer.

Telauza, Volga Republic, see Fischer.

Telehulo, Odessa. No other information available.


Telenchy, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Telenchy; also see Neu-Telentschi; Telentschi, Neu.

Telentschi-Dshurt, Crimea, see Telenchy-Dzhurt; also see Dshurt, Telentschi-Dshurt; Telentschi-Dshurt.

Telentschi, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Telentschi; also see Neu-Telenchy; Telenchy, Neu.

Telesch, Crimea, see Telesh.
Telesh, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Telesch.
Teljausa, Volga Republic, see Telyausa.
Teller, Volga Republic, see Dehler.
Telman, Caucasus, see Thâlmann.
Telman, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. No other information available.
Telman, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.
Telmanovo, Don, see Ostheim; also see Telmanovo.
Telmanovo, (also Didlacken), Kaliningrad district; also see Didlacken; Telmanovo.
Telmanovo, Don, see Telmanovo.
Telmanovo, Kaliningrad district, see Telmanovo.
Telman, Ussile-, Caucasus, see Ussile-Telman; also see Telman, Ussilje-; Telman, Ussilje-Telman; Ussilje-Telmann.
Telman, Ussilje-, Caucasus, see Ussilje-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilje-; Ussilje-Telman; Ussilje-Telmann.
Telmanovo, (also Didlacken), Kaliningrad district; also see Didlacken; Telmanovo.
Telmanovo, Don, see Telmanovo.
Telmanovo, Kaliningrad district, see Telmanovo.
Telman, Ussile-, Caucasus, see Ussile-Telman; also see Telman, Ussilje-; Telman, Ussilje-; Ussilje-Telman; Ussilje-Telmann.
Telman, Ussilje-, Caucasus, see Ussilje-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilje-; Ussilje-Telman; Ussilje-Telmann.
Telyausa, Volga Republic, see Telyausa.
Teljausa, Volga Republic, see Telyausa.
Tempelhof, (also Olgino), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Founded in 1895 or in 1897. Mennonite; parish: Stavropol’. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: including a neighboring village: 1,000 people on 4,500 dessi. (year unknown); 379 in 1918; 383 in 1926. Daughter colony of Tempelhof and Orbelynovka with 30 families. Also see Olgino.
Tensu, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 10 km north of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 2,000 dessi.
Tepkino, (also Tyopkino), Caucasus, Arkhangels’k (also Archangelsk.) #J 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 160 in 1926. Also see Tyopkino.
Teplino, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. School with grades one to four, farmers’ retirement home (Bauernheim) (as of 1926). Population: 46 in 1926.
Teplitz, (also No. 12, also TöPLITZ), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1817/1818 by 98 families from these Wuerttemberg cities: Reutlingen (25), Nagold (22), Schorndorf (20), Tübingen (19), Kirchheim-Teck (12). There also were some families from Alsace, Bavaria, Hungary, and Prussia. The founders originally intended to go to Transcaucasia, but left their religious leaders because of disapproval. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 6,904 dessi. and 127 houses in 1859, or 6,395 ha. Population: 1,073 in 1858; 1,943 in 1904; 1,850 in 1915; 2,498 in 1939. Also see No. 12; TöPLITZ.
Teplitz, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Teplitz.
Terek, Islâm-, Crimea, see Islam-Terek.
Terek-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-Scheich-.
Terekly-Scheich-Ely, Crimea, Karasubazar. Mennonite; parish: Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 67 in 1926. Also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-Scheich-;
Terek, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Terek.
Terekschi, Slavgorod, see Terekshy.
Terekshy, Slavgorod, see London; also see Terekshy.
Teremno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsí. #E 4. No other information available.
Terentiov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoshcha; also see Terentiw. 
Terentiov, Volhynia-Poland, see Terentiov.
Terepol, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
Tereshchowice, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshchowie.
Tereshkowice, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshkowce. 
Tereshkovicie, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshkvicie; also see Tereshchowie.
Tereshkovce, (also Tereshicoviec), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. Northeast of Horokhiv. #C 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tereshicoviec; Tereschkowce.

Terespol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Teresva, (also Taracköz), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Unitarian. Acreage: 526 farms on 1,406 ha. Population: 1,614 in 1910; 5 Germans of 1,814 residents in 1920; 50 Germans of 2,712 residents in 1930. Also see Taracköz; Tereswa.

Tereswa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Teresva.

Terkle-Kitai, Crimea, see Terkle-Kitay; also see Kitai, Terkle-; Kitai, Terkle-.

Terkle-Kitay, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Kitai, Terkle-; Kitai, Terkle-; Terkle-Kitai.


Termentschik, Crimea, see Termenchik.

Ternki, Volhynia-Poland, see Ternki.

Ternyk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Also see Ternki.

Ternova, Luhans’k, see Liebental; also see Ternowa.

Ternovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Ternovatoye; also see Ternovatoe.

Ternovatoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst; also see Ternovatoe; Ternovatoe.

Ternovka, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ternovka.

Ternovky, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ternovki.

Ternowa, Luhans’k, see Ternova.

Ternovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Ternovatoe; also see Ternovatoe.

Ternowka, Don, see Ternovka.

Ternowki, Don, see Ternovky.

Terny, Zaporizhzhya, see Durlach.

Tersanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenfeld.

Tesekly-Ischuni, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ischuny, Tesekly-; Ishuny, Tesekly-.

Tesekly-Ishuny, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar. Mennonite; parish: Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 83 in 1926. Also see Ischuny, Tesekly-; Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ischuni.

Tessmann, Omsk, see Tessmann.

Tessmann, (also Tesmann), Omsk, Lubinsk. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Population: 56 in 1926. Also see Tesmann.

Tessmann, (also Teßmann), Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Teßmann.

Teutschau, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutschendorf.

Thälmann, (also Telman), Caucasus, Krapotkin. #E 2. Also see Telman.

Thälmann, Don, see Ostheim.

Thälmann, Kazahstan, see Dönhof.

Thälmann, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.

Thälmannsdorf, Dnipropetrovs’k’, see Ettingerfeld.

Thelausa, Volga Republic, see Fischer.

Theodorovka, (also Yodorovka), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov; also see Yodorovka; Theodorovka.

Theodorowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Theodorovka.


Thiessen-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Thiessen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Khutor, Thiessen-.

Thiessen-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Khutor, Thiessen-; Thiessen-Chutor.

Tichij-Kut, Odessa, see Tikhy-Kut; also see Kut, Tichij-; Kut, Tikhy-; Stiller Ort.

Tichin-Chutor, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Khutor, Tichin-, StillerOrt.

Tichonowka, Kazahstan, see Tikhonovka.

Tiefenbach, (also Bognatovka, also Chibovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan district. Founded in 1920. Catholic. Also see Bognatovka; Chibovka.


Tiefenbrunn, (also Alexandrovka, also Maserovo), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Volnovakha. Approximately 40 km north of Mariupol’. #C 8. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1906. Separatist; parish: Ostheim, also Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 121 in 1905; 120 in 1918; 176 in 1941. Also see Alexandrovka; Maserovo.

Tiefenbrunn, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. No other information available.
Tiefenbrunn, (also Kolodeznoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Vassilyevka. Founded possibly as early as 1814, but more likely 1820. Twenty-nine founding families, mainly Badeners from the Durlach area and some from existing colonies. Evangelical; parish: Prischib, also Mennonite. Trade: one brickyard. Men were deported between 22 September 1941 and 25 September 1941. Acreage: 1,949 dessi. and 36 houses in 1859, or 1,969 dessi. or 1,200 dessi. and 39 farms and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 335 people or 57 families on 29 farms and three vacant lots in 1848; 451 in 1858; 451 in 1859; 517 in 1864; 373 in 1905; 357 in 1911; 380 in 1914; 359 in 1915; 380 in 1918; 500 in 1919. Also see Kolodeznoye.

Tieferlandsgraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Tiefland, Odessa, Shirayevo (Hoffnungstal.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. No other information available.

Tiege, (also No. 8, also Kochubeyevka), Mykolyiv, Zagradowka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlov.) #3 4. Founded in 1873. Mennonite-Brethren; parishes: Tiege and Orlov. Language in schools: German until 1938. Brethren community center, junior high school (Zentralschule.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz with Altonau, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, 17 or 18 people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Starved: no people in 1921/1922, and 18 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 42 men. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,831 dessi. or 1,944 ha. in 1918, or 946 ha in the cooperative, or 98 farms. Population: 466 in 1905; 199 in 1911; 339 in 1914; 339 in 1918; 350 in 1919; 435 in 1926; 526 in 1941; 446 in 1942. Ninety-six families, or seventy-seven percent, without head of household as of 1942. Also see No. 8; Kochubeyevka.


Tiege, (also Berestechko), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1805 by 21 families from the Elbingen and Marienburg districts. Mennonite; parish: Orlov. In 1880 or 1885, a school for the deaf and mute was founded. School with grades one to four, school for the deaf and mute (as of 1926.) Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. Acreage: 1,483 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,587 dessi., or 20 farms on 1,300 dessi. and 13 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 240 people or 34 families on 20 farms in 1855; 240 in 1856; 260 in 1858; 260 in 1859; 262 in 1860; 293 in 1864; 449 in 1905; 593 in 1914; 598 in 1915; 593 in 1918; 569 in 1919; 350 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Berestechko.

Tiegenhof, (also Yasnaya), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 21 families from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Petershagen. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,732 dessi. and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,695 dessi., or 21 farms on 1,365 dessi. and 11 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 290 people or 33 families on 21 farms in 1855; 290 in 1856; 296 in 1858; 296 in 1859; 281 in 1860; 275 in 1864; 424 in 1905; 540 in 1914; 528 in 1915; 540 in 1918; 414 in 1919; 381 or 393 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Yasnaya.

Tiegenhof, (also No. 2, also Yasinovka), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded in 1824 by 27 families largely from the Tiegenhof district, West Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,839 dessi. or 29 farms on 1,740 dessi. and possibly 3 families without land (as of 1857); 1,740 dessi. and 41 houses in 1859 or 1,809 dessi. Population: 398 in 1858; 398 or 405 in 1859; 447 or 466 in 1905; 530 in 1910; 535 in 1911; 543 in 1914; 543 in 1918; 595 in 1919; 484 in 1922. Also see No. 2; Yasinovka.

Tiegenhof, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikolaevka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite.

Tiegendorf, (also No. 16, also Antonovka), Mariupol’, Ludwigsdal. Founded in 1823 26 families from the Danzig district (22 families) and the Elbing district. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 607 in 1911; 607 in 1914; 607 in 1918; 608 in 1919. Population: 439 in 1858; 278 or 439 in 1859; 504 in 1905; 504 in 1910; 607 in 1911; 607 in 1914; 607 in 1918; 608 in 1919. Also see No. 16; Antonovka.

Tiegenweide, (also Kulshanka, also Tiegierweide), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in the spring of 1822 by 24 families: 14 primarily from Danzig and Marienburg, West Prussia, and 10 from the older Molochna colonies. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) By 1848, 22 independent farmers (Freiwirte), who were skilled craftsmen and day laborers, had arrived. There were 52 houses. Acreage: 1,698 dessi. and 56 houses in 1859, or 1,934 dessi. or 29 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 11 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 286 people or 35 families on 24 farms in 1855; 289 in 1856; 337 in 1858; 337 in 1859; 340 in 1860; 379 in 1864; 485 in 1905; 466 in 1914; 610 in 1915; 466 in 1918; 291 in 1919; 381 or 393 in 1926. Also see Kulshanka; Tiegierweide.

Tiegierweide, (also Tigenweide), Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. #C 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 192 in 1926. Also see Tiegierweide.

Tiegierweide, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegierweide.
Tiergart. (also No. 17, also Adamovka, also Tiergarten), Mariupol’, Ludwigstal. Founded in 1823 by 20 families, all from the Marienburg district. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. and 28 houses in 1859, or 1,208 dessi. Population: 278 in 1858; 278 in 1859; 313 in 1905; 313 in 1910; 344 in 1911; 344 in 1914; 320 in 1918; 320 in 1919. Also see No. 17; Adamovka; Tiergarten.

Tiergarten, Mariupol’, see Tiergart.

Tiessen-Chutor?, Don, see Tiessen-Khutor?; also see Chutor, Tiessen?; Khutor, Tiessen?.

Tiessen-Khutor?, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Chutor, Tiessen?; Khutor, Tiessen?; Tieten-Chutor?.

Tieten-Chutor?, Don, see Tieten-Khutor?; also see Chutor, Tieten?; Khutor, Tieten?.

Tieten-Khutor?, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Chutor, Tieten?; Khutor, Tieten?; Tieten-Chutor?.

Tiflis, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Neu-Tblishi; Neu-T’bilissi; Tblisi, Neu-; T’bilissi, Neu-.

Tigenweide, Omsk, see Tegerweide.

Tikhin-Khutor, Odessa, see Stilller Ort; also see Chutor, Tichij-; Khutor, Tikhin-; Tichin-Chutor.


Tikhy-Kut, Odessa, see Stilller Ort; also see Kut, Tichij-; Kut, Tikhij-; Tichij-Kut.

Tiligulo-Beresanka, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Berezanka; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Berezanka, Tiligulo-.

Tiligulo-Berezanka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Berezanka, Tiligulo-; Tiligulo-Beresanka.

Timaschewka, Crimea, see Timashevka.

Timashevka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 44 in 1926. Also see Timaschewka.

Timinskij, Kazakhstan, see Timinsky.

Timinsky, (also Tominsky), Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y) evsk, Satobol(y)e. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 305 in 1926. Also see Timinskij; Timinsky.

Timir, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.

Timir-Bulat, Crimea, see Philippsiel; also see Bulat, Timir-.

Timofe’evka, Odessa, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofejevka.

Timofe’evka, Orenburg, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofejevka.

Timofe’evka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofe’evka; also see Station-Timofejevka; Station-Timofeyevka; Timofejevka, Station-; Timofejevka, Station-; Timofeyevka, Station-.

Timofejevka, Odessa, Isa(y)evsk. Population: 216 in 1926. Also see Timofe’evka; Timofejevka.

Timofeyevka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Timofe’evka; Timofejevka.

Timofeyevka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofejevka; also see Station-Timofe’evka; Station-Timofeyevka; Timofejevka, Station-; Timofejevka, Station-.

Tobalovka, (also Sergeyevka), Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. Population: 54 in 1919; 56 in 1926. Also see Sergeyevka; Tobalowka.

Tobalowka, Crimea, see Tobalovka.

Tobe, Dzhau-, Crimea, see Dshau-Tobe; also see Dzhau-Tobe; Tobe, Dzhau-.
Tobe, Dzhau-, Crimea, see Dzhau-Tobe; also see Dshau-Tobe; Tobe, Dshau-.
Tobel, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Tobel.
Tobe, Ogus-, Crimea, see Ogus-Tobe.
Tobolino, Kazakhstan, see Tabolino.
Toews-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Toews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Toews-; Khutor, Toews-.
Toews-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 50 km southwest of Melitopol’. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Toews-; Khutor, Toews-; Toews-Chutor.
Togaily, Crimea, see Braun.
Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk, Crimea, see Bijuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-; Kuchuk-Bijuk-Toganash; Toganash, Kuchuk-Bijuk.
Toganash, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Toganasch; also see Neu-Toganash; Neu-Toganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-.
Togen, Crimea, see Brauns.
Tolowa-Tusloff, Kazakhstan, see Tongonogow.
Tolowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Toloviche.
Tolowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Tolowitsch.
Tolova-Tuslov, Luhans’k, see Klein-Werder; also see Tolowa-Tuslov; Tusloff, Tolowa-; Tuslov, Tolowa-.
Toloviche, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Samy. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Toloviche, Volodymyrets’ (also Vladimirets, also Vladimirez) and Zirvishch: 70 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tolowschi.
Tolowa-Tuslov, Luhans’k, see Tolova-Tuslov; also see Tuslof, Tolowa-; Tuslov, Tolowa-.
Tolowschi, Volhynia-Poland, see Tolowitsche.
Tomaschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomashow.
Tomaschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomashowka.
Tomachow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomachowka.
Tomachowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Tomashchowka.
Tomashchew, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 28 in 1905. Also see Tomaschew.
Tomashchow, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tomaschow.
Tomashchowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Tomashchowka.
Tomashchowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Tomashchowka.
Tomashew, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 28 in 1905. Also see Tomashew.
Tomashewka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Tomashchowka.
Tomashewka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Poddebcy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tomashchowka.
Tomboi, Kishkine-, Omsk, see Kishkine-Tomboi; also see Kishkine-Tomboi; Tomboi, Kishkine-.
Tomboy, Kishkine-, Omsk, see Kishkine-Tomboi; also see Kishkine-Tomboi; Tomboi, Kishkine-.
Tominskij, Kazakhstan, see Tominsky.
Tominsky, Kazakhstan, see Tominsky; also see Tominskich.
Tongonogow, Kazakhstan, see Alexandrovka; also see Tongonogow.
Tongonogow, Kazakhstan, see Tongonogow.
Torgoviza, Volhynia-Poland, see Turkiviche; also see Torgowiza.
Torgowa, Caucasus, see Torgova.
Torgowiza, Volhynia-Poland, see Torgowiza.
Tor Kolonia, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Kolonie, Tor.
Toroza, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Torosowa.
Toroza, Odessa, see Torosova.
Torozowo, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Torosowo.
Torozowo, Odessa, see Torosovo.
Tortschin-Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Torchyn-Yanovka; also see Janowka-Tortschin; Yanovka-Torchyn.
Tortschin, Neudorf-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Neudorf-Torchyn; Torchyn, Neudorf-.
Totanai, Crimea, see Totanay.
Totanay, Dzhollu-, Crimea, see Dzhollu-Totanai; also see Dzhollu-Totanay; Totanay, Dzhollu-.
Totanay, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Totanay; also see Kara-Totanay; Totanay, Kara-.
Totanay, Crimea, see Eigenfeld; also see Totanai.
Totanay, Dzhollu-, Crimea, see Dzhollu-Totanay; also see Dzhollu-Totanay; Totanay, Dzhollu-.
Totanay, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Totanay; also see Kara-Totanay; Totanay, Kara-.
Totanay, Crimea, see Hohenberg.
Totmann, Crimea, see Hohenberg.
Tovin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Jungplauen; also see Tovin.
Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,000 dessi.
Former Tartar village. Also see Tovmaj.
Tovus, Caucasus, see Traubenfeld; also see Tovus.
Towin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Tovin.
Towmaj, Crimea, see Tovmay.
Towus, Caucasus, see Tovus.
Trandafirilor, Valea-, Bessarabia, see Valea. Trandafirilor.
Tränk, Volga Republic, see Tränkeich-zu-Bettinger.
Tränk, Volga Republic, see Tränkeich-zu-Schönchen.
Tränkteich-zu-Bettinger, (also Tränk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village of Tränkteich is located a few kilometers southwest. For population figures see Bettinger. Also see Tränk.

Tränkteich-zu-Schönchen, (also Tränk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The other village of Tränkteich is located a few kilometers northeast. Also see Tränk.

Traubenberg, (also Alavar, also Allavar, also Halavar), Caucasus, Georgia, Luxemburg, Borchalo-Garvan, Traubenberg. Near Arakhalo. #6. Founded possibly as early as 1847, but more likely between 1906 and 1908. Primarily viticulture, some cotton. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: approximately 220 people and 60 farms in 1913; 420 in 1914; 420 or 421 in 1926. Tbilisi daughter colony (Swabians). Also see Alavar; Allavar; Halavar.

Traubenberg, (also Ablam-Trekh), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 88 in 1904. Also see Ablam-Trekh; Ablam-Trech; Trech-Ablam.

Trotskoe, Omsk, see Troitskoe; also see Troitzkoje.


Troitzkoje, Omsk, see Troitskoe; also see Troitzkoje.

Trostjanka, Mykolayiv, see Troyanka.


Troszkowa, Omsk, see Trozovka.

Trozovka, Omsk, see Trossovka.

Trossovka, (also Trozovka, possibly also Trussovka), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 181 in 1926. Also see Trozovka; Trussovka?.

Trossovka?, Omsk, see Trussovka.

Trostenez, Josefine-, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine-Trostenez.

Trostjanetz, Schloß, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostjanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.

Trostjanetz, Schloss, Kharkiv, see Schloss Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostjanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.

Trost-Chutor, Odessa, Bertysovsk, see Trost-Chutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-.

Trost-Chutor, Odessa, see Trost-Chutor; also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-.

Trostyniec, Volhynia-Poland, see Trostyniec; also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-.
Trostieniec-Jozefiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefien-Trostenez; also see Jozefiny, Trostieniec-.

Trost-Khutor, Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk. Population: 51 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.

Trost-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Directly on the railroad line to Marinovo. Also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.

Trost-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Near the Marinovo train station. Also see Chutor, Trost-; Khutor, Trost-; Trost-Chutor.

Trostyanetz, Schloß, Kharkiv, see Schloß Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schlos; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloss.

Trostyanetz, Schloss, Kharkiv, see Schloss Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostjanetz, Schlos; Trostjanetz, Schloss; Trostyanetz, Schloss.


Trotzkoe, Volga Republic, see Trotzkoje; also see Trotzkoje.

Trotzkoje, Volga Republic, see Trotzkoje; also see Trotzkoje.

Trotzkoje, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Trotzkoje; Trozkoje.

Troyanka, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Also see Troyanka.

Trubachovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Trubatschowka.

Trubatschowka, Odessa, see Trubachovka.

Trubetskoje, Omsk, see Trubetskoje; also see Trubezkoje.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trubetskoje, Knjase-, Omsk, see Knjase-Trubetskoje; also see Knjase-Trubezkoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-Trubetskoje; Knjase-.

Trupcha, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Truptscha.

Trussovka?, Omsk, see Trossovka.

Trussovka (possibly also Trossovka), Omsk, Borodinsk. #E 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Joint seed and cattle cooperative Trussovka. Population: 83 in 1926. Also see Trossovka?; Trussovka.

Trussovka, Omsk, see Trussovka.

Tryekhosyerka, Orenburg, see Trekhosserka; also see Trechosserka; Trjechosjerka.

Tryhubicy, Volhynia-Poland, see Trigubiza.


Tsakhansky, Gut, Omsk, see Gut Tsakhansky; also see Gut Zakhanski; Gut Zakhansky; Zachanski, Gut; Zachansky, Gut.

Tsaratsika, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratsika; also see Zarazika.

Tsaregovol, Mykolayiv, see Zaregol.

Tsarevich, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Zarekwitsch.

Tsarevich, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Zarewiktsch.

Tsarievka-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Zariievka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariewka-; Khutor, Tsarijevka-; Khutor, Zarieka-; Zarijevka-Chutor.

Tsarskoje, Mariupol’, see Zarskoje; also see Tsarskoye; Zarskoye.

Tsarskoye, Mariupol’, see Zarskoje; also see Tsarskoye; Zarskoye.

Tschanabika Buruntscha, Crimea, see Chanabika Burunche; also see Burunche, Chanabika; Buruntscha, Tschanabika.

Tschanabika, Omsk, see Chabanka.

Tschanaboknawka, Bessarabia, see Chabanovka.

Tschanaboknawka, Zaporizhzhya, see Chabanovka.

Tschaga, Bessarabia, see Chaga.

Tschajatschi, Slavgorod, see Chajachy.

Tschajedyka, Omsk, see Chakre’evka; also see Chakre’evka.

Tschambuldi, Crimea, see Chambuldy.

Tschanguag, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Tschangrau; also see Changrau, Neu-; Neu-Changrau.
Tschantalaj, Crimea, see Chantalay.
Tschapajew, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev; also see Chapaev.
Tschapajew?, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Chapayev?; also see Chapaev?.
Tschapli, Mykolayiv, see Chapli.
Tscharukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Charukov.
Tschatach, Caucasus, see Catakh.
Tschatorysk, Volhynia-Poland, see Chatorysk.
Tschatte, Crimea, see Chatte.
Tschayachy, Slavgorod, see Chayakhy.
Tschduvy, Volhynia-Poland, see Chduvy.
Tschebanka, Odessa, see Chebanka.
Tschebendowsk, Kazakhstan, see Chebendovsk.
Tschebertsch, Crimea, see Chebertesh.
Tschebotajewka, Kherson or Kyyiv, see Chebotayevka; also see Chebotaevka.
Tschebudak, Asch-, Orenburg, see Ash-Tschebudak; also see Ash-Chebudak; Chebudak, Ash-.
Tschebundy, Kazakhstan, see Chebundy.
Tschechink, Volhynia-Poland, see Chekhink.
Tscheczhograd, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekhograd.
Tschecholda-Nemzki, Crimea, see Chekholda-Nemzki; also see Nemzki, Chekholda-; Nemzki, Tschecholda-.
Tschechowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Chekhovschizna.
Tschegoltaj, Crimea, see Chegoltay.
Tschekowka, Novocherkask, Volgograd, see CHERKESS AKA NOVOCHERKASK.
Tscherniawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherniava.
Tscherniawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherniavka.
Tschernik, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernik.
Tschernilo, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernilo.
Tschernjachow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chernyakhiv.
Tschernjajewka, Slavgorod, see Chernyayevka; also see Chernyevka.
Tschernjewka, Slavgorod, see Chernyevka; also see Chernyavka.
Tschernoborka, Odessa, see Chernoborka.
Tschernoglasowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Chekhin.
Tschernoglasowska, Zaporizhzhya, see Chernoglasowska.
Tschernogora, Odessa, see Chernogora.
Tschernojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Chernoyarskoye; also see Chernoyarskoe.
Tschernjawski, Slavgorod, see Chernyavsky.
Tschernjowka, Slavgorod, see Chernyavka; also see Chernyevka.
Tschernomorje, Soviet Union, see Chernomorye; also see Chernomore.
Tscherno-Oseroje, Orenburg, see Cherno-Osernoje; also see Cherno-Oserno; Oseroje, Tscherno-; Oserno, Cherno-; Osernoje, CHERNOMORE.
Tschernousubow, Omsk, see Chernousubov.
Tschernow, Slavgorod, see Chernov.
Tschernowka, Kazakhstan, see Chernovka.
Tschernowka, Slavgorod, see Chernovka.
Tschernyleb, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernyleb; also see Chernyle.
Tscherny, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherny.
Tschertesh, Slavgorod, see Chertesh.
Tschertjotskij, Slavgorod, see Chertyotsky; also see Chertetsky.
Tschertschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherchice.
Tschervona-Sirka, Don, see Chervona-Sirka; also see Sirka, Cherwonasirka-; Sirka, Tschervona-.
Tschervonaarmisk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chervonoarmiys'k.
Tscheshin, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheshin.
Tscheshinaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheshinaw.
Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Cheterekhryadnyj Numer; also see Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj.
Tschetsche, Crimea, see Cheche.
Tschibeny, Volhynia-Poland, see Chibeny.
Tschibowka, Odessa, see Chibovka.
Tschii-Kamak, Crimea, see Chi-Kamak; also see Kamak, Chii-; Kamak, Tschi-.
Tschile, Crimea, see Chile.
Tschilgid, Bessarabia, see Chiligider.
Tschilik, Kuduk-, Omsk, see Kuduk-Tschilik; also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Kuduk-Chilik.
Tschimischlia, Bessarabia, see Chimishlia.
Tschinarli, Caucasus, see Chinarly.
Tschinke, Crimea, see Chinke.
Tschinki, Crimea, see Chinky.
Tukulchak, Crimea, see Tukulchak.
Tukulkhak, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Tulpenfeld.
Tulichov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Tulitschow.
Tulitschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tulichov.
Tulka, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Novo-Tulka; Tulka, Novo-.
Tulka, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Novo-Tulka; Tulka, Novo-.
Tulpenfeld, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #K 3. No other information available.
Tulpenfeld-Chutor, Mariupol', see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tupenfeld-; Khutor, Tupenfeld-.
Tulumbay, Omsk, see Tulumbay.
Tulumbay, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Tulumbay.
Tuman, (also Zuman), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see Zuman.
Tuman, Abas-, Caucasus, see Abas-Tuman.
Tuman, Abas-, Caucasus, see Abas-Tuman.
Tumani-Chutor, Abas-, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-Chutor; also see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; Chutor, Abas-Tumani-; Khutor, Abas-Tumani-; Tumani-Khutor, Abas-.
Tumani-Khutor, Abas-, Caucasus, see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; also see Abas-Tumani-Khutor; Chutor, Abas-Tumani-; Khutor, Abas-Tumani-; Tumani-Khutor, Abas-.
Tumin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #B 5. No other information available.
Tunear-Chutor, Crimea, see Tunear-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunear-; Khutor, Tunear-.
Tunear-Khutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Tunear-; Khutor, Tunear-; Tunear-Chutor.
Tungunchy-Khutor, (also Tugunkhy-Khutor), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Also see Chutor, Tununchi-; Khutor, Tungunchy-; Tugunkhy-Khutor; Tununchi-Chutor.
Tunsu-Chutor, Crimea, see Tunsu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tunsu-; Khutor, Tunsu-.
Tunsu-Khutor, Crimea, Hochheim; also see Chutor, Tunsu-; Khutor, Tunsu-; Tunsu-Chutor.
Tupaly, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Stare Kozary. No other information available.
Tur, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Zablocie. No other information available.
Tur, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka. No other information available.
Turasch, Crimea, see Turash.
Turash, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 40 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 140 in 1926. Also see Turasch.
Turhaj, Kazakhstan, see Turhaj.
Turhaj, Kazakhstan, see Nadeshdensky; also see Turhaj.
Turja, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Turya.
Turja, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Turya.
Turki, Volhynia-Poland, see Turky.
Turkoviche, (also Torgowiza), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Torgowiza.
Turky, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Turki.
Turlaki, Bessarabia, see Turlaky.
Turlaky, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Turlaki.
Turopin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
Turoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Stare Koshary; also see Turovitsche.
Turowerovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Turowerovka.
Turovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Turovitsche.
Turschunaj, Caucasus, see Turschunay.
Turschunay, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. #I 4. It was founded after 1920, and inhabited by Russians and Kumyks. German steam mill. Population: 350 in 1926; 80 families approximately in 1941. Also see Turschunaj.
Tursumbai, Kazakhstan, see Tursumbay.
Tursumbay, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Tursumbai.
Turja, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Turja.
Turja, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Turja.
Turzysk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.
Tusla, Bessarabia, see Tuzla.
Tusla, Odessa, see Tuzla.
Tusla-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Tuzla-Sheikh-Eli; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Eli, Tuzla-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-; Sheikh-Eli, Tuzla-.
Tusloff, Tolowa-, Luhans’k, see Tolowa-Tusloff; also see Tolowa-Tuslov; Tuslov, Tolova-.
Tuslov, Tolova-, Luhans’k, see Tolowa-Tuslov; also see Tolowa-Tusloff; Tuslov, Tolova-.
Tutor?, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor.
Tutoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. #I 8. Also see Tutowitsche.
Tutowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Tutoviche.
Tutschkino, Omsk, see Tuchkino.
Uch-Kuyu, Crimea, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Kuyu-Tarchan, Utsch-; Kuyu-Tarchan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuyu-; Tarchan, Uch-Kuyu-; Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan.

Uch. Muskatul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental; also see Muskatul, Uch.; Muskatul, Utsch.; Utsch. Muskatul.

Uchowieck, Wolhynia-Poland, see Ukhowieck.

Uchuk, Crimea, see Urchuk; also see Utschuk

Udacha-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 23 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Udatscha-; Khutor, Udacha-; Udatscha-Chutor.

Udalsna, Slavgorod, see Udalsna.

Udalnoy, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalsna.

Udalsnae, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalsno.

Udalsno, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalsno.

Udalsnoe, (also Udalsna), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 341 in 1926; 187 Germans of 195 on 48 farms in 1980; 222 Germans of 231 on 62 farms in 1987. Also see Udalnoye; Udalnoye.

Udatscha-Chutor, Odessa, see Udachu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Udana-; Khutor, Udana-.

Udelenskaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelenskaya.

Udelenskaja?, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Udelenskaya?.

Udelenskaja, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Udelenskaya.

Udelenskaja?, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Udelenskaya?.

Udalnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoye; also see Udelnoye.

Udelnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoye; also see Udelnoye.

Udelnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelnoye; also see Udelynoye.

Uglovoe No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 1?; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 2, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 2; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 1?; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 2, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 2; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 1?; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 2, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 2; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 1?; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Uglovoe No. 2, Slavgorod, see Uglovoe No. 2; also see Ugly Oserny Oserny.

Ugly, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhly.
Uglye Oserny, Slavgorod, Slatopol; also see Oserny, Ugle; Oserny, Uglye; Oserny, Uglic; Ugle Oserny; Uglic Oserny.

Ulyanov, (also Ugly), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. Southwest of Stepan. #1 7. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil’ and Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 in 1905; 17 students in 1938. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Ugly.

Ulyanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. No other information available.

Uhov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany; also see Uhov.

Uhrnov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. #D 3. Also see Uhrnow.

Uhrnow, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhrnov.

Ujtewisfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uytevisfalva.

Ukhow, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhov.

Ukrakowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau; also see Ukrainka, Novo-.

Ukrainka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukrainka; also see Novo-Ukrainka; Ukrainka, Novo-.

Ukrainka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukrainka; also see Novo-Ukrainka; Ukrainka, Novo-.

Ukrakovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau; also see Ukrakovka.

Ukrakovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Ukrakovka.

Ulan-Eli, Crimea, see Ulan-Ely; also see Eli, Ulan-; Ely, Ulan-.

Ulan-Ely, (also Ulan-Ely), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Approximately 50 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Dzhehala. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. Population: 153 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 75 in 1918; 37 in 1919; 121 in 1926. Also see Eli, Ulan-; Ely, Ulan-; Ulan-Eli; Ulan-Ely.

Ulaniki, Volhynia-Poland, see Ulaniky.

Ulaniky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Ulaniky.

Ulanovka, (also Uvanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Ulanovka; Uvanovka.

Ulanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ulanovka.

Ulaschanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ulashanowka.

Ulaschanowka, Bolarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka Ulaschanowka; also see Bolarka Ulashanowka; Ulaschanowka, Bolarka.

Ulashanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lashanovka; also see Ulaschanowka.

Ulashanovka, Bolarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka Ulashanowka; also see Bolarka Ulashanowka; Ulaschanowka, Bolarka.


Uljan-Romanowski, Kazakhstan, see Ulyan-Romanovsky; also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Romanowski, Uljano-.

Uljanow, Volga Republic, see Ulyanov.

Uljanowka, Mykolayiv, see Ulyanovka.

Uljanowka, Odessa, see Ulyanovka.

Uljanowka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Ulyanovka.

Uljanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk, see Ulyanovka.

Uljanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Ulyanovka.

Uljanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’, see Ulyanovka.

Uljanowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Ulyanovka.


Ulrichstal, (also Bugayevka, also Buhayovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgenievka (also Evgeni(y) evka.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded on its own land in 1857 or possibly in 1886 by families mainly from Großliebenthal. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Acreage: 1,109 dessi. Population: 65 in 1904; 72 in 1911; 75 or 84 in 1914; 91 in 1919. Also see Bugayevka; Buhayovka.

Ultan-Ely, Crimea, see Ulan-Ely; also see Eli, Ulan-; Ely, Ulan-; Ulan-Eli.

Ulu-Chokrak, Crimea, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chokrak, Ulu-; Tschokrak, Ulu-; Ulu-Tschokrak.

Ulu-Tschokrak, Crimea, see Ulu-Chokrak; also see Chokrak, Ulu-; Tschokrak, Ulu-.

Ulyano-Romanovsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Romanowski, Uljano-; Uljan-Romanowski.

Ulyanov, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 4. Also see Ulanow.

Ulyanovka, Mykolayiv, see Sesonovka; also see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, (also Sesnovka), Odessa. Catholic. Also see Sesnovka; Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Odessa, Berezan. Catholic. Also see Ulyanovka.


Ulyanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl’. #G 5. Also see Uljanowka.

Umancz, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. No other information available.

Umet, Volga Republic.

Umet, Ilow-, Volga, see Ilov-Umet; also see Ilov-Umet; Umet, Ilow-.

Umet, Ilovinsky-, Volga Republic, see Ilovinsky-Umet; Ilovinsky-Umet; Umet, Ilovinsky.

Umet, Ilow-, Volga Republic, see Ilov-Umet; also see Ilov-Umet; Umet, Ilow-.

Umet, Ilovinsky-, Volga Republic, see Ilovinsky-Umet; Ilovinsky-Umet; Umet, Ilovinsky.

Ungut, Crimea, Feodosiya. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. No other information available.
Ungut-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatyoriya, Yevpatyoriya, Donuslav. Approximately 15 km northwest of Yevpatyoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 80 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 100 in 1918; 105 in 1919; 182 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Ungut-.

Ungwar, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uzhhorod.


Unter-Adorf, (also Veslovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1852. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 451 in 1857; 849 in 1897; 837 in 1904; 1,442 possibly in 1905; 1,574 in 1912; 951 in 1926. Also see Veslovka.

Unter-Grigorevka, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka.

Unter-Grigoryewka, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigoryewka, Unter-; Grigorevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorevka.

Unter-Grigoryevka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorjewka.

Unter-Rechendorf, (also Also-Gereben, also Nizni Hrabownice), Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava. Catholic. In 1837, arrival of more Germans. One hundred fifty-five people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 116 farms on 428 ha. Population: 204 Germans of 525 residents in 1910; 221 Germans of 634 residents in 1920; 1,230 in 1857; 1,769 in 1897; 2,728 in 1905; 2,793 possibly in 1905; 2,827 in 1912; 1,649 in 1922; 1,827 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Lipov-Kut.

Urbach, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Urbach.

Urbach, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Urbach.

Urchkin-Tarkhan, Crimea. Evangelical. Also see Tarchan, Urtshkin-; Tarkhan, Urtshkin-; Urtshkin-Tarkhan.

Urchuk, (also Uchuk), Crimea, Yevpatyoriya, Kokey. Approximately 35 km northeast of Yevpatyoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1914; 78 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 70 in 1926. Also see Uchuk; Urtshuk.

Uritskoe, Mariupol’, see Uritskoye; also see Uritskoe.

Uritskoye, Mariupol’, see Eichwald; also see Uritskoe; Uritskoe.

Uritzkoje, Mariupol’, see Uritskoye; also see Uritskoe.

Uritzkoje, Mariupol’, see Uritskoye; also see Uritskoe.

Urtshkin-Tarchan, Crimea, see Urchkin-Tarkhan; also see Tarchan, Urtshkin-; Tarkhan, Urtshkin-.

Urtshuk, (also Uchuk), Crimea, Yevpatyoriya, Kokey. Approximately 35 km northeast of Yevpatyoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1910. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1914; 78 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 70 in 1926. Also see Uchuk; Urtshuk.

Usachinkoye, Mariupol’, see Uritskoye; also see Uritskoe.

Usachinkoye, Mariupol’, see Uritskoye; also see Uritskoe.

Usachinskaya, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 6 in 1926. Also see Usatschewski.

Usachinskaya, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 6 in 1926. Also see Usatschewski.

Usachinskaya, (also Usashinskaya Huta), Volynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Northeast of Zwiahel. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 190 in 1904. Also see Usatschinska; Usashinskaya Huta.
Usatschewski, Omsk, see Usachevsky.
Usatschinskaia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Usachinskaya.
Usbek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Usbek-; Deutsch, Uzbek-.
Usbek-Nemetski, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Nemetski, Uzbek-.
Uschitschno, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushchino.
Uschowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushova.
Uschtchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushchov.
Uschweli-Orga, Crimea, see Ushvely-Orga; also see Orga, Uschweli-; Orga, Ushvely-.
Uschytz, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushytz.
Usdich?, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine; also see Usditsch?.
Usditsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ushchino.
Usenskoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Oshchov; also see Usen-; Uzenskoye, Novo-.
Usmorje, Volg Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
Usmorje, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
Usmore, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
Usmorye, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
Usmorye, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
Usmorje, Volga Republic, see Usmorye; also see Usmorje.
Usmallje, Caucasus, see Usillye-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Usilije-; Telman, Ussilye-; Telman, Ussilije-Telman.
Ustadchewski, Omsk, see Usachevsky.
Ustanowo-Chutor, Caucasus, see Ustinovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ustrui-; Khutor, Uzruy-.
Ust-Solikha, Volg Republic, see Ust-Zaporizhzhya; also see St-Solikha.
Ust-Worontsovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ust-Worontsov.
Ust-Tschorna, Caucasus, see Ust-Tschornaja; also see Tschorna, Ust-.
Ust-Tschornaja, Volg Republic, see Ust-Tschorna; also see Tschorna, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solikha; also see Solika, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Messer; also see Solicha, Ust.; Solikha, Ust.; Ust-Solicha.

Ust-Tschornaya, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ust-Chorna.

Usum-Sakal, Crimea, see Karlsruhe; also see Sakal, Usum-

Usum-Sakal-Dzhanboy, Crimea, Dzhanboy, Dzhankoy. Population: 89 in 1919; 128 in 1926. Also see Dzhanboy, Usum-Sakal-; Sakal-Dzhanboy, Usum-

Utkino Zavod, (also Besborodkino), Petersburg, Petersburg-Oktjabrowskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 35 in 1904; 101 people and 14 farms in 1926. Also see Besborodkino; Zavod, Utkino.

Utlyuk, Zaporižzhya, see Utlyuk.

Utlyuk, Zaporižzhya, see Kaisertal; also see Utlyuk.

Utrennjaja Dolina, Caucasus, see Utrennaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennjaja; Dolina, Utrennaya.

Utrennaja Dolina, Caucasus, see Morgental; also see Dolina, Utrennjaja; Dolina, Utrennaja Dolina.


Utvizfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dorndorf; also see Utewisfalwa.

Uzbek-Nemetsky, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Nemezki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemezki.

Uzenskoye, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Uzenskoye, Novo-

Uzenskoye, Novo-, Kazakhstans, see Novo-Uzensko; also see Novo-Uzenskoye; Usenskoje, Novo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-

Uzenskoe, Novo-, Kazakhstans, see Novo-Uzenskoe; also see Novo-Uzenskoye; Usenskoje, Novo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-

Uzhgorod, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uzhgorod.

Uzhgorod, (also Ungvar, also Ushgorod, also Uzhorod), Carpatho-Ukraine, Uzhgorod. Catholic. Ukrainian town. Five people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950). Acreage: 2,650 farms on 2,161 ha. Population: 16,919 in 1910; 433 Germans of 206,601 residents in 1920; 507 Germans of 26,675 in 1930. Also see Ungvar; Ushgorod; Uzhorod.


Uziniec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Uzoa, (also Ushova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozbyszche. West of Rozbyszche. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Ushova; Uzoa.

Uzova, Volhynia-Poland, see Uzoa.

Usenka, Bashkortostan, see Uspenka.

Usenka, Soviet Union, see Usenka.
Vaclavin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Walclawin.

Vadudich, (also Ozdyutyche), Volhynia-Poland; also see Ozdyutyche; Waduditsch.

Vaduteni, Bessarabia, see Vaduteny.

Vaduteny, Bessarabia, see Tamur; also see Vaduteni.


Vakhoy, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Vakhoy; also see Station-Wachoi; Wachoi, Station-.

Valea Norocului, Bessarabia, see Valea Noroculuy; also see Norocului, Valea; Noroculuy, Valea.

Valea Noroculuy, Bessarabia, see Glückstal; also see Norocului, Valea; Noroculuy, Valea; Valea Norocului.

Valea Nucilor, Bessarabia, see Nunstal; also see Nucilor, Valea.

Valea Trandafirilor, Bessarabia, see Rosental; also see Trandafirilor, Valea.

Valek, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Zablodie; also see Valek.

Valentinov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical. Closed to exist prior to 1928. Also see Valentinow.

Valentinovka, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Pavlovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 149 in 1926. Also see Valentinovka.

Valentinov, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinov; Valentinov, Klein-.

Valentinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Valentinov.

Valentinovka, Kazakhstan, see Valentinovka.

Valentinov, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinov; Valentinov, Klein-.

Valerianovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka; also see Alt-Valerianovka; Valerianovka, Alt-.

Valerianovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka; also see Alt-Valerianovka; Valerianovka, Alt-.


Valova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Walowa.

Valove, Volga Republic, see Valoveva; also see Walujewka.

Valovevka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkurs or Seelmann, Am Trakt. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1861 or in 1867 or in 1875. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 57 in 1897; 31 possibly in 1905; 78 in 1912; 80 in 1926. Also see Valuevka; Walujewka.

Valyanovka, Luhans’k, see Steinbruch; also see Waljanowka.

Vamshaya Posta, Odessa, see Post; also see Posta, Vamshaya; Posta, Wamshaya; Wamshaya Posta.

Vamske, Odessa, see Post; also see Vamske.

Vamsky Post, Odessa, see Post; also see Post, Vamsky; Post, Wamskij; Wamskij Post.

Vanda-Vola, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Parish church. German private school (as of 1938.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 162 in 1904; 80 families with 64 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Vola, Vanda-; Wanda-Wola; Wola, Wanda-.

Vandopol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Wandopol.

Vannovskoe, Caucasus, see Vannovskoe; also see Wannowskoje.

Vannovskoe, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Vannovskoe; Wannowskoje.

Vanoskoje, Caucasus, see Vanoskoje; also see Wanskoje.

Vanoskoje, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Vanoskoje; Wanskoje.


Varkoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Warkovitches.

Varkulesa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky; also see Warkulesa.

Varovsk, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv, Rosvashevsk; also see Varowsk.


Varpalanka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Plankendorf; also see Warpalanka.

Varshinsky, (also Marianovka), Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Between Orenburg and Aktyubinsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910/1911. Catholic. Also see Marianovka; Warschinskije.

Varvarovka, (also Ambony-Khutor), Dnipropetrovs’k, Drushkovka. Also see Ambony-Khutor; Warvarowka.

Varvarovka, Don, Donets’k, Barvenkovo, see Varvarovka.

Varvarovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Population: 90 in 1926. Also see Warvarowka.


Warvarovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Franzfeld; also see Warvarowka.
Vasam, Raith-, Volga Republic, see Raith-Vasam; also see Raith-Wasam; Vasam, Raith-.
Vasam, Volga Republic, see Raith; also see Wasan.
Vashkovica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Waschkovica.
Vasilovka, (also Vassalovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschce; also see Vassalovka; Wasilowka.
Waschovice, (possibly also Wansowitz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Wansowitz; Wasowitsche.
Vassilevka, Crimea, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Kazakhstan, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Kharkiv, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 79 in 1926. see Vassilyevka; Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, Volga Republic, see Basel; also see Vassilyevka; Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, (also Sadovo-), Voronezh. East of the Bitiug River. Founded by 18 families in 1909. The rest was individual farms. Mennonite. Fifty Mennonites bought the Sadovo-ye estate of more than 5,000 dessi. and a sugar factory from Prince Vassilchikov for 1,350,000 Rbls. In the spring, settlement with 43 families or approximately 280 individuals. In 1912 insolvency; sale with heavy losses. In 1913, they moved to various other areas. Also see Sadovoye; Vassilyevka; Wassiljewka.
Vassilyevka, Novo-, Mariupol’, see Novo-Vassilyevka; also see Novo-Vassilyevka; Novo-Wassiljewka; Vassilyevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Novo-.
Vdlova, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Wdlova.
Vechi, Onesti-, Bessarabia, see Onesti-Vechi; also see Onesty-Vekhy; Vekhy, Onesty-.
Vedenskoe?, Kazakhstan, see Vedenskoye?; also see Vvedenskoe?; Vvedenskoye?; Vedenskoye; Wvedenskoje?; Wvedenskoje.
Vedenskoye?, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye; also see Vvedenskoje; Vvedenskoye; Vvedenskoje; Wvedenskoje; Wvedenskoje.
Vederno, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vedernoye; also see Wederno.
Vedernoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Viderno; also see Wederno; Vedernejo.
Vedino, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. Mennonite. Also see Wedino.
Veiten, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 28 in 1926. Vekhy, Onesty-, Bessarabia, see Onesty-Vekhy; also see Onesty-Vechi; Vechi, Onesty-.
Velidarowka, Mykolayiv, see Felsenburg; also see Welidarowka.
Velikodorowka, Mykolayiv, see Felsenburg; also see Welikodorowka.
Veliko-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoe; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Veliko-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoe; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Velikoknyashkoye, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Velikoknyashkoye, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Velikoknyashkoye, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Velikoknyashkoye, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Velikoe Pole, Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole; Volhynia-Poland, see Vielkopole.

Verba, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Verba.

Verba, Kamennaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamennaya Verba; Verba, Kamennaya.

Verba Kamienna, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamienka Verba; Kamienka, Verba; Verba Kamienna.

Verba Kamienna, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamienka Verba; Kamienka, Verba; Verba Kamienna.

Verba Kamienna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. #F 1. Also see Kamenka, Verba.


Verbljudogorsk, Caucasus; also see Welbljudogorsk.

Verboryus, Crimea, see Neu-Züritchtal; also see Werborjus.

Verbovka, Caucasus; also see Werbowka.

Verbovka, (also No.5, also No. 15), Don, Donets’k, Illovaisk. A few kilometers east of Donets’k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see No. 5; No. 15; Werbowka.

Verbovka, Don, Rostov, see Weidental; also see Werbowka.


Verbovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkron; also see Werbowka.

Verbovo, Don, see Neu-Greko; also see Werbowo.

Verbovo, (also Kryukovo), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka. Population: 116 in 1919; 123 in 1926. Also see Kryukovo; Werbowo.

Verbovo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Verbovo; also see Neu-Werbowo; Werbowo, Neu-.

Verbovskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovskoye; also see Werbowskoje.

Verbovskoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenheim; also see Verbovskoe; Werbowskoje.

Verbruss, Crimea, see Neu-Züritchtal; also see Werbruss.

Verechovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka; also see Weretschowka.

Verechovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka; also see Weretschowka.

Vereshnevatoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vereshnevatoe; also see Vereshnevatoe.

Vereshnevatoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Georgstal; also see Vereshnevatoe; Vereshnevatoe.

Vereshkovka, (also Perelysianka, also Perlisianka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Derazhne. #H 5. Also see Perelysianka; Perlisianka; Vereshchowka.


Vergun, Caucasus, see Grünfeld; also see Wergun.

Verkh. Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim; also see Michailowka, Werch.; Mikhailovka, Verkh.; Werch. Michailowka.

Verkhnya-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dreispitz; also see Dobrinka, Werchnaja-; Dobrinka, Verkhnya-; Werchnaja-Dobrinka.
Verkhnaya-Gryasnukha, Volga Republic, see Kraft; also see Gryasnucha, Werchnaja-; Gryasnukha, Verkhnaya-; Werchnaja-Gryasnucha.

Verkhnaya Korbush, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 134 in 1926. Also see Korbush, Werchnaja; Korbush, Verkhnaya; Werchnaja-Korbush.

Verkhnaya-Kulalinka, Volga Republic, see Holstein; also see Kulalinka, Verkhnaya-; Kulalinka, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Kulalinka.

Verkhnaya-Lindau, (also Lindau), Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sukhum.) Evangelical; parish: Batum-Kutais. Perhaps an Estonian colony. Population: 135 in 1905. Also see Lindau; Verkhnaya-; Lindau, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Lindau.

Verkhny Sherebec, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Sherebnij; Wechnij Sherebec.

Verkhove, Volga Republic, see Verkhovye; also see Werchowje.

Verkhovka, Volga Republic, see Seewald; also see Werchowka.

Verkhovye, Volga Republic, see Seewald; also see Verkhove; Werchowje.

Verkhy, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkh; also see Werchy.

Vernoe, Odessa, see Vernoye; also see Wernoe.

Vernoye, Odessa, see Worms; also see Vernoe; Wernoe.

Verovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Werovka.


Vershinka, Volga Republic, see Kautz; also see Werschinka.

Vershinovka, Don, see Hohenfeld; also see Werschinovka.


Vertapa, (also Vertepe), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. North of Poddebcy. #F 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Vertapa; Wertapa.

Vertepy, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertapa; also see Wertepy.

Veselaya Dolina, Bessarabia, see Klöstitz; also see Dolina, Veselaya; Dolina, Weseleja; Weseleja Dolina.

Vesele, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vesseloe; also see Weseloe.

Vesele, Odessa, see Vesseloe; also see Wesseloe.


Vesely Kut, Bessarabia, see Paris; also see Kut, Veseley; Kut, Weselyj; Weseleyj Kut.

Vesely-Gay, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünthal; also see Gaj, Weseleyj-Gay; Gay, Vesseloe-; Weselyj-Gay.

Veshnyaky, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Weshnjaky.

Veslovka, Volga Republic, see Unterdorf; also see Wesselowa.

Vesoloy-Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesseloe-; Kut, Wesseloj; Weseloy-Kut.

Vesovlovdovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wessowlodovka.

Vessalovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasilovka; also see Wessalowka.

Vesselaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 1,950 dessi. and 44 houses in 1858. Population: 424 in 1859. Also see Wesselaja.

Veseloe, possibly Ukraine, see Vesseloe; also see Wesseloe.

Vesselo-Khutor, Odessa, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloe-Khutor-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Chutor.

Vessely Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesseloe-; Kut, Wesseloy; Wesseloy-Kut.

Vessely-Gay, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünthal; also see Gaj, Wesseloj-Gay; Gay, Vesseloe-; Wesseloy-Gay.

Veshnyaky, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Weshnjaky.

Veslovka, Volga Republic, see Unterdorf; also see Wesselowa.

Vesoloy-Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesseloe-; Kut, Wesseloj; Weseloy-Kut.

Vesovlovdovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wessowlodovka.

Vessalovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasilovka; also see Wessalowka.

Vesselaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 1,950 dessi. and 44 houses in 1858. Population: 424 in 1859. Also see Wesselaja.

Veseloe, possibly Ukraine, see Vesseloe; also see Wesseloe.

Vesselo-Khutor, Odessa, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloe-Khutor-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Chutor.

Vesely Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesseloe-; Kut, Wesseloy; Wesseloy-Kut.

Vesely-Gay, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünthal; also see Gaj, Wesseloj-Gay; Gay, Vesseloe-; Wesseloy-Gay.

Veshnyaky, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Weshnjaky.

Veslovka, Volga Republic, see Unterdorf; also see Wesselowa.

Vesoloy-Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesseloe-; Kut, Wesseloj; Weseloy-Kut.

Vesovlovdovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wessowlodovka.

Vessalovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasilovka; also see Wessalowka.

Vesselaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 1,950 dessi. and 44 houses in 1858. Population: 424 in 1859. Also see Wesselaja.
Vetter-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Vetter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vetter; Khutor, Vetter.
Vetter-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Chutor, Vetter; Khutor, Vetter.
Vetter-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk. Northwest of Dzerzhinsk. Also see Khutor, Vetter.
Vetsyolka, Fl. Gr., Volga Republic, see Fl. Gr. Vetyolka; also see Fl. Gr. Vetjolka; Vetjolka, Fl. Gr.
Vezy, Belyya, Chernihiv, see Belyya Vezy; also see Belyja Weshi; Weshi, Belyja.
Vezy, Belyya, Mariupol’, see Belyya Vezy; also see Belyja Weshi; Weshi, Belyja.
Vezirka, Kherson; also see Wezirka.
Vichiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Vichiny.
Vidumka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vydmumka; also see Widumka.
Vielka, Omelana, Volhynia-Poland, see Omelana Vielka; also see Omelana Wielka; Wielka, Omelana.
Vielkopolje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Pole; also see Wielkopolje.
Vierkhny, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhny; also see Neu-Wierchy; Wierchy, Neu.
Vierov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Vierov.
Vierzchno I, (also Vierzoichno I), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. #B 6. Also see Vierzoichno I; Wierzbitschno.
Vierzchno II, (also Vierzoichno II), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. #B 6. Also see Vierzoichno II; Wierzbitschno.
Vierzchkov, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Wierzchow.
Vierzchkovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Vierzchowska.
Vierzkhy, Nove-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nove-Vierzkhy; also see Nove-Wierchy; Wierzch, Nowe.
Vierzoichno, Volhynia-Poland; also see Wierzbitschno.
Vierzoichno I, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzchno I; also see Wierzbitschno I.
Vierzoichno II, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzchno II; also see Wierzbitschno II.
Vies, Buchin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vies Buchin; also see Butschin Wies; Wies, Butschin.
Vikentevka, Kazakhstan, see Vikentyevka; also see Vikentjewka.
Vikentovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesendorf; also see Vikentowo.
Vikentyevka, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, da(y)evsk, Pavlovka. Approximately 70 km south of Kustanay. #C 2. Possibly founded in 1900 by Black Sea Germans mainly from Landau and Krasna. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 547 in 1926. Also see Vikentevka; Vikentjewka.
Vikova, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels); also see Wikowa.
Vikova, Betsilova-, Odessa, see Betsilova-Vikova; also see Bezilowa-Wikova; Wikowa, Bezlizova-
Viktorfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malichevsk, Voloshinsky. A few kilometers northwest of Millerovo. #F 2. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,840 dessi. Population: 351 in 1904; 351 in 1918; possibly 250 or 522 in 1926; 753 in 1941.
Viktorfeld, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. Approximately 50 km south of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.
Viktorfeld, (also No. 1, also Viktorovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,950 dessi. Population: 296 in 1904; 185 in 1914; 185 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 394 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, (also No. 4), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochna families in 1905/1906. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 123 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Mykolayiv, Buchholzevo. #H 6. Also see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vorokhiv, Khorov; also see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #D 6. Also see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Nowy Dwor. Southeast of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Viktorfeld; also see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Viktorovka; also see Alt-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Alt-
Viktorovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Viktorovka; also see Neu-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Neu-
Viktorovka, Bashkortostan, see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Mykolayiv, see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Viktorovka.
"Viktorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Viktorovka.
Viktorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Viktorovka.
Viktorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Viktorovka.
Viktorowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Viktorovka.
Viktorowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Viktorovka; also see Alt-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Alt-.
Viktorowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Viktorowka; also see Neu-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Neu-.
Vilkoshow, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkoshow; also see Wilkoschow.
Vincentov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Vincentov.
Vincentowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. East Vincentov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northeast
Vishenki, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishenky; also see Wischenka.
Vishenka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Vishnevy.
Vishneva, Odessa, Kuchurigan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.
Vishinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Vischenky; also see Wischinen.
Vishinka, Chernihiv, see Vishenka; also see Wischinka.
Vishnevataya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoje, Tobolsk, see Vischeny; also see Wischnewske.
Vishnevskoye, Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1898 by Volhynian Germans who were landless farmers from the Novograd-Volynsk or Zhytomyr districts. Also see Vischeny; Wischnewske.
Vishnevskoye, Mariupol’, see Kirschwald; also see Wischnewskoje.
Vishniev, Kazakstan, see Saratovka; also see Wischniw.
Vishniov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Wischniow.
Vishievodovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wisiewolodowka.
Visk, (also Viskovo), possibly Carpatho-Ukraine. Possibly founded in 1300. One of the first German villages in the Carpathian Mountains. Over time, this and other villages became Hungarian villages; only German family names remained as well as the color of the local dialect. Also see Visko; Wisk.
Viskovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Visk; also see Wiskowo.
Visnovic, Volhynia-Poland, Krzemieniec, Visnoviec; also see Wisniowiec.
Visokoje Polye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Hochfeld; also see Pole, Visokoe; Polje, Wisokoje; Polje, Visokoje; Wisokoje Pole; Wisokoje Polje.
Vitashevske, Odessa, see Vitasevske; also see Witaschewskoje."
Vitashevskoye, Odessa, see Neuhoef-Khutor; also see Vitashevskoe; Vitaschewskoje.

Vitebsk, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Vitebsk; also see Neu-Witebsk; Witebsk, Neu-.

Vladimir, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal). Founded in 1859 or less likely in 1863; primarily by German Lutheran blue collar workers from Poland who had fled from “revolutionary propaganda,” and by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Samara. Around 1905, the village had been completely almost sold to Mennonites. Also see Vladimirovka.


Vladimirovka, Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Caucasian, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Also see Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, (also No. 6), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. #F 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Wladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Kyrgyzstan, see Wladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 45 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Odessa, Berezan, see Wiesental; also see Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Neuburg; also see Wladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, (also No. 1, also Rabochy), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the left Arkadak River bank. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortiza land commission. Population: 207 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Rabochy; Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Volynskovka; Wladimirovka.


Vladimirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 45 in 1904. Ceased to exist after 1914. Also see Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsweide; also see Wladimirovka.

Vladimir-Volynskovka, (also Vladimirovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Volynskovka, Vladimir-; Vladimirovka; Vladimirovka; Volynskovka; Wladimir-.

Vladin, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Wladin.


Vladislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. North of Vladimir. #B 5. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 31 or 66 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Wladislavovka.


Vlasovo, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Karsharskoy, Taganrog. Approximately 40 km southwest of Millerovo. #F 2. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Population: 154 in 1926. Also see Wlasovo.

Vlassovka, Tomsk, Lokoty; also see Vlassovka.


Vodino, Kharkiv, see Rempelfeld; also see Wodino.

Vodino I, (also Vodyanoye), Dnipropetrovs’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 156 in 1905. Also see Vodyanoye; Wodino I.

Vodino II, (also Vodyanoye), Dnipropetrovs’k, Josefstal. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 106 in 1905; 126 in 1911. Also see Vodyanoye; Wodino II.

Vodnik, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirich (also Miedzyrzetsch); also see Wodnik.

Vodyanaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Katharinenhof; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodyanaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, see Gnadental; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodyanaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Vodino; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodyanaya, Don, Rostov, Bolshoy-Krepinsk. Population: 49 in 1926. Also see Wodjanaja.

Vodyanaya, Don, Taganrog, Sovietinskoye; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodyanaya, Kharkiv, see Rempelfeld; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodyanaya, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönhorst; also see Wodjanaja.
Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; also see Nishnaja-Wodjanka; Wodjanka, Nishnaja.-

Vodyanno, Omsk, see Vodyannoye; also see Wodjano.-

Vodyannoye, Omsk, see Wasserreich; also see Vodyanno; Wodjano.-

Vodyanoy-Buerak, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Buerak, Wodjanoii-Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Wodjanoii-Buerak.

Vodyanoy-Buyerak, Volga Republic, see Stephan; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Buerak, Wodjanoii-Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Wodjanoii-Buerak.

Vodyanoye, Dnipropetrovsk, see Vodjina; also see Vodyanoe; Wodjino.

Vodyanyoe, Dnipropetrovsk, see Vodjina II; also see Vodyano; Wodjino.


Vodzinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Vochin; also see Wodzinek.

Vogt-Chutor, Odessa, see Vogt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vogt-; Khutor, Vogt-.

Vogt-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district; also see Chutor, Vogt-; Khutor, Vogt-; Vogt-Chutor.

Voinichy, Odessa, see Hildesheim; also see Woinitschi.

Voinskaya Pochta, Odessa, see Post; also see Pochta, Voinskaya; also see Potscha, Woinskaja; Woinskaja Potscha.

Vola, Maria-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maria-Vola; also see Maria-Wola; Wola, Maria-.

Volanschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov; also see Wolanschtschizna.

Volanschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Macieyov; also see Wolanschtschizna.

Vola Rykanska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Wola Rykanska; Rykanska, Vola; Rykanska, Wola.

Vola, Vanda-, Volhynia-Poland, see Vanda-Vola; also see Vanda-Wola; Wola, Vanda-.

Volbez, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Volovec; also see Wolbcz.

Volchak, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Woltschak.

Volchanovo, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Woltschanowo.

Volcheck, (also Volkhisk), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Volkhisk; Woltschek.

Volkisch, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkisch.

Volkhy, Mykolayiv. A few kilometers southwest of Mykolayiv. #F Catholic. Also see Woltschij.

Volkhy, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Woltschij.

Volkhy, Odessa, Berezan; also see Woltschij.


Vollhynin, (also Volynskoye), Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. Between Qaraghandy and Atbasar. #E 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 104 in 1926. Also see Volynskoye; Vollhynin.

Volina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Wolina.

Volina, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko; also see Wolina.

Volina, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Wolina.

Volinovka, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Wolinowka.

Volka, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf; also see Wolta.

Volka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, South of Kovel’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Wolta.

Volkhisk, Volhynia-Poland, see Volcheck; also see Volchisk.

Volkoshov, (also Vilkoshov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi (also Miedzyrzetsch.) Also see Vilkoshov; Wolkoschow.

Volkov, Odessa, see Neu-Liebenthal; also see Wolkoff.

Volkov-Khutor, (also Volkov), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Wolkow-; Khutor, Volkov-; Volkov; Wolkow-Chutor.

Volkovnina, Volhynia-Poland, see Evelinov; also see Wolkownina.

Volkowo, Odessa, Großliebenthal, see Eigenfeld; also see Wolkowo.

Volkovo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Eigenfeld; also see Wolkowo.

Volkovo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Liebenthal; also see Wolkovo.


Volkovo, Volga Republic, see Schaffhausen; also see Wolkovo.

Volkovo-Khutor, Odessa, see Seefeld; also see Chutor, Wolkowo-; Khutor, Volkovo-; Wolkowo-Chutor.

Volkovyye, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. South of Kniahinin. #E 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most the 20 percent Germans. Also see Wolkowyje.

Volksov, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Wolksow.

Volky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytiv; also see Wolkis.

Volla, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Luts’k. Mennonite. Founded on nobleman Ignat Bichkovsky’s estates by families who were from Count Olizarov’s estates, Luts’k district, near Ravalovka. They later founded Waldheim, Molochna; see Waldheim; Wolla.
Vollmer, (also Kopenka, also Kopyonka, also Kozenka, also Lugovoy, also Volmar), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded on 18 July 1764 or in 1766 as private colony Director de Boffe. Catholic. Deanship: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 158 in 1766; 273 in 1788; 1,170 in 1857; 1,555 in 1897; 1,452 possibly in 1905; 1,715 or 1,777 in 1912; 1,496 or possibly 2759 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kopenka; Kopyonka; Kozenka; Lugovoy; Volmar.

Volmar. Volga Republic, see Vollmer.

Volnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Velnianka; also see Wolnianka.

Volnianka, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Volnianka; also see Wolnianka.

Volnische Zofevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnische Zofyovka; also see Wolnitscha Zofjowka; Zowjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.

Volnische Zofyovka, (also Volnische-Sofievka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Northwest of Mlyniv. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Volnische-Sofievka; Volnische Zofeck; Volnitscha Zofjowka; Zowjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofek; Volnicha; Zofyokvka, Volnicha.

Volodevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volodyevka; also see Wolodewka.

Volokhovka, Volgichan, Volga Republic, see Volyoskoye; also see Volgskoye.

Volskoye, Volga Republic, see Kukkus; also see Volskoe; Wolskoje.


Volyanova, Luhans‘k, see Stebn-bruch; also see Woljanowa.

Volych, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Wofltschi.

Volynka, Bashkortostan, Sterlitamak, Kalkash. Population: 115 in 1926. Also see Wolynka.

Volynskije, Machky, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolynskiye, Machky; also see Machky Wolynskiye; Machky Wolynskiye; Matschki Wolynskie; Wolynskie, Matschki.

Volynskiye, Machky, Volhynia-Poland, see Machky Wolynskiye; also see Machky Wolynskie; Matschki Wolynskie; Volynskije, Machky; Wolynskije, Matschki.

Volynskoye, Kazakhstan, see Wolynskoje; also see Wolynskoje.

Volynskovka, Vladimir-, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Wolynskovka; Wolynskovka, Vladimir; Volynskie, Machky; also see Volyanskoye; Wolynskoje.

Volynskoje, Kazakhstan, see Wolynskoje; also see Wolynskoje.

Volynskoe, Kazakhstan, see Volnoj; Volz.; Khutor, Volz.; Volz-Chutor.

Volnoj, Kazakhstan, see Volz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volz.; Khutor, Volz.; Volz-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)evka. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Volz.; Khutor, Volz.; Volz-Chutor.

Volozhensky, Don, see Schotten-Khutor; also see Wolskoje.

Woloschinskaya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Wolodowschinskaja.

Volodyevka, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Trubetzko(y)e.) Possibly founded in 1904 on land leased from Falz Fein. With Novo-Nikola(y)evka, there were 80 founding families primarily from the Kronau district. Mennonite. Also see Volodevka; Wolodewka.

Volontirovka, Bessarabia, Akkerman. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Romanian village with German founding families primarily from the Kronau district.

Volodyevka, Odessa, see Neu-Berlin; also see Vorobyevka; Vorobjewka.

Vorobyevka, Odessa, see Vorobyevka; also see Vorobjewka.

Voronchina, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kysyl. Population: Previous parish: Mariupol’. Possibly a German village. Also see Wolynske; Wolynskoje.

Voronskoje, Kazakhstan, see Wolynske; also see Wolyskoje.

Voronskoj, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Voronskoj; also see Vorzchins; Wortschins, Alt.-

Voroschtschikowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Voroshchikowka; also see Voroschtschikowka; Voroschtschikowka.

Vorontchikow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Vorontschikow.

Voronin, Kherson or Kyyiv. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: including surrounding area: 300 in 1904. Also see Vorontsin.

Voronoj, Deutsch-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Voronoj; also see Deutsch-Voronskoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-.

Voronoj, Bashkortostan, Belebey; also see Voronov.
Voronov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. East of Tuchyn. #4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Woronow.

Voronovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. No other information available.

Vorony, Deutsch-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Vorony; also see Deutsch-Voronoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-.

Vorontsovka, Caucasus, see Michaelstal; also see Vorontsovka; also see Vorontsovka, Shestakovo, Voronezh, see Shestakovo Vorontsovka; also see Schestakowo Woronzowka; Woronzowka, Schestakowo.

Vorontsovka, Shestakovo, Voronezh, see Shestakowo Vorontsovka; also see Schestakowo Woronzowka; Woronzowka, Schestakowo.


Voroshilov, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach; also see Woroschilow.

Votiniov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. South of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Worotniow.

Vosloko, Odessa, see Wilhelmstal; also see Wosloko.

Vovche, Odessa, see Vovche; also see Wovtsche.

Vovchynka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Wojnica.

Vovchynka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Wojvchynka.

Vovchynka, (also Vesovlodovka, also Visievodovka, also Vsevolodovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. West of Luts’k. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 229 in 1904; 22 families with 20 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Vesovlodovka; Visievodovka; Vsevolodovka; Wsiewolodowka.

Vulk, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß; also see Wulka.


Vurgun, Caucasus, see Grünfeld.

Vvedenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye; also see Vvedenskoe.

Vvedenskoye, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav. Founded approximately in 1900. Also see Vedenskoe; Vedenskoye; Vvedenskoe; Vvedenskoye; Vvedenskoje; Wvedenskoje; Wwedenskoje; Wwedenskoje.

Vyanka, Don, see Vyanki; also see Wjanki.

Vyanki, (also Vyanka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Yefrem-Stepan., Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1909. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 220 in 1904; 280 in 1926. Also see Vyanka; Wjanki.

Vyany Koropec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn; also see Koropec, Vyany; Koropec, Wyany; Wyany Koropec.

Vyasemskoe, Saratov, see Vyasemskoye; also see Wjasemskoje.

Vyasemskoye, (also No. 5, also Oktyabrs’koye), Saratov, Balashovo (Arkadak.) On the right bank of the Arkadak River. Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission. Population: 142 in 1926. Also see No. 5; Oktyabrs’koye; Vyasemskoe; Wjasemskoje.


Vyazovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Münsterberg; also see Wjazowka.

Vydumka, Mykolayiv, Belo-Zerkovy; also see Wydumka.

Vydumka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Wydumka.

Vydumka, (also Vidumka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 207 in 1904. Also see Vidumka; Wydumka.
Vygadanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebecy; also see Wygadanka.


Vygoda-Deutsch, Odessa, see Friedenheim; also see Deutsch, Vyvoda-; Deutsch, Wygoda-; Wygoda-Deutsch.

Vygranka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzbowica; also see Wygranka.


Vyrvpae’evka?, Volga Republic, see Vyrvpaejevka?; also see Wyrubevka.

Vyrvpaeyevka?, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Vyrvpae’evka; Vyrvpaejewka.

Vysiolek, Sadovskie, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadovskie Vysiolek; also see Sadowskie Wysiolek; Wysiolek, Sadowskie.

Vysock, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vysock; also see Wysock.

Vysocka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sofievka; also see Wysocka.

Vysoka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. No other information available.

Vysokaya, Don, see Hochfeld; also see Pole, Vysockoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysockoe Pole; Wysokoje Pole.

Vysokoye Pole, Don, see Hubenfeld; also see Pole, Vysockoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysockoe Pole; Wysokoje Pole.

Vysoky, Slavgorod, see Vyssoki; also see Wysoky.

Vysokye Grivy, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivy, Vysokye; Griwy Wysokije; Vysoke Grivy; Wysokije Grivy.

Vyssokaya Griva, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Griva, Vysoke; Griva, Wysokaja; Wyssokaja Griva.

Vyssokopole, Caucasus, see Vyssokopolye; also see Wysokopolje.

Vyssokopolye, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinomynski.


Vyssoky, Volhynia-Poland, see Sofievka; also see Wyssoki.

Vyunishche, (also Yunishche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 264 in 1904. Also see Wjunischtsche; Yunishche.

Vyzovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Datin; also see Wyzowka.

Vyzynka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Wyzynka.

Waal, Bashkortostan, see Wall-Khutor.

Wachoi, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Wachoi; also see Station-Vakhoy; Vakhoy, Station-.

Wachowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vakhoy.

Wacht, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. No other information available.

Wächter-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Wächter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wächter-; Khutor, Wächt.

Wächter-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans’k. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wächter-; Khutor, Wächt-; Wächter-Chutor.

Waclawin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vaclavin.

Waduditsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Vaudich.

Waga, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. No other information available.

Wagner-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Wagner-Khuto; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner.

Wagner-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Wagner-Khuto; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner.

Wagner-Chutor, Luhansk’s, see Wagner-Khuto; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner.

Wagner-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochina families in 1905/1906. Also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.

Wagner-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.

Wagner-Khutor, Luhans’k, Rovenky. A few kilometers east of Rovenky. #D 3. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner-; Wagner-Chutor.

Wagneropol, Mariupol’, see Wagnerfeld.

Wahl-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Wahl-Khutor; Chutor, Wahl-; Khutor, Wahl-.

Wahl-Khutor, Bashkortostan, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wahl-; Khutor, Wahl-; Wahl-Chutor.

Waissbriken, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) On Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Possibly Mennonite also lived here as model farm holders.

Wakarski-Chutor, Odessa, see Vakarsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wakarski-; Khutor, Vakarsky-.

Waldau, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Ceased to exist after 1914.

Waldecker, (also Lesovka, also Lessovka, also Lessovo, also Liesovka), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik.) #B 5. Possibly founded in 1885 by Molochina residents. Mennonite. Village with farm holdings only half their size; each farm had 30 dessi. Large machinery factory of Julius Legin which manufactured 1,000 mowers, 600 plows a year (approximately in 1914.) Acreage: 1,216 or 1,260 dessi. Population: 321 in 1911; 321 in 1914; 321 in 1918; 251 in 1941. Also see Lesovka; Lessovka; Lessovo; Liesovka.

Waldheim, (also No. 8, also Alexyeyevka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochina families in 1905/1906. Evangelical and Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,100 dessi. Population: 250 or 398 and 50 farms in 1926. Also see No. 8; Alexeyevka.

Waldheim, (also Ormarschen), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Borchalo, Bashkicheit. Near Zalka-Ormaskhine. #I 6. Founded in 1906 or 1911. Evangelical. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Prior to 1906, a Dukhobor village whose residents emigrated to America. Population: 310 in 1914; 310 in 1926. Daughter colony of nearby Alexanderhilf. Also see Ormarschen.

Waldheim, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. No other information available.


Waldheim, (also Solyanka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun’. Southwest of Zwiehel. #B 5. Founded in 1837 by 12 Swiss Mennonites and Dostdorf residents. Evangelical; parish: Novograd, and possibly also Mennonite. In 1861 some founded Neumannovka-Kutosovka, while others emigrated to South Dakota in 1874. Population: 61 or 69 in 1904. Also see Solyanka.


Waldheim, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Berdyans’k.

Waldheim, (also Lesnaye, also Polska, also Rotfront), Zaporizhzhya, Molochina (Gnadenchaf.) Founded possibly either in 1836 or possibly in 1846 by 40 or 68 families from Ostrova near Luts’k, Lubomirsky-Khutor near Novograd, and from Volla near Luts’k. Eight farm holders possibly arrived in 1838, 20 in 1840, Lubomirsky-Khutor 12 in 1838, and from Ostrova, Volhynia, 8 in 1838. They were originally from the province of Neumark near Driesen and from the village of Schwez, West Prussia. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Waldheim. Here was a hospital until World War I. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,928 dessi. and 86 houses in 1859; 3,190 dessi., or 43 farms on 2,840 dessi. and 59 families without land (as of 1857). Population: 961 people or 91 families on 40 farms in 1855; 961 in 1856; possibly 582 in 1859; 982 in 1859; 834 in 1860; 954 in 1864; 638 in 1905; 722 in 1911; 689 in 1914; 689 in 1918; 925 in 1915; 700 in 1919; 1,165 in 1926. Also see Lesnoye; Polska; Rotfront.

Waldkolonie Dubrova, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir.

Waldkolonie Dubrovsk, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir.

Waldkolonie Dubrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrovka; also see Dubrova, Waldkolonie; Dubrovka, Waldkolonie.

Waldorf, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Waldorf.

Waldorf, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Waldorf.

Walek, Volhynia-Poland, see Valek.

Walewica, Volhynia-Poland, see Valevica.

Wallanowska, Luhans’k, see Valyanowska.

Wall-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Abra(y)evka, see Wall-Chutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Wall-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Wall-Chutor, Omsk, see Wall-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.
Walldorf, (also Podgorye, also Waldorf), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molchna.) Founded by 27 families in 1808/1809. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg. Trade: steam mill factory (1), wind mill (1), brickyard (1), milk pasteurization factory (1). Men were deported between 22 September 1941 and 25 September 1941. Acreage: 1,768 dessi. of crown land and 37 houses in 1859, or 1,741 dessi. Population: 300 in 1848; 333 in 1858; 333 in 1859; 355 in 1864; 162 in 1905; 200 in 1910; 227 in 1911; 276 in 1914; 276 in 1918; 277 in 1915; 600 in 1919. Also see Podgorye; Waldorf.

Walldorf, (also Waldorf), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) evka. Population: 77 in 1926. Also see Waldorf.

Wall-Khutor, (also Waal, also Wahl-Khutor), Bashkortostan, Abra(y)ovo (Yasykovo.) Founded by Molochana families possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1905 or possibly in 1906. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Population: includingNeufeld and Peters-Khutor: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Waal; Wahl-Khutor: Wall-Chutor.

Wall-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.


Wallmann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Wallmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wallmann-; Khutor, Wallmann.

Wallmann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founders were probably all from Danzig. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wallmann-; Khutor, Wallmann-; Wallmann-Chutor.

Walone, Volhynia-Poland, see Valova.

Walther, (also Grechimnaya-Luka, possibly also Krasnoyars), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #A 4. Founded on 25 August 1767. Evangelical; parish: Frank; also Catholic. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 431 in 1772; 3,259 in 1857; 2,427 in 1897; 3,475 Evangelicals & Pictet. Population: includingNeufeld and Peters-Khutor: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Wanderloo, (also No. 1), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. In a closed German settlement area. In 1913, only half of the 24 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. 1917-1919: flight, 1921-1923: return, 1925: finally abandoned; many moved to Canada. [typo in book] Acreage: 1,920 dessi. Population: 120 in 1918. Also see No. 1.

Wandopol, Volhynia-Poland, see Vandopol.

Wanner-Chutor, Odessa, see Wanner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wanner-; Khutor, Wanner-.

Wanner-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezam district (Domanevka.) Also see Chutor, Wanner-; Khutor, Wanner-; Wanner-Chutor.

Wannowskoje, Caucasus, see Vannovskoye; also see Vannovskoe.

Wanosoje, Caucasus, see Vanskoje; also see Vanskoje.

Wansowitz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasoviche.

Wawarowka, Don, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Don, Donets’k, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Rostov, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Varvarovka.

Wardane-Chutor, Caucasus, see Vardane-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wardane-; Khutor, Vardane-.

Warenburg, (also Privalnoy, also Siminop), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans, Volga Germans and Volynians. Evangelical. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Kazakhs named Warenburg “Siminop,” after a Russian named Semenov. Population: 623 in 1920; 671 in 1926. Also see Privalnoye; Siminop.

Warenburg, (also Alt-Warenburg, also Privalnoy), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Kukkus. #D 5. Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Warenburg. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, reading room, two orphanages, soviet seat (as of 1926.) On 4 January 1919, a rebellion against confiscation of grain was quelled. Population: 579 in 1772; 3,377 in 1848; 2,427 in 1897; 3,765 in 1905; 3,495 in 1917; 2,739 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Warenburg; Warenburg; Warenburg; Warenburg.
1857; 5,279 in 1904; 8,342 possibly in 1905; 8,312 in 1912; 4,754 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Alt-Warenburg; Privalnoye.

Warenburg, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Warenburg. Warenburg-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Warenburg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Warenburg-; Khutor, Warenburg-.

Warenburg-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg. Also see Chutor, Warenburg-; Khutor, Warenburg-; Warenburg-Chutor.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg. Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Neu-Warenburg.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Neu-Warenburg.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Neu-Warenburg.


Warkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Varkoviche.

Warkulcsa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Varkulcsa.

Varowitsch, Orenburg, see Orenburg.

Wasserau, (also Prokhladnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 or 1807 by 38 families mainly from the Rottenburg area, Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. In 1802 they moved to Prussia-Poland, and in 1804 founded Wasserau with some local families. In 1810 four families arrived from Baden-Durlach. As the land of the original village spread out over 12 km and as a result inconvenienced the villagers when working the land, 16 land holders moved with 15 Weinauer families to a 13 km distant location. In 1823 the entire community moved to that village. Acreage: 1,700 dessi. and 32 houses in 1859, or 1,668 dessi., or 1,560 dessi. and 26 farms and eight families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 341 or 61 Evangelical families on 26 farms and one vacant lot in 1848; 374 in 1858; 374 in 1859; 401 in 1864; 288 in 1904; 325 in 1905; 250 in 1911; 281 in 1914; 281 in 1915; 281 in 1918; 275 in 1919. Also see Prokhladnoye.
Weidenberg, (also Novo-Nikolyayevka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1908. Catholic. It only bore its German name from 1941 until 1944. Also see Novo-Nikolyayevka.

Weidenfeld, (also Lozovaya), Dniproprots’ev’s’, Fedorovka. Population: 70 in 1919. Also see Lozovaya.


Weidmann, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Weigand, Volga Republic, see Norka.

Weigel-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Weigel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weigel-; Khutor, Weigel-.

Weigel-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Also see Chutor, Weigel-; Khutor, Weigel-; Weigel-Chutor.

Weiler, Netusche, Bessarabia, see Netusche Weiler; also see Netushe Weiler; Weiler, Netushe.

Weiler, Netusche, Bessarabia, see Netushe Weiler; also see Netusche Weiler; Weiler, Netushe.

Weiler, Saratsika-, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Weiler, Sarazika-, Bessarabia, see Sarazika-Weiler; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Weimann, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety.

Weimar, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Weimar.

Weimar, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Weimar.

Weinau, (also Arbuzovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded in 1804/1805 by 37 families from Prussia-Poland who had moved here from the Stuttgart area in 1802. Evangelical; parish: Prischib. The land belonged to the estate owner Dubinsky until the village was founded. In 1810, 12 families arrived from Karlsruhe, Baden. In 1815, 15 families moved to Wasserau and in 1840, 3 farm holders to Kronsfeld. Trade: agricultural machinery factory G. and Chr. Zähner, [checked with M; this was the name of the factory] one brickyard, and one carpenter shop. Acreage: 2,380 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 2,117 dessi., or 2,160 dessi. and 36 farms in 1857. Population: 131 in 1804; 373 people or 36 families on 33 farms and 9 vacant lots in 1848; 511 in 1858; 511 in 1859; 550 in 1864; 315 in 1905; 486 in 1911; 495 in 1914; 495 in 1918; 497 in 1915; 405 in 1919. Also see Arbuzovka.

Weinbänder-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Weinbänder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weinbänder-; Khutor, Weinbänder-.

Weinbänder-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers southeast of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Weinbänder-; Khutor, Weinbänder-; Weinbänder-Chutor.

Weinberg, (also Lapina, also Latsino), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. Approximately 10 km east of Mariupol’. #C 9. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1881.
Weingarten, See Stiller-Ort.

Weingut, Bessarabia, see Roemmich-Khutor.

Weiß-Chutor, Odessa, see Weiß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiß-; Weiß-Chutor, Weiss-Khutor.

Weißer Bart, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; also see Bart, Weißer; Bart, Weiss; Weisser Bart.

Weißer Hund, Crimea, see Ak-Kobeck; also see Hund, Weißer; Hund, Weisser; Weisser Hund.

Weiß-Khutor, Odessa, see Weiss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiß-; Weiß-Chutor; Weiss-Khutor.

Weiss-Chutor, Odessa, see Weiss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weiß-; Chutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiss-; Khutor, Weiß-; Weiß-Chutor; Weiss-Khutor.

Weisser Bart, Crimea, see Weizer Bart; also see Bart, Weisser; Weisser Bart.

Weisser Hund, Crimea, see Vely-Fontan; also see Hund, Weisser; Hund, Weisser.


Weizenfeld, (also Nakhoy), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariентal. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. #E 4. Founded in 1846 or 1849. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Five communities with 8,457 baptized members were part of the Weizenfeld parish founded in 1862 (as of 1905). Cooperative and/or cooperative store, two agricultural artels, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, orphanage, soviet seat (as of 1927.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 30 in 1905; 28 families with 24 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans.

Weibschno, Volhynia-Poland, see Verbichno.

Webljudogorsk, Caucasus, see Verbljudogorsk.

Werbojus, Crimea, see Verbovyus.

Werbowka, Caucasus, see Verboryus.

Werbowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Verbovo.

Werchowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Verbovka.

Werchaja-Dorinka, Volga Republic, see Verkhnyaja-Dorinka; also see Dobrinka, Verkhnya-; Dobrinka, Werchnaja-.

Werchaja-Grasnuchka, Volga Republic, see Verkhnya-Grysnakuchka; also see Grasnuchka, Werchnaja-; Grysnakuchka, Verkhnya-.

Werchaja-Korbusch, Omsk, see Verkhnya-Korbusch; also see Korbusch, Werchnaja-; Korbusch, Verkhnya.

Werchaja-Kulalinka, Volga Republic, see Verkhnya-Kulalinka; also see Kulalinka, Verkhnya-; Kulalinka, Werchnaja-.

Werchaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Verkhnya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Verkhnya-; Lindau, Werchnaja-.

Werchschereb, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkhny Schereb; also see Schereb, Verkhnya; Schereb, Werchnij.

Werchowka, Volga Republic, see Verkhovka.
Werchowje, Volga Republic, see Verkhovye; also see Verkhovye.
Werchy, Volhynia-Poland, see Verkhovy.
Werder, Groß-, Chernihiv, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß.-
Werder, Groß-, Don, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß.-
Werder, Groß-, Don, Rostov, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß.-
Werder, Groß-, Don, Taganrog, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß.-
Werder, Groß-, Mariupol’, see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Groß.-
Werder, Groß-, Chernihiv, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
Werder, Gross-, Don, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
Werder, Gross-, Don, Rostov, see Gross-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
Werder, Gross-, Don, Taganrog. see Groß-Werder; also see Gross-Werder; Werder, Gross.-
Werder, Gross-, Mariupol’, see Groß-Werder; also see Groß-Werder; Gross-Werder.
Werder, Klein-, Chernihiv, see Klein-Werder.
Werder, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Werder.
Werder, Klein-, Luhans’k, see Klein-Werder.
Werder, Klein-, Mariupol’, see Klein-Werder.
Werder, Mal-, Chernihiv, see Mal-Werder.
Werestruss, Crimea, see Verebruss.
Wereschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Verechovka.
Wereshevatoje, Dnipropetrovsk’s’, see Vereshnevatoe; also see Vereshnevatoe.
Weresowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Verezovka.
Wetapla, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertapla.
Wertey, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertepy.
Weselaja Dolina, Bessarabia, see Veselaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaja; Dolina, Weselaja.
Weselojarsk, Slavgorod, see Veseloyarsk.
Weseloje, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Veseloje; also see Veseloe.
Weseloje, Odessa, see Veseloje; also see Veseloe.
Weseloje-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Veseloye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloe-; Veseloe-; Veseloe-Khutor.
Weselyj-Gaj, Zaporizhzhya, see Veselyy-Gay; also see Gaj, Weselyj-; Gay, Veselyy-.
Weselyj Kut, Bessarabia, see Veselyy Kut; also see Kut, Veselyj; Kut, Weselij.
Wesental, Don, Donets’k, Staro-Beshovo. A few kilometers southeast of Donets’k’s. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Khartsisk.
Weshi, Belyja, Mariupol’, see Belyja Weshi; also see Belyya Vezhy; Vezhy, Belyya.
Weshi, Belyja, Chernihiv, see Belyja Weshi; also see Belyya Vezhy; Vezhy, Belyya.
Weshnjaky, Bessarabia, see Veshnyaky.
Wesoloy-Kut, Odessa, see Vesoloe-Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy-; Kut, Weselij-; Weseloy-Kut/Grussu-Lovo.
Wesowlodowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vesolodowka.
Wessalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vessalovka.
Wesselaj, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Vesselaya.
Wessel-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessel-; Khutor, Wessel-.
Wessel-Khutor, (also Samotayevo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)ev. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Wessel-; Khutor, Wessel-; Samotayevo; Wessel-Chutor.
Weseloe, possibly Ukraine, see Veseloe; also see Veseloe.
Weselyj Kut, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Veselijy Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy; Kut, Wesselyj.
Weselyj-Kut, Odessa, see Veselyy-Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy-; Kut, Weselij-.
Wesiojy-Oselok, Petersburg, see Vessiojy Oselok; also see Oselok, Vessiojy; Oselok, Wessiojy.
Wessel-Chutor, Odessa, see Vesselyo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wesseljo-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesselyo-Khutor; Vesselyo-Khutor.

1860; 582 in 1864; 483 in 1905; 474 in 1914; 500 in 1915; 474 in 1918; 531 in 1926.
Wernoje, Odessa, see Verneoye; also see Vernoje.
Weronka, Odessa, see Verovka.
Weronka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Verovka.
Werschinka, Volga Republic, see Vershinka.
Werschinowka, Don, see Vershinovka.
Wershniza, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vershnitsa.
Wertapa, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertapla.
Wertepy, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertepy.
Weselaja Dolina, Bessarabia, see Veselaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaja; Dolina, Weselaja.
Westheim, (also Kullar-Kipchak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny, Dshurhry. Approximately 30 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded by Berdyans'k Swabians in 1880. Separatist and Evangelical; parish: Mamut. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,872 dessi. Population: 118 in 1911; 118 in 1914; 118 in 1918; 290 in 1919; 212 in 1926. Also see Kullar-Kipchak.

Wetjolka, Fl. Gr., Volga Republic, see Fl. Gr. Wetjolka; also see Fl. Gr. Vetyolka; Vetyolka, Fl. Gr. .

Wewedenskoje?, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye?; also see Vedeneskoe?; Vvedenskoe?; Vvedenskie; Vvedenskoye; Wedenskoje; Wwedenskoje.

Weynothen, Alt, Kalingrad district, see Alt-Weynothen.

Wezirkra, Kherson, see Vezirkra.

Wickerau, (also No. 8, also Kuznetsovka, also Wiekerau), Mariupol’, Grunau. It is located on the Steinritsche, which has its source on a rocky hill, and can be seen from a great distance. Founded between 1824 and 1825 by 36 families: 26 farm holders and 10 residents from the Elbing district. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,560 dessi. and 40 houses in 1859, or 1,513 dessi., or 26 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 414 in 1858; 361 or 414 in 1859; 312 or 333 in 1905; 400 in 1910; 408 in 1911; 412 in 1914; 412 in 1918; 388 in 1919. Also see No. 8; Kuznetsovka; Wiekerau.

Wickerau, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Wickerau.

Widerno, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Viderno.

Widumka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vidumka.


Wiebe-Chutor, J., Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Chutor; also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; J. Wiebe-Khutor; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Khutor, J.

Wiebe-Khutor, J., Zaporizhzhya, see J. Wiebe-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Wiebe-; J. Wiebe-Chutor; Khutor, J. Wiebe-; Wiebe-Chutor, J.

Wierechy, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Wierchy; also see Neu-Vierkhy; Vierkhy, Neu-.

Wierow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierov.

Wierzbitchschno I, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzbitchschno I.

Wierzbitchschno II, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzbitchschno II.

Wierzchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzkhov.

Wierzchowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzkhovska.

Wierzchy, Nowe-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowe-Wierchy; also see Nowe-Vierkhy; Vierkhy, Nowe-.

Wierzoitschno, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzchochno.

Wierzoitschno I, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzchochno I.

Wierzoitschno II, Volhynia-Poland, see Vierzchochno II.

Wies, Butschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Butschin Wies; also see Buchin Vies; Vies, Buchin.

Wiesendorf, Caucasus, see Wiesental.

Wiesendorf, (also Laka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Laka.

Wiesendorf, (also Vikentovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Vikentovo.

Wiesenfeld, (also Korneyevka, also Kroneyevka), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Magdalinozvkkaya. Approximately 40 km north of Dnipropetrovsk’s. #D 2. Founded in 1880. Mennonite. This Mennonite village of Wiesenfeld was founded before the village of Wiesenfeld near Pavlograd was founded. Affluent Mennonite community which had been abandoned in 1929 because of “dekulakization.” Acreage: 932 dessi.. Population: 34 in 1911; 96 in 1919; 121 in 1926; 932 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Korneyevka; Kroneyevka.

Wiesenfeld, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd. #F 4. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918.


Wiesenfeld, (also Stepnoye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (GNR Wiesengrund, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodsk. #H 3. Founded in 1872. Mennonite. This Mennonite village of Wiesenfeld near Pavlograd was founded. Affluent Mennonite community which had been abandoned in 1929 because of “dekulakization.” Acreage: 860 dessi. Population: 34 in 1911; 78 in 1914; 77 in 1918; 78 in 1926; 116 in 1926; 182 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Stepnoye.

Wiesenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. No other information available.


Wiesengrund, (also Lubino, also Neu-Neusatz, also Neusatz-Khutor), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Neusatz. #E 6. Founded in 1872. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 860 dessi. Population: 68 in 1911; 77 in 1914; 78 in 1918; 78 in 1919; 116 in 1926; 182 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Lubino; Neu-Neusatz; Neusatz-Khutor.

Wiesenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Ceased to exist after a few years.

Wiesenheim, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Wiesenheim.

Wiesennüller?, Volga Republic, see Merkel.
Wiesenmüller, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Poltavka. #D 6. Southeast of Seelmann. Founded in 1860 by families from 13 different mother colonies. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenau. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, soil improvement kolkhoz, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, library, reading room, community center, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Dairy school. Population: 2,969 in 1897; 4,366 in 1904; 4,481 possibly in 1905; 4,999 in 1912; including Merkel: 2,767 in 1926.

Wiesenmüller, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Wiesenmüller.

Wiesental, (also Marabental, also Marabta-Tal, also Wiesendorf), Caucasus, Georgia, Tbilisi, Asureti, Elisabethtal. #J 6. Founded in 1921. Evangelical. Population: 86 in 1914; 86 in 1926. Daughter colony of Elisabethtal. Also see Marabental; Marabta-Tal; Wiesendorf.

Wiesental, (also Alt-Kalcha), Odessa, Berezan district; also see Alt-Kalcha.

Wiesental, (possibly also Neu-Kalcha, also Vladimirovka), Odessa, Berezan district (Hofnungstal). Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Kalcha?; Vladimirovka.

Wiesental, (also Brilovka, also Brinivka, also Brinnovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Kurtovsk. Founded in 1887. Catholic; parish: Elsaß. Acreage: 828 dessi. Population: 80 in 1904; 134 in 1911; 134 in 1914; 114 in 1919. Also see Brilovka; Brinivka; Brinnovka.

Wiesental?, Volga Republic, see Straub.

Wiesental, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Founded in 1852. Ceased to exist after a few years.

Wiesental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Mennonite. Founded as early as 1880. Founding families from Großliebental, Neuburg, and other Evangelical villages. Evangelical and Catholic; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) General Vassy’s estate was bought with monies from the Großliebental orphanage fund. Local Greeks lived here temporarily. In 1885 the land was divided among its 80 families. Between 1908 and 1912, two thirds of its residents emigrated. Arrivals from Großliebental, Josefstal, Mariental, Peterstal, and other places resulted in half of its residents now being Catholic. From 1917 until 1929, the village was spared terror, war and famine casualties. Acreage: 2,090 dessi. Population: 293 or 484 in 1905; approximately 590 in 1908; 485 in 1911; 69 in 1914; 75 in 1913; 69 in 1918; 79 in 1919; 79 or 93 in 1926. Also see Adzhay-Kat.

Wiesental, (also Vassilyevka), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan, Alexanderfeld. #E 6. Founded as early as 1870, but more likely in 1880. Founding families from Großliebental, Neuburg, and other Evangelical villages. Evangelical and Catholic; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) General Vassily’s estate was bought with monies from the Großliebental orphanage fund. Local Greeks lived here temporarily. In 1885 the land was divided among its 80 families. Between 1908 and 1912, two thirds of its residents emigrated. Arrivals from Großliebental, Josefstal, Mariental, Peterstal, and other places resulted in half of its residents now being Catholic. From 1917 until 1929, the village was spared terror, war and famine casualties. Acreage: 2,090 dessi. Population: 293 or 484 in 1905; approximately 590 in 1908; 485 in 1911; 515 in 1918; 420 in 1919; 512 in 1926; 735 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Vassilyevka.

Wilhelmsthal, (possibly also Neu-Güldendorf, also Vosloko), Odessa, Großliebental. Founding families were possibly from Güldendorf. In 1870 this or another village applied for its new name, Neu-Güldendorf. Wilhelmsthal must already have existed in 1854. Also see Neu-Güldendorf?; Vosloko.

Wilhelmswalde, (also Staritzkoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Brusilov. Approximately 40 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomysih’. Population: 320 in 1904. Also see Staritzkoye.

Wilkoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Wilkoshow.

Wilms-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Wilms-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wilms-; Khutor, Wilms-.

Windhag, (also Kiev-Alexandrovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1922. Catholic. Also see Kiev-Alexandrovka.

Winkelmann, (also Susannental), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 3 August 1767, or in 1769 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Näb, and also Catholic. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 98 in 1767; 98 in 1772; 1,764 in 1905; 1,865 possibly in 1905; 1,915 in 1912; including Ochsenberg: 1,036 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Susannental.

Wino, Omsk, see Vino.

Winogradnoje, Odessa, see Vinogradnoye; also see Vinogradnoe.

Wischenka, Chernihiv, see Vischenka.

Wischenki, Volhynia-Poland, see Vischenky; also see Vischenki.

Wischenky, Chernihiv, see Vischenky.

Wischerka, Novgorod, see Vishkerka.

Wischewska, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishievska.

Wischina, Kherson, see Vishina.

Wischina, Odessa, see Vishina.

Wischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishinek.

Wischinka, Chernihiv, see Vishinka.

Wischnewataja, Don, see Vishnevataya.

Wischnewataja, Mariupol', see Vishnevataya.

Wischnewij, Kazakhstan, see Vishnev.

Wischnewskoje, Tobolsk, see Vishnewskoye; also see Vishnevske.

Wischniow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Vishniov.

Wischniow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddeby, see Vishniov.

Wischniowka, Bessarabia, see Vishniowka.

Wischnjakowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vishnijakowka.

Wisiewolodowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Visievodovka.

Wisk, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wisk.

Wiskowo?, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wiskovo?.

Wisnioviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Visniowiec.

Wisokoje Polje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wisokoe Pole; also see Pole, Wisokoje; Polje, Wisokoj; Polye, Visokoe Pole.

Witashewskoje, Odessa, see Vitassewskoye; also see Vitassewskoe.

Witschiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Vichiny.

Wittenberg, (also Malo-Yaroslavetz I, also Malu Mare), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1814/1815 by 138 families. Between 1800 and 1803 they moved primarily from the Black Forest, Wuerttemberg, to the Duchy of Warsaw, Poland; 80 families moved from here to Wittenberg in 1815 and 58 families in 1816. Evangelical; parishes: Tarutino in 1904 and Alt-Posttal in 1939. Acreage: 4,137 dessi. and 123 houses in 1859, or 4,400 ha. Population: 1,074 in 1858; 1,419 in 1904; 1,451 in 1905; 1,451 in 1939. Also see Malo-Yaroslavetz I; also Malu Mare.

Wittmann, Volga Republic, see Solothurn.

Wjanki, Don, see Vyanky.

Wjasemskoje, Saratov, see Vyasemskoye; also see Vyasmeskoe.

Wjasowetz, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyasovets.

Wjazowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Vyatsovk; also see Vyazovka.

Wjunischtse, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyunishche.

Wladimir, Samara, see Vladimir.

Wladimierz, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimierz.

Wladimirowka, Bessarabia, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Caucasus, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Kazakhstan, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Kyrgyzstan, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Luhans’k, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Odessa, Berezan, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Odessa, Grofßliebental, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Saratov, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimirowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Vladimirowka.

Wladimir-Wolynskowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Wolynskowka; also see Volynskowka, Vladimir-; Wolynskowka, Vladimir.

Wladin, Caucasus, see Vladin.

Wladin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vladin.

Wodino, Kharkiv, see Vodino.

Wladislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladislawovka.

Wladislawowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladislawovka II.

Wlasowo, Don, see Vlasovo.

Wlassowka, Tomsk, see Vlassovka.

Wodina-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Vodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wodina-; Khutor, Vodina-.

Wodino, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vodino.

Wodino, Kharkiv, see Vodino.

Wodino I, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vodino I.

Wodino II, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vodino II.

Wodjanaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vodjanaya.

Wodjanaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, Krivyy Rih, see Vodyanaya.

Wodjanaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Vodyanaya.

Wodjanaja, Don, Rostov, see Vodyanaya.

Wodjanaja, Don, Taganrog, see Vodyanaya.

Wodjanaja, Kharkiv, see Vodyanaya.

Wodjanaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Vodyanaya.

Wodjanaka, Nishnaja-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Wodjanaka; also see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; Vodyanka, Nizhnaya.-

Wodjanoi-Bujerak, Volga Republic, see Vodjanoy-Bujerak; also see Bujerak, Vodjanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanoi-; Vodjanoy-, Vodjanoy-Bujerak.

Wodjannoje, Omsk, see Vodyannoye; also see Vodyanoe.
Wodjanoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vodyanoye; also see Vodyane.
Wodjinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vodyynov.
Wodnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Vodnik.
Wodzinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Vodzinek.
Woge-Chutor, Odessa, see Woge-Khutor; also see Chutor, Woge-; Khutor, Woge-.
Woge-Khutor, Odessa, see Seefeld; also see Chutor, Woge-; Khutor, Woge-; Woge-Chutor.
Wohldemfürst, (also Velikoknyasheshwey), also Velikoknyasheshwey, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysky. Approximately 50 km south of Stavropol’. #F 3. Founded in 1862 or 1864 by Molochna residents. Mennonite Brethren. The Oberdorf was located higher than Alexanderfeld. Numerous tree nurseries. Residents supplied the surrounding area with various fruit tree seedlings. Acreage: 2,270 dessi. Population: approximately 2,000 in 1911; 509 in 1918; 2,277 in 1926. Also see Veloknyasheshwey; Veloknyasheshwey.
Wohldemfürst, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk (Tempelhof.) Mennonite.
Woinitschi, Odessa, see Voinichy.
Woinitschi, Odessa, see Voinychy.
Woinitschi, Odessa, see Voinychy.
Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, also see Voinica.
Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Voinica.
Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Voinica.
Wojutin, Volhynia-Poland, see Wojnica.
Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Wojnica.
Wojnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Wojnica.
Wolbcz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wolbcz.
Wol-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-.
Wol-Chutor, Omsk, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-.
Wolf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). West of Pallassovka.
Wolf-Chutor, Omsk, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Wol-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Fuhrmann; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Wol-Chutor, Omsk, see Fuhrmann; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Wolf-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Wol-Chutor.
Wolf-Khutor, Omsk, see Fuhrmann; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Volhynin, Kazakhstan, see Volhynin.
Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Volica.
Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Volica.
Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Volica.
Volinowka, Slavgorod, see Volinovka.
Woljanowa, Luhans’k, see Volyanova.
Wolskoje, Kazakhstan, see Volskoje; also see Volyskoe.
Wolitschi, Odessa, see Volychy.
Wolka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil, see Volka.
Wolka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Volka.
Wolki, Volhynia-Poland, see Volky.
Wolkoff, Odessa, see Volkov.
Wolkoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkoschow.
Wolkow-Chutor, Odessa, see Volkow-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volkow-; Khutor, Volkov-.
Wolkownia, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkovnia.
Wolkowo, Odessa, Grofliebental, see Volkovo.
Wolkowo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Volkovo.
Wolkowo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Volkovo.
Wolkowo, Petersburg, see Volkovo.
Wolkowo, Volga Republic, see Volkovo.
Wolkowo-Chutor, Odessa, see Volkovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volkowo-; Khutor, Volkovo-.
Wolkowje, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkovye.
Wolksow, Odessa, see Volkso.
Wolla, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolla.
Wolnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnianka.
Wolnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Wolnianka; also see Klein-Wolnianka; Volnianka, Klein-.
Wolnitscha-Sofiewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha-Sofievka; also see Sofievka, Volnicha-; Sofiewka, Wolnitscha-.
Wolnitscha Zofjowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnitscha Zofyewka; also see Volnitscha Zofievka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofjowka, Wolnitscha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.
Wolodjewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volodyevka; also see Volodevka.
Wolodkowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolodkowschtschizna.
Wolontirowka, Bessarabia, see Volontirovka.
Woloschinski, Don, see Woloshinsky.
Wolosowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volosovka.
Wolosowka, Ostrow-, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrow-Wolosowka; also see Ostrow-Volosovka; Volosovka, Ostrow-.
Wolosowka-Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, see Volosovka-Ruda; also see Ruda-Volosovka-; Ruda-Wolosowka.
Wolowec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Volovec.
Wol., Rokitno, Volhynia-Poland, see Rokitno Wol.; also see Rokitno Wol.; Rokitno Wol.
Wolskoje, Volga Republic, see Wolskoye; also see Volskoe.
Woltschanowo, Odessa, see Woltschanovo.
Woltschak, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolchak.
Woltschek, Volhynia-Poland, see Volchk.
Woltschi Rakit, Slavgorod, see Volchey Rakit; also see Rakit; Volchy; Rakit, Woltschi.
Woltschi, Mykolayiv, see Volchey.
Woltschi, Odessa, Berezn, see Volchy.
Wolwachowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Volwakhovka.
Wolynka, Bashkortostan, see Wolynka.
Wolynskie, Matschki, Volhynia-Poland, see Matschki Wolynskie; also see Machky, Volynskie; Machky, Volynskie; Volynskie; Volynskie; Machky, Volynskie, Machky.
Volynia-Poland, see Alt-Wortschin; also see Wortschin, Alt-, Worotniow, Volynia-Poland, see Volynskoye; also see Volynskoe.

Wolynzewo, Mariupol’, see Volynzevso.

Worms, (also Vernoye, also Vinogradnoye), Odessa, Berezan district, Rohrbach. Founded in 1809. Seventy founding families from: Alsace (36+2), Baden (14+1), Wurtemberg (6), Palatinate (4), Poland (2), Vogtland (2), Westphalia (1), Mecklenburg (1), Saxony (1). Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Twenty villages with 5,047 members were part of the Worms-Johannestal-Waterloo parish. Saltpeter soil. In June 1873, 400 residents, including some from Rohrbach, emigrated to the USA. In 1887 or 1890, a school for the deaf and mute was founded. Acreage: 4,946 dessi. and 136 houses in 1859, or 8,084 dessi. or 3,881 dessi. and 2,192 Faden in 1848. Population: 524 in 1825; 1,533 in 1858; 787 Lutherans in 1904; 1,776 in 1905; and 2,192 Faden in 1848. Population: 524 in 1825; and 136 houses in 1859, or 8,084 dessi. or 3,881 dessi.

Worontschin, Wsewolodowka, Vinogradnoye, Vysokoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Wysokoje; also see Wysokoe.

Woronzowka, Worotniow, Volynia-Poland, see Wysokoje.

Woronzowka, Woronowka, Woskresenskij, Kazakhstan, see Wosdoskowye; also see Wosdoskowye.

Woronzowka, Worontschin, Wysiolek, Wyschod, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wysiolek; Wysiolek, Polish.

Woskresenskij, Kazakstan, see Woskresensky.

Woskresenskij, Kazakhstan, see Woskresenska.

Woskresenska, Volga Republic, see Woskresenska.

Woskresensk, Odessa, Berezan district, see Woskresens’k.

Wosrodzenje, Volga Republic, see Wosrozhdene; also see Wosrozhdene.

Wotsche, Odessa, see Vochke.

Wotschin, Volynia-Poland, see Vochke.

Wowschtsche, Odessa, see Vovche.

Woznianka, Volynia-Poland, see Voznianka.

Wreby, Volynia-Poland, see Wreby.

Wsewolodowka, Volynia-Poland, see Vsewolodovka.

Wsiewolodowka, Volynia-Poland, see Wisiewolodovka.

Wroclaw, Volynia-Poland, see Wroclaw.

Wroclaw, Volynia-Poland, see Wroclaw.

Wurttenberg, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Wurttenberg; also see Neu-Wurttenberg; Wurttenberg, Neu-.

Wulka, Volynia-Poland, see Vulka.

Wulka Selenizkaja, Volynia-Ukraine, see Vulka Selenizkaja; also see Selenizkaja.

Wurster-Chutor, Odessa, see Wurster-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wurster-; Khutor, Wurster-.

Wurster-Khutor, Odessa, Grobliebental. On the Lustdorf border. It was bought by Karl Wurster, a gardener, prior to 1848. Also see Chutor, Wurster-; Khutor, Wurster-; Wurster-Chutor.

Wurttenberg, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Wurttenberg; also see Neu-Wurttenberg; Wurttenberg, Neu-.

Wüst-Chutor, Caucasus, see Wüst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wüst-; Khutor, Wüst-.


Wwodezskoie, Kazakstan, see Wwodezskoie; also see Wwodezskoie; Wwodezskoie; Wedeskoie.

Wyan Nyroboine, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyan Nyroboine; also see Wyan Nyroboine, Wyan, Wryan, Wryan.

Wyan Koropec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyan Koropec; also see Koropec, Wyan; Koropec, Wyan.

Wydumka, Mykolayiv, see Wyyomka.

Wydumka, Volynia-Poland, see Wyyomka.

Wydumka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Wyyomka.

Wygadanka, Volynia-Poland, see Wygadanka.

Wygoda, Volynia-Poland, see Wygoda.

Wygoda, Volynia-Ukraine, see Wygoda.

Wygoda-Deutsch, Odessa, see Wygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Wygoda-; Deutsch-Wygoda.

Wygranka, Volynia-Poland, see Wygranka.

Wyrubly, Volynia-Ukraine, see Wyrubly.

Wyrypaewjeka?, Volga Republic, see Wyrypaewjeka?; also see Wyrypevejeka?.

Wyschina, Mykolayiv, see Wyschina.

Wyschina, Odessa, see Wyschina.

Wyschok, Volynia-Poland, see Wyschok.

Wyschekowa, Volynia-Ukraine, see Wyschekowa.

Wysiolok, Sadowskie, Volynia-Poland, see Wysiolok; also see Sadowskie Wysiolok; Wysiolok, Sadowskie.

Wysock, Volynia-Poland, see Wysock.

Wysocka, Volynia-Poland, see Wysocka.

Wysokaja, Don, see Wysokaja.

Wysokie Grivy, Slavgorod, see Wysokie Grivy; also see Grivy, Wysokie; Grivy, Wysokie; Grivy Wysokie; Wysokie.

Wysokie, Slavgorod, see Wysokie; also see Wysokie.

Wysokie, Zaporizhzhya, see Wysokie; also see Wysokie.
Wysokoje Pole, Don, see Vysokoye Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Vysokoye; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole.

Wysokopolye, Mykolayiv, see Vysokopolye; also see Vysokopole.

Wysokoye Pole.

Wysokopolje, Caucasus, see Vyssokopolye; also see Vyssokopole.

Wyzewskie?, Volhynia-Poland, see Wyszewskie?.

Wyzowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wyzowka.

Wyzynka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wyzynka.

Xaverovka, (also Ksaverovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Ksaverovka; Ksawerowka; Xaverovka.

Xaverowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Xaverovka; also see Ksaverovka; Ksawerowka.

Xenevka, Mariupol’, see Xenevka; also see Ksenevka; Xenevka.

Xenyevka, Mariupol’, see Schönenfeld; also see Xenyevka; Ksenevka; Xenevka.

Xenyevka, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka; Xenevka.

Xenyevka, Omsk, Isil’ Kut’. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Jablonja; Jablonja-Chutor; Khutor, Yalevnya.


Yadvin-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedora. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 120 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Jablonja; Jablonja-Chutor; Khutor, Yalevnya.

Yadvinin, Volhynia-Poland, Ostroh, see Yadvonin; also see Jadvinina.

Yadvinin, Volhynia-Poland, Ostroh, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinina.


Yabak, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Jabak.

Yablokovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Silbertal; also see Jablokowo.


Yablonetzkaia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mariendorf; also see Jablonetzkaia.

Yablonne, (also Yablonnie), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. #J 6. Also see Jablonne; Yablonnie.

Yablonnie, Volhynia-Poland, see Yablonne.


Yablounova, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Population: 113 in 1926. Also see Jablonowa.

Yablounova, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Laue; also see Jablonowa.

Yablounova Müntau, Zaporizhzhya, see Müntau; also see Jablonowa, Müntau; Müntau, Jablonowa; Müntau, Yablonova.

Yablonya, Volga Republic, see Fink; also see Jablonja.

Yablonya, Volga Republic, see Raith; also see Jablonja.

Yablonya, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 2. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 260 in 1926. Also see Jablonja.

Yablunova-Khutor, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 120 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Jablonja; Jablonja-Chutor; Khutor, Yablonya.

Yadvig, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kharakow. West of Boremel. #C 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jadwig.


Yadwininha, Volhynia-Poland, Ostroh, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinina.

Yadwinin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinin.

Yadwinin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinin.


Yadvipol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Jadwipol.

Yadvinin, (also Yadvinina), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Plushno(y)e; also see Jadwonin; Yadwinina.

Yadvinin, (also Yadvinina), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh; also see Jadwonin; Yadvinina.


Yadvipol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Jadwipol.

Yadvinin, (also Yadvinina), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Plushno(y)e; also see Jadwonin; Yadvinina.

Yadvinin, (also Yadvinina), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 5. Evangelical. Also see Jadwonin; Yadvinina.


Yagiellinov, (also Elinov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Elinov; Jagiellinow.
Yagodnaya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Jogodnaya, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Yagodnaya; also see Jogodnaya, Neu,-; Neu-Jagodnaya.

Yagodnaya Polyana, (also Baum, also Beerenfeld), Volga Republic, Saratov, Yagodnaya Polyana. Northwest of Saratov. #C 1. Founded on 28 August 1767 by 80 families or 269 people from Büttingen, Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Yagodnaya Polyana, also Catholic. In 1905, 2,942 members of the Reformed faith of 15,692 baptized members were part of the Yagodnaya Polyana parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, community center, reading room, house for adult literacy, soil; (as of 1926.) Population: possibly including Pobochnaya: 402 in 1772; 822 in 1798; 4,524 in 1854; 9,288 Lutherans of 9,351 approximately in 1905; 9,351 in 1905; 9,739 possibly in 1905; 8,845 in 1912; 15,000 Germans mainly in Pobochnaya and Neu-Straub in the Yagodnaya Polyana district in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Baum; Beerenfeld; Jagodnaja Poljana; Poljana, Jagodnaja; Poljana, Yagodnaya.


Yagodno, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytyiv; also see Jagodno.

Yagodno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Jagodno.

Yagodnoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Yagodnoe; also see Jagodnoe.

Yagodnoe, Volga Republic, see Yagodnoe; also see Jagodnoe.

Yagodnoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Ebenfeld; also see Jagodnoe; Yagodnoe.

Yagodnoye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,446 in 1926. Also see Jagodnoe; Yagodnoy.

Yakhimovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yoakhimovka; also see Jachimowka.

Yakhimovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Yoakhimovka; also see Jachimovka.

Yakhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko; also see Jakowka.

Yakovlevo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Natalyevka; also see Jakowlewo.

Yakovlevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenheim; also see Jakowlewo.

Yaksibay, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Yaksibay; also see Alt-Jaksibaj; Jaksibaj, Alt-.


Yakubovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Yakubovka; also see Jakubovka, Alt-; Alt-Jakubovka.

Yakubovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Yakubovka; also see Jakubovka, Neu-; Neu-Jakubovka.

Yalantash, (also Yalentush, also Yalantush), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Voinka. Founded in 1874. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 71 in 1926. Also see Jalantash; Yalantush; Yaluntush.

Yalantash, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Yalantash; also see Jalantash, Neu-; Neu-Jalantash.

Yalantush, Crimea, see Yalentush; also see Jalantush.


Yalovica, Volhynia-Poland, see Yalomel; also see Jalowica.

Yaluntush, Crimea, see Yalentush; also see Jalantush.

Yaly-Moynak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Jalome; Moynak, Jaly-; Moynak, Yaly-.

Yama, Niedzwiedzia, Volhynia-Poland, see Niedzwiedzia Yama; also see Jama Niedzwiedzia; Niedzwiedzia Yama.

Yam, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko; also see Jakowka.

Yambor, Slavgorod, see Yamburg; also see Jambor.

Yamburg, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs’k. South of Dnipropetrovs’k on the Dnieper. #E 4. Founded in 1789 or 1792/1793 by 43 families from Frankfurt, Luck, Porkhovo near Yamburg (Kingissepp) where they had immigrated in 1767. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Parish for Katharinenhof, Khortitza, Marievka, Novo-Alexandrovka, Rybalsk, Serochino. Everyday language: Bavarian dialect. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 2,258 dessi. and 71 houses in 1859, or 1,784 dessi. Population: 440 in 1825; 926 in 1858; 1,394 in 1859; 2,028 in 1905; 1,902 in 1911; 1,902 in 1913; 1,902 in 1914; 1,902 in 1918; 1,131 in 1919; 1,031 in 1926; 683 approximately in 1940; 57 families of 651 people without a head of household in 1942. Also see Jamburg; Yekaterinovka.
Yamburg, (also Yambor), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Founded by Volga Germans in 1909. Agricultural cooperative (as of 1926.) Population: 300 in 1926; 170 or 143 or were all German with 41 farms in 1980; 147 or 119 or were all German with 42 farms in 1987. Ceased to exist. Also see Jamburg; Yambor.

Yamburg, Klein-., Dnipropetrov'sk, see Klein-Yamburg; also see Klein-Jamburg; Jamburg; Yamburg, Klein-.

Yamburg, Koskelova bei, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelova near Yamburg; Koskelova bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelova bei; Koskelowa bei Yamburg; Koskelowa bei near Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Koskelova bei.

Yamburg, Krupina bei, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei near.

Yamburg, Neu-, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Neu-, Dnipropetrov'sk, Nikopol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Neu-, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Neu-; Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Rot-, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Rot-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Rot-; Rot-Jamburg.


Yamina, Volhynia-Poland, see Yaminiec; also see Jaminiec.

Yamka, Slavgorod, see Landau; also see Jamka.

Yamky, Slavgorod. Thirty kilometers from Slavgorod. In September 1929 abandoned by Germans in order to emigrate via Moscow; possibly forced return. Also see Jamki.


Yankovce, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #G 3. Also see Jankovce.

Yano, (also Yana), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Jano; Yana.


Yanov, Mariupol’, see Yano-Khutor; also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Janov.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Horizon. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school under construction (as of 1926.) Population: 21 in 1857; 160 in 1904; 605 or 650 in 1926. Also see Janino; Yanova.

Yankovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Janowka.

Yanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Beresteckho; also see Janowka.

Yanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Janowka.

Yamsky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Jamski.

Yamy, Medvezhy, Volhynia-Poland, see Medvezhyy Yamy; also see Jamy, Medweshiji; Medweshiji Jamy.

Yana, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Yano; also see Jana.

Yana, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Nowy Dwor. North of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Germans were so-called Dutch, i.e., polonized Germans from Polesia. Also see Jana.

Yanieviche, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkievichy; also see Janiewitsche.

Yanina, Petersburg, see Yanino; also see Janina.

Yanino, (also Yanina), Petersburg, Petersburg, Leninskaya. #E 2. Founded in 1853 by families from Srednyaya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 21 in 1857; 160 in 1904; 605 or 650 in 1926. Also see Janino; Yanina.

Yankovce, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #G 3. Also see Jankovce.

Yano, (also Yana), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Jano; Yana.


Yanov, Mariupol’, see Yano-Khutor; also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Janov.


Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. West of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Schurin; also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school under construction (as of 1938.) Population: 222 in 1904; 40 families and 45 students in 1938. Also see Janow.

Yanezov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 133 in 1912; 161 in 1918; 161 in 1922. Also see Chutor, Jano-; Jano-Chutor; Khutor, Yano-; Seredinovka; Yanov.

Yanov, Mariupol’, see Yano-Khutor; also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Schurin; also see Janow.

Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school under construction (as of 1938.) Population: 222 in 1904; 40 families and 45 students in 1938. Also see Janow.


Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Janowiec.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Beresteckho; also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Janov.
Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. South of Kovel’.
Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyvitiv. #B 6. Also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 4. Also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. North of Rozhyschche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Janowka.


Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 35 families and 43 students in 1938. Also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diakievichy. West of Diakievichy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Janowka.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya West of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Parish church. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Janowka.


Yanovka-Pavlovka, (also Pavlovka-Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne, or Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 256 in 1905. Also see Janovka-Pavlovka; Pavlovka-Yanovka; Pavlovka, Janowka.

Yanovka-Torchyn, (also Torchyn-Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, southern Luts’k. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Population: 612 in 1904. Also see Janowka-Tortschin; Torchyn-Yanovka; Tortschin-Janowka.

Yanov, Zapust-, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Yanov; also see Janow, Zapust; Zapust-Janow.

Yanyschevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yanovka I; also see Yanyschevka.

Yapak, Chelyabinsk, Yelansky. Evangelical. Population: 82 in 1926. Also see Yapak.

Yapunchyi, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Japuntschi.

Yapundzha, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Yapundzha.

Yapundzha-Meier, (also Meier), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar. Approximately 40 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1926. Also see Yapundzha-Meier; Meier; Meier, Yapundzha-; Meier, Yapundzha-.

Yapundzha-Roth, (also Roth), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar. Approximately 40 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Yapundzha-Roth; Roth; Roth, Yapundzha-; Roth, Yapundzha-.

Yapundzhy, (also Maier-Roth), Crimea. #C 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish; Dzhelal. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Japundshi; Maier-Roth.

Yarakay, Caucasus, see Marienfeld; also see Jarakai.


Yarevka, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krimska. Possibly #B 2. Also see Jarewka.


Yar, Krasy, Kazakhstan, see Krasy Yar; also see Krasy Jar; Jar, Krasy.

Yar, Kryvoj, Volga Republic, see Kryvoy Yar; also see Jar, Kriwoj; Kriwoj Jar.

Yarmitsin, Caucasus, see Yaremepin.

Yarmy, (also Yarmy Galstey), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk.#B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Yarmy Galstey.

Yarmy Galstey, Kazakhstan, see Yarmy; also see Galstey, Jarmy; Galstey, Yarmy; Jarmy Galstey.

Yaroslavetz I, Malo-, Bessarabia, see Malo-Yaroslavetz I; also see Jaroslavetz I, Malo-; Malo-Jaroslavetz I.

Yaroslavetz II, Malo-, Bessarabia, see Malo-Yaroslavetz II; also see Jaroslavetz II, Malo-; Malo-Jaroslavetz II.

Yarowica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. North of Luts’k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jarowica.

Yar, Selenyy, Odessa, see Selenyy Yar; also see Jar, Seljenjy; Selenjy Jar.

Yar, Selenyy-, Mykolayiv, see Selenyy-Yar; also see Jar, Seljenjy-; SeljenjyJar; Selenyy-Yar; Yar, Selenyy-.

Yar, Selenyy-, Mykolayiv, see Selenyy-Yar; also see Jar, Seljenjy-; Seljenjy-Yar; Selenyy-Yar; Seljenjy-; Selenyy-Yar; Seljenjy-Jar; Yar, Selenyy-.
Yashbek, (also Yashpek), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 57 in 1905. Also see Jaschbek; Yashpek.


Yashinez, (also Yasiniec, also Yazinetz), Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Kisielin. #C 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 149 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Jaschinez; Yasiniec; Yazinetz.

Yashek, Crimea, see Yashbek; also see Jaschpek.

Yasienovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Yasienovka. Yassinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenhagen; also see Jasnoje; Slavgorod, see Nikolaidorf; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoye, Schönau; also see Jasnoje; Slavgorod, see Yasnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Prangenau; also see Jasnoje; Jasnopolje.

Yasnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoe.

Yasnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnopolye; also see Jasnopolje.

Yasnopole, Odessa, see Yasnopole; also see Jasnopole.

Yasnopole, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnopole; also see Jasnopole.

Yasnopolye, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Jasnopole; Yasnopole.

Yasnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Prangenau; also see Jasnopole; Yasnopole.

Yasnoye, Slavgorod, see Schöna; also see Jasnoye; Yasnoe.

Yasnoye, Slavgorod, see Nikolaidorf; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoe.

Yasnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenhagen; also see Jasnoje; Yasnoe.

Yasinovka, (also Yasinkova), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda'yevsk. #C 4. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 156 in 1926; 156 in 1941. Also see Jassinowka; Yasinkovka.

Yassinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grüntal; also see Jaswinka.

Yasykovo, (also Nikolaipol, also Nikolspol district), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Approximately 25 km north of Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1868/1869. Mennonite. In 1868, the Khortitza land commission bought land for the village for 240,000 Rbls. from the Russian nobleman Yasykov. The first four villages, Adelsheim, Eichenfeld, Franzfeld, and Nikolaifeld, had 147 farms of 50 dessi. each, and straight, wide streets, well maintained houses and orchards. In 1917, it was heavily raided by Makhno's gang. There were many typhus victims from 1919 until 1920. It later formed the Nikolspol district with Hochfeld and Petersdorf. Acreage: 7,351 dessi.. Population: 2,200 people or 440 families in 1930. Also see Jasikowo; Nikolaipol; Nikolspol district.

Yavorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Luts‘k. Northwest of Luts‘k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Jaworowka.

Yavorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Jaworskoje.

Yavorskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Yavorskoe; also see Yavorskoje.

Yavorskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenhof; also see Jaworskoje; Yavorskoe.

Yazinetz, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashinez; also see Jazinetz.

Yazviny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Trostieniec; also see Jazwiny.

Yegorevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Jegorjewka; also see Jegorjewka.

Yegoropol, Bolshoy-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Bolshoy-Yegoropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Bolshoy-Egoropol; Jegoropol, Bolshoy-. Yegorovka, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Egorovka; Jegorowka.

Yegorovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental; also see Egorovka; Jegorowka.

Yegorovka, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Egoropol; Deutsch-Jegorowka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorowka, Deutsch-.

Yegoryevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental; also see Egorovka; Jegorowka.

Yekaterinenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinenfeld; Jekaterinenfeld.

Yekaterinal, (also Sabavny; also Sabavnoye), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) #K 4. Founded in 1908. Catholic. Population: 312 in 1926; 358 or 339 or were all German with 101 farms in 1987; 348 or 327 or were all German with 101 farms in 1987. Yamburg daughter colony. Also see Ekaterinal; Jekaterinal; Sabavny; Sabavnoye.

Yekaterinopol, Chernihiv, see Klein-Werder; also see Ekaterinopol; Jekaterinopol.

Yekaterinopol, Marian’, see Klein-Werder; also see Ekaterinopol; Jekaterinopol.
Yekaterinoslavskaya, Slavgorod, see Fernheim; also see Ekaterinoslavskaya; Jekaterinoslavskaja.

Yekaterinovka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasachinich.
Population: 36 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Population: 760 in 1939. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrov’sk’y. Population: 320 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrov’sk’y, see Yamburg; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrov’sk’y, see Yamburg; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.


Yekaterinovka, Don, Taganrog, Radionovo, see Weizendorf; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Luhans’k, see Alexandertal; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Odessa, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Omsk, Moskalenky. #D 2. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 136 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.


Yekaterinovka, Slavgorod, Klyuchi (Kulanda.) One hundred ten kilometers southeast of Slavgorod on Lake Kuchuk. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912. Mennonite; parish: Pazhnya, also Mennonite-Baptist. Rather impoverished because of its poor soil (as of 1926.) Population: 257 in 1926; 385 were all German with 92 farms in 1988. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Rosenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.


Yekaterinovka, (also No. 11), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1889. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 117 in 1914; 117 in 1918. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Leninskaya. A few kilometers south of Leninogorsk. #G 2. Population: 76 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Chutor; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-.

Yekaterinovka-Chutor, Mykolaiv, see Rosenfeld; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Chutor; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-.

Yekaterinovka-Chutor, (also Rein), Mykolaiv, Neu-Freudental. Population: 40 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Chutor; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-; Rein.

Yekaterinovka, Klein-, Don, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinovka, Klein-; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein-Ekaterinovka.
Yekaterinovka, Klein-, Don, Taganrog, see Klein- Yekaterinovka; also see Ekatertinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinovka, Kein-; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein- Ekatertinovka.

Yelanka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Elanka; Jelanka.

Yelansky No. 3, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Ismailov. The Yelansky khutors all had one school with grades one to four, agricultural product kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Elansky No. 3; Jelanski Nr. 3.

Yelansky No. 4, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Ismailov. The Yelansky khutors all had one school with grades one to four, agricultural product kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Elansky No. 4; Jelanski Nr. 4.

Yelansky No. 5, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Ismailov. The Yelansky khutors all had one school with grades one to four, agricultural product kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Elansky No. 5; Jelanski Nr. 5.

Yelansky No. 6, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Ismailov. The Yelansky khutors all had one school with grades one to four, agricultural product kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Elansky No. 6; Jelanski Nr. 6.

Yelenopoly, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Possibly founded in 1890. Mennonite. Population: 33 in 1926. Also see Elenopoly; Jelenspolj.

Yelenov-Bereske, (also Bereske-Yelenov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 161 in 1904. Also see Bereske-Yelenov; Bereske-Jelenow; Bereske-Yelenov; Elenov-Bereske; Jelenow-Bereske.

Yelenovka, (also Helenovka, also Ileanca), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1895 on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Klostitz (as of 1904) and Mathildendorf (as of 1939). Acreage: 394 ha. Population: 209 in 1904; 297 or 286 or were all German with 88 farms in 1980; 331 or 313 or were all German with 94 farms in 1987. Also see Elisaventgrad; Jelisawentiskaja.

Yelenovka, (also Alinovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomysl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomysl’. Population: 69 in 1904. Also see Alinovka; Elenovka; Jelenovka.

Yelenovka, (also Helenovka, also Ileanca), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of Zhytomyr. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 230 in 1904. Also see Elenovka; Helenovka; Ileanca; Jelenovka.

Yelenovka, Zaporizhzya, see Alexanderhof; also see Elenovka; Jelenovka.

Yelenovka, Neu-, Zaporizhzya, see Neu-Yelenovka; also see Elenovka, Neu-; Jelenovka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Jelenovka.

Yelevka, (also Evlka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Malin, Radomysl’. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomysl’. Population: 260 in 1904. Also see Elevka; Elovka; Jelewka.

Yelisaventiskaya, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Om. Possibly a German village with an Evangelical population. Also see Elisaventiskaya; Jelisawentiska.

Yelisavetgrad, Slavgorod, Blagoveschenka. Approximately 120 km southeast of Slavgorod. #M 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1907 or possibly 1910. Kolkhoz named Luch. Population: 392 in 1926; 297 or 286 or were all German with 88 farms in 1980; 331 or 313 or were all German with 94 farms in 1987. Also see Elisavetgrad; Jelisawetgrad.

Yelisavetin, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetin, Grekovo; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekowo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekowo-.

Yelisavetin, Grekovo-, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetin, Grekovo; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekowo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetin, Grekowo-.


Yelisavitinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elisabethhert; also see Elisavitinka; Jelisawetinka.

Yelisavetovka, (also Luxembourg), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Kazakh.) #K 6. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Grünfeld. Part of the viculture kolkhoz named Konkordia. Population: 50 in 1918, possibly 60 or 203 in 1926. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka; Lusvberg.

Yelisavetovka, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #A 2. Catholic. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka.

Yelisavetovka, Mariupol’, see Elisabethdorf; also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka.

Yelisavetovka, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. #E 6. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 223 in 1926. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka.

Yelisavetovka, Zaporizhzya, Molochna, see Elisabethstad; also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka.

Yelisavetovka, Zaporizhzya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka.
Yelisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebets. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 163 in 1926. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisavetovka.

Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; Grekowo-Jelisawetovka; Jelisawetovka, Grekowo-.

Yelisavetpol, Odessa, Kuchurian (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or railroad station. Also see Elisavetpol; Jelisawetpol.

Yelisavetpol, Mariupol’, see Yelisavetpol’y; also see Elisavetpol’e; Jelisawetpol’y; Jelisawetpol’e.

Yelisavetpol’y, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elisabethpol; also see Elisavetpol’y; Jelisawetpol’y.

Yelisavetpol’, see Yelisavetpol’y; also see Yelisavetpol’y; Jelisawetpol’y.

Yeller, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Eller; Jeller.

Yelshanka, Volga Republic, see Husaren; also see Elshanka; Jelschanka.

Yepaneshnikova, (also Yepashnikova), Chelyabinsk, Kochertyk. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 80 in 1926. Also see Epaneshnikova; Jepaneschnikowa; Yepashnikova.

Yepashnikova, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshnikova.

Yereme’yevka, Odessa, see Yeremeyevka; also see Eremeyevka; Jeremejewka.

Yeremejewka, Odessa, see Bischofsfeld; also see Eremeyevka; Jeremejewka; Yereme’yevka.

Yeremotovka, Odessa, see Bischofsfeld; also see Eremotovka; Jeremotovka.

Yershinsky, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsky; also see Ерочинский; Jeruschinsky.

Yermakovsky, Omsk. Evangelical. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. Also see Ermakovsk; Jermakowsk.

Yermakovsksy, Omsk, Krestinsk. #C 1. Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1926. Also see Ermakovsky; Jermakowski.

Yermashly, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Ermashly; Jermaschli.

Yermin, (possibly also Germin-Khutor), Mariupol’, Grunau. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Also see Ermin; Jermin; Germin-Khutor.

Yeroshinsk, (also Erokhin, also Yereshinsky), Caucasus, Stavropol’, Vinodelensky. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. #G 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 596 in 1926. Also see Erokhin; Eroshinsk; Jeroschinsk; Yereshinsky.

Yershin, (also Yerzyn), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Ershin; Jerschin; Yerzyn.

Yershov, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Niederkaraman. Evangelical. Possibly a German village. Population: 105 possibly in 1905; 105 in 1912. Also see Ershov; Jerschow.


Yeruslan, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Yeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Jeruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Jeruslan.

Yerzyce, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Erzyce; Jerzyce.

Yerzyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Erzyn; Jerzy.

Yesionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Esionovka; Jesionowka.

Yesionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Esionovka; Jesionowka.

Yesiorko, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Esiorko.

Yevgenevka, Bashkortostan, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Caucasus, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Odessa, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volga Republic, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.

Yevgenevka, Caucasus, see Strauchdorf; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.

Yevgenevka, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical. Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yevgenevka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Evental; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevstavevo, Slavgorod, see Yevstavyevo; also see Evstavevo; Estavovo; Jewstafjewo.

Yevstavyevo, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexandrovka (GNR Halbstadt.) Population: 572 or 1,138 or all were German in 1925. Numbers apply to the village soviet Yevstavyevo. Also see Estavovo; Estavovo; Jewstafjewo; Jevstavevo.

Yezierany, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozierany; also see Ezierany; Jezierany.

Yezierre, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozierce; also see Ezierce; Jezierce.
Yezierce, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozirce; also see Eziorce; Jeziierce.

Yeziercy, (also Yezierce), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinukhly. North of Horokhiv. #C 3. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Ezirecio; Yezirecio; Yezierce.

Yezierzany, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Ezierrany; Jezierrany.

Yeziorany, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Ezioran; Jezioran.

Yeziorany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Ezioran; Jezioran.

Yeziorce, Volhynia-Poland; see Yezirecio; also see Eziorecz; Jeziorce.

Yezioro, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Eziiero, Jeziiero.

Yeziersky Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Eziorsky Maydan; Jeziorsky Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorski; Maydan, Yeziorsky.


Yoakhimovka, (also Yakhimovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Joachimowka; Yakhimovka.


Yoannov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Joannow.

Yogodnoe, Omsk, see Yogodnoye; also see Joogodnoye.

Yogodnoye, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have at least several German residents. Also see Joogodnoye; Yogodnoe.

York, New-, Amur, see New-York.

York, New-, Don, see New-York.

York, New-, Mykolayiv, see New-York.

Yos, Albota de, Bessarabia, see Albota de Yos; also see Albota de Jos; De Jos, Albota; De Yos, Albota; Jos, Albota de.

Yost, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Jost.

Yost, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 66 in 1926. Also see Jost.

Yost, (also Popovka, also Popovkina), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Founded in 1896 or as early as 1904, but less likely. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Soviet seat; school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 470 or 476 in 1926. Also see Jost; Popovka; Popovkina.

Yost, (also Popovkina), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Evangelical; parish: Kukkus. Everyday language: Saxonian. Soviet seat; machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1904, only 1,502 baptized members resided here. Population: 219 in 1772; 1,082 in 1857; 1,399 in 1897; of 2,200, 2,177 Evangelical-Lutherans and 23 Evangelical-Reformed in 1904; 2,291 possibly in 1905; 2,526 in 1912; 1,356 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Jost; Popovkina.

Yosten-Khutor, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land approximately in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. One of the first German villages in this district. Also see Chutor, Josten-; Josten-Chutor; Khutor, Yosten-.

Yssenberg, Volga Republic, see Isenburg; also see Jssenberg.


Yukharka-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Also see Jukalka.

Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; also see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-Khutor; Khutor, Bolisch-Yukalka-. 

Yukhary-Dzhamen, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier; also see Dshaman, Juchari-; Dzhamen, Yukhary-; Juchari-Dshaman.

Yukhary-Dzhamin, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier; also see Dshamin, Juchari-; Dzhamin, Yukhary-; Juchari-Dshamin.

Yuliana, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Juliana.

Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Macieyov; also see Julianow.

Yulianov-Boratin, (also Boratin-Yulianov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Northeast of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Torchyn. Parish church. Possibly a German private school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 56 families and 70 students possibly in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Boratin-Juliana; Boratin-Yulianov; Julianow, Boratin-.

Yulianov, Aleksandrov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Alexander-Yulianov; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-.

Yulianov, Alexander-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-.
Yulianov-Borotyn, Volynia; also see Borotyn, Julianow-; Borotyn, Yulianov-; Julianow-Borotyn.
Yulianovka, Slavgorod, Bolotnoje. There was no school until 1935 because of a shortage of teachers and a lack of space. 64 farm holdings. Also see Julianovka.
Yulianovka, Volynia-Poland, Kovel’. Southwest of Kovel’. Evangelical. Existed in 1927. Also see Julianovka.
Yulianovka, Volynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Julianovka.
Yulianovka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Jurydicky.
Yuryevka, Odessa, see Melhaf; also see Jurjewka; Yurevka.
Yuryevka, Volynia-Ukraine, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Jurydicky.
Yurevka, Odessa, see Melhaf; also see Jurjewka; Yurevka.

Yusefow, Volynia-Ukraine, see Josefowka; also see Jusefow.
Yusefowka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Jusefowka.
Yushanlee, (possibly also Cornies), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1812 or in approximately 1830. Mennonite. Leased by Johann Cornies from 1812 until 1836. In 1836, he received this land as a gift from the Czar. Cornies developed it into an exemplary farm: 2,200 fruit bearing trees, 1,750 fruit bearing shrubs, 68,000 woodland trees, brickyard, numerous barns and farm buildings. In 1860, the czar awarded him 500 dess. as a gift and in recognition. On 21 August 1845, a trade fair took place here. After his death, Yushanlee passed into the hands of Cornies’ son-in-law, Wilhelm Wiebe and came under new ownership in 1879. A small castle was built in the place of former buildings. Acreage: 505 dessi. and seven houses in 1859, or 3,500 dessi.
Yushno, Omsk, see Yushnoye; also see Jushnoye.
Yushnoye, Omsk, GNR Azovo, Village in the GNR which should have at least several German residents. Also see Jushnoye; Yushne.
Yushefowka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Josefowka; also see Jusefowka.


Zabokrzyki, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubokrzyki.

Zabokrzyki Dolina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabokrzyki Dolina; also see Dolina, Zabokrynki; Dolina, Zabokrzyki

Zabokrzyki Dolina, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka; also see Dolina, Zabokrynki; Dolina, Zabokrzyki; Zabokrzyki Dolina.

Zaboral, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Zaborol, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniazhinek. No other information available.

Zaborol, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. No other information available.

Zabrozyna, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovchiza.

Zachanski, Gut, Odessa, see Gut Zachanski; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Gut Zakhansky; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zakhansky, Gut; Eigenfeld; Sachawskoje.

Zacische, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne, see Zacishe.

Zacische, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec see Zacishe.

Zacisce, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. #G 6. No other information available.

Zacishe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Zacische.

Zacishe, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Zacische.

Zadabrova, (also zadombokova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Zadabova; Zadumbrova.

Zadabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Zadabrowa.


Zadombrova, Volhynia-Poland, see Zadumprowa; also see Zadombrowa.

Zadombrowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Zadombrowa.

Zagornoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Zagornoye; also see Zagornoje.

Zagornoye, Mykolayiv, see Blumenfeld; also see Zagornoye; Zagornoje.

Zagornoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Zagornoye; also see Zagornoje.

Zagorodnaya, Mykolaiyv, see Kronau-Orlov district; also see Sagra.owka.

Zagrobelka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Zablocie. No other information available.

Zahae, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zahaye; also see Zahaje.

Zahae, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Zahaye; also see Zahaje.

Zahaje, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Zahaye; also see Zahae.

Zahaje, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Zahaye; also see Zahae.
Zahatka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sagadka.
Zahaye, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Zahae; Zahaje.
Zahaye, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Zahae; Zahaje.
Zahorce, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zahorce; also see Gross-Zahorce; Zahorce, Gross-. 
Zahorce, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zahorce; also see Groß-Zahorce; Zahorce, Gross-. 
Zahorce, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zahorce.
Zahorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Zahorowska. 
Zahorowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Zahorovka.
Zajatschij, Slavgorod, see Zayachy.
Zakhansky, Gut, Odessa, see Gut Zakhansky; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Gut Zachansky; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zachanski, Gut.
Zalanka, Volhynia-Pland, see Zelanka.
Zaleske-Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesye-Kuty; also see Kuty, Zalese; Kuty, Zalesje; Kuty, Zalesye-; Zalesy-Kuty.
Zalesie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. No other information available.
Zalesie, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zalesie.
Zalesje-Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesye-Kuty; also see Kuty, Zalese; Kuty, Zalesje; Kuty, Zalesye-; Zalesy-Kuty.
Zalinska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zalinska; also see Gross-Zalinska; Zalinska, Gross-
Zalinska, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zalinska; also see Groß-Zalinska; Zalinska, Groß-. 
Zalipow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalipov.
Zalke, Caucusus, see Alexanderhilf.
Zamanovka, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Zamanowka.
Zamanovka, Odessa, see Zamanovka.
Zametova, Zaporizhzhya, see Konteniusfeld; also see Zametowa.
Zametova, Zaporizhzhya, see Zametova.
Zamosty-Boguslavovka, (also Boguslavovka-Zamosty), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Boguslavovka-Zamosty; Boguslavovka-Samosty; Samosty-Boguslavovka.
Zamostyche, (also Samostyshche), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Berezno. Northeast of Kostopol’. #J 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Samostyshche; Zamostytsche.
Zamosty-Stanislowka, (also Stanislowka-Zamosty), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Stanislovka-Zamosty; Stanislowka-Samosty; Samosty-Stanislowka.
Zamosty-Stanislowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Stanislowka; also see Stanislovka, Zamosty-; Stanislowka, Zamosty-.
Zamostytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamostyche.
Zaostrov, (also Saostrov, also Zdostrov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Saostrov; Zaostrov; Zdostrov.
Zaostrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrov.
Zapust, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. No other information available.
Zapust, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zapust.
Zapust-Boratin, (also Boratin-Zapust), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Evangelical; parishes: Torchyn and Rozhyschke. No school (as of 1938.) Population: 13 families with 15 students in 1938. Also see Boratin-Sapust; Boratin, Zapust-; Sapust-Boratin.
Zapust-Janow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Yanow; also see Janow, Zapust-; Yanow, Zapust-.
Zapust-Yanow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Janow, Zapust-; Yanow, Zapust-; Zapust-Janow.
Zarazika, Bessarabia, see Tsaratsika.
Zaregol, Mykolaiv, see Friedensdorf; also see Tsaregol.
Zarekvich, (also Zarevich), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Alexandrovka. Approximately 20 km south of Dzhankoy on the railroad. #D 2. Founded in 1863. Catholic; parishes: Simferopol’ and Alexandrovka, and also Evangelical. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 840 dessi. Population: approximately 226 in 1911; 133 in 1914; 226 in 1918; 179 in 1926. Also see Tsarekvich; Zarekvitsch; Zarevich.
Zarekivitsch, Crimea, see Zarekvich; also see Tsarekivich.
Zarevich, Crimea, see Zarekvich; also see Tsarevich; Zarewitsch.
Zarevo-Alexandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexandertal; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-; Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Zarevo-Aleksandrovka.
Zarewitsch, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Tsarevich.
Zariekva-Khutor, (also Schardt-Khutor), Mykolayiv. Approximately 25 km [?] of Mykolayiv on the left Ingulets River bank. Land was bought for 50 Rubs/ dessi. by the successful sheep breeders Jakob Dauenhauer, and Nikolaus and Peter Schardt who were the only Germans in this area. Acreage: approximately 4,000 dessi. Also see Chutor, Zariekwa-; Schardt-Khutor; Khutor, Tsarievka-; Khutor, Zariekva-; Tsarievka-Khutor; Zariekwa-Chutor.

Zariekwa-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Zariekva-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zariekwa-; Khutor, Zariekva-.

Zarizino, Zaporizhbysya, see Mariawohl.

Zaritsino, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Zaritsino; also see Novo-Zarizino; Zarizino, Novo-.

Zarizino, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Zarizino; also see Zarizino, Novo-.

Zarki, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarky.

Zarky, (possibly also Khaty), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. Possibly #C 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Khaty?; Zarki.

Zarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Zarnowka.

Zarnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarnovka.

Zarska, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarska.

Zarska, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarska; also see Zarska,

Zarska-Milos, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarska-Milos; also see Milos, Zarska-; Milos, Tsarskaya; Milost-Zarska; Tsarskaya-Milos.

Zarska, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Stavka; also see Zarska; Zarska.

Zarska-Milos, Mykolayiv. Population: 30 in 1919. Also see Milos, Zarska-; Milos, Tsarskaya; Milost-Zarska; Tsarskaya-Milos; Zarska-Milos.

Zarskoe, Mariupol’, see Zarkoye; also see Zarskoe; Tsarievka.

Zarkske, Mariupol’, see Zarkoye; also see Zarskoe; Tsarievka; Zarskoe.

Zarskoe, Mariupol’, see Kaiserdorf; also see Tsarskoe; Tsarievka; Zarskoe; Zarskoe.

Zurudki, Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zurudki; also see Kuty Zurudki; Zurudki, Kuty.

Zurudki, Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zurudki; also see Kuty Zurudki; Zurudki, Kuty.

Zarzech, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Povorsk. No other information available.

Zarzech, Novo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzech; also see Novo-Zarzech; Zarzech, Novo-.

Zarzechy, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzechy; also see Novo-Zarzechy; Zarzechy, Novo-.

Zaskiewich, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck. No other information available.

Zatish’ye, Mariupol’, see Bacher.

Zaturcy, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaturzy.

Zaturzy, (also Zaturcy), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Kisielin. #C 4. Evangelical.

Parish church. Acreage: 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Zatury; Zaturcy.

Zaturzy, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zaturzy; also see Neu-Zatury; Saturzy, Neu-.

Zawetnoy, Don, see Zawetnoi; also see Zawetnoi.

Zavodnya, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Zawodnya.

Zavod, Utkino, Petersburg, see Utkino Zavod; also see Utkino Sawod; Utkino Sawod.

Zavody, Petrovskye, Don, see Petrovskye Zavody; also see Petrovskye Zavody; Petrovskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovskije; Sawody, Petrovskije.

Zavody, Petrovskye, Don, see Petrovskye Zavody; also see Petrovskije Sawody; Petrovskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovskije.

Zawetnoi, Don, see Zawetnoi.

Zawodnia, Volhynia-Poland, see Zawodnia.

Zayachy, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Zajatschij.

Zaytsevo, Don, Donets’k, Khartsisk. A few kilometers east of Donets’k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Saizewo.

Zborov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Zborow.

Zborow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zborow.

Zhuz, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. No other information available.


Zdenowo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Zdenovo.

Zdolbica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.

Zdolbica, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica. No other information available.

Zdolbuniv, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbuniv. #I 2. Also see Zdolbunow.

Zdolbunow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdolbuniv.

Zdorovec, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorovez; also see Zdorowec.

Zdorowec, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zdorovec.

Zdstrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrov; also see Zdostrov.

Zdstrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdostrov.

Zdstrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdostrov.

Zdzary, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdary; also see Groiss-Zdary; Zdary, Gross-.

Zdzary, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zdary; Groß-Zdary; Zdary, Gross-.

Zdzary, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zdary.

Zdizlaw, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 4. Also see Zdzislaw.

Zdizlaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdizlaw.

Zebrikovo, Odessa, see Hoffnungstal; also see Zebrikovo.

Zebrikovo, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Zebrikovo.

Zebrikovo, Malaya-, Odessa, see Malaya-Zebrikovo; also see Malaja-Zebrikovo; Zebrikovo-Malaja.
Zebrikowo-Malaja, Odessa, see Malaja-Zebrikowo; also see Malaya-Zebrikovo; Zebrikovo, Malayav.

Zehnerdorf, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhankoy.

Zehnte, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Langwald.

Zelanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shalyanka.

Zelanka, (also Zalanka, possibly also Sielanka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. Also see Sielanka?; Zalanka.

Zelenaya, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelenayava; also see Novo-Zeljona; Zeljona, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

Zelenopole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zelenopolje; also see Zelenopolje.

Zelenopole, Mykolayiv, see Zelyenopole; also see Zelenopolje.

Zelenopole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zelenopole; also see Zelenopolje.

Zelenopole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zelenopolje; also see Zelenopolje.

Zelenopole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zelenopolje; also see Zelenopolje.

Zelenopole, Volhynia-Poland, see Shelesniza.

Zeleznica, Volhynia-Poland, Zuts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Zeleznica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. No other information available.

Zeleznica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Miedzyrzec. #K 4. No other information available.

Zelinov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Khotiachov. Southwest of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Zelinow.

Zelinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zelinov.

Zeljenopolje, Mykolayiv, see Zelyenopole; also see Zelenopolje.

Zeljona, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zeljona; Zeljona, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

Zeller-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zeller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeller-; Khutor, Zeller-.


Zelyenopole, Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Zelenopolje; Zeljenopolje.

Zelyonaya, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zelenayava; Zeljona, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

Zemlya, Novaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Nowaja Semlja; Semlja, Nowaja.

Zengler-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zengler-; Khutor, Zenger-.

Zenger-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Chutor, Zengler-; Khutor, Zenger-; Zengler-Chutor.

Zentsen, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka.

Zentner-Chutor, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zentner-; Khutor, Zentner-.

Zentner-Khutor, (also Kremidovo), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1897. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Zentner-; Khutor, Zentner-; Kremidovo; Zentner-Chutor.

Zentral, Voronezh, Novokhopersk (Pykhovka). Founded by Khortitsa residents in 1909. Two thousand seven hundred twenty-five dessi. were bought for 517,750 Rbls. Mennonite. Teacher Abraham Rempel and preacher Jakob Rempel were murdered after 1929. All-Russian Mennonite agricultural cooperative, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 447 in 1926.

Zenceren, Bessarabia, see Zenceren.

Zenceren, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Zenceren.

Zeprink-Chutor, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Zeprink-Khutor.

Zeprink-Khutor, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Zeprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.

Zeremenyschtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zeremenyshche.

Zeremenyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Zeremenyschtsche.


Zeshin, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zeshin; also see Klein-Zeschin; Zeschin, Klein-.

Zetkin, Klara, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klara Zetkin.

Zetkin, Klara, Donets’k, see Klara Zetkin.

Zhdanov, Mykolayiv, see Reinfeld; also see Schdanow.

Zherebets?, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgsburg; also see Scherebez?.

Zheschtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zheshtschche.

Zheshtschche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zheshtschche.

Zherebokovo, Odessa Parish: Hoffnungstal, also see Shereboko.

Zherebko, Odessa. Also Zherebko.

Zhytomyr, Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Shitomir.

Zhytomyr, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Zhytomyr; also see Novo-Shitomir; Shitomir, Novo-.

Zibulyevka, Odessa, see Zibulyevo; also see Zhubulevka.

Zibulevka, Odessa, see Zibulyevo; also see Zibulevka.

Zibulevka, Odessa, see Neu-Glücksstal; also see Zibulyevo; Zibulevka, aka Zebulovka or Zibulski.

Ziebart-Chutor, Orenburg, see Ziebart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziebart-; Khutor, Ziebart-.

Ziebart-Chutor, Orenburg, see Zieharth-Chutor; also see Chutor, Ziebart-; Khutor, Ziebart-.

Zieharth-Khutor, Orenburg, see Ziebart-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ziebart-; Khutor, Ziebart-; Ziebart-Chutor; Ziebart-Khutor.

Zielonowice, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 8 families with 14 students (as of 1938). Also see Zielonowice.


Zikow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shikov; also see Zikow.

Zillinka, Odessa, see Friedensfeld; also see Tsillinka; Zillekowa.

Zillekowka, Odessa, see Friedensfeld; also see Tsillekova; Zillekowa.

Zillekowa, Odessa, see Zillekova.

Zillekowka, Odessa, see Zillekova.

Zillinka, Odessa, see Friedensfeld; also see Tsillinka.

Zimmermann-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-.

Zimmermann-Chutor, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-.

Zimmermann-Gut, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Gut, Zimmermann-.


Zimmermann-Khutor, (also Zimmermann-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Zimmermann-; Khutor, Zimmermann-; Zimmermann-Chutor; Zimmermann-Gut.


Zimno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche. No other information available.


Zindler, (also Kodshelak, also Kochalak), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Approximately 25 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1896. Evangelical. This estate was developed in 1896. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Kochalak; Kodshelak.

Ziniec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.

Ziniovka, (also Krasna Gora, also Shiniovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Krasna Gora; Shiniovka; Ziniovka.

Ziniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ziniovka.

Zinovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shinutka; also see Zinovka.

Zinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zinovka.

Zipserei, Rachow-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rachow-Zipserei; also see Rachviv-Zipserei; also see Rachviv-Zipserei.

Zipserei, Rachiv-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rachiv-Zipserei; also see Rachviv-Zipserei; Rachow-Zipserei.

Zirnishch, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, possibly Sarny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Lipno, Tolovie and Vladimirez: 70 in 1905. Also see Zirwischtisch.

Zirwischtsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Zirwisch.

Zloczowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Zloczowska.

Zlotschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zloczowka.

Zmieniniec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniaininek. North of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Zmiyevka, Mykolayiv, see Schlangendorf; also see Smiyevka.

Zmudche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Zmudtische.

Zmudtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zmudche.

Znamensky-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Znamenka; also see Kolonie, Nsamenksi-; Kolonie, Znamensky-; Nsamenksi-Kolonie.

Zobryn, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Derazhne. No other information available.

Zoﬁa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Soﬁendorf.

Zofjowka, Wolnitscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolnitscha Zofjowka; also see Volnicha Zofevka; Volnicha Zofyovka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.

Zofyovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sofievka.

Zofyovka, Volnicha, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha Zofjowka; also see Volnicha Zofevka; Wolnitscha Zofjowka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofjowka, Volnitscha.

Zolkinie, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek. No other information available.

Zolotarevka, Caucasus, see Zolotaryevka; also see Zolotarewka.

Zolotarewka, Caucasus, see Zolotaryevka; also see Zolotarevka.

Zolotaryevka, Caucasus, see Solotaryev; also see Zolotarevka; Zolotarewka.

Zolotjuk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zolotyyov.

Zolotoschewsk, Mykolayiv, see Zolotoshevsk. Also see Zolotyuk.

Zolotoyov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Vlodzimierzek. No other information available.

Zoludzk, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka. No other information available.

Zopka, Golaya, Chelyabinsk, see Golaya Zopka; also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja.


Zosin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.

Zosin, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.

Zovevka, Volnicha, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnicha Zofevka; Volnitscha Zofjowka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.

Zsofiafalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Soﬁendorf; also see Zsofialfva.

Zsofialfva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Soﬁendorf.

Zu-Basel, Sołjanka-, Volga Republic, see Zu-Basel, Soljanka-.

Zu-Basel, Soljanka-, Volga Republic, see Soljanka-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Soljanka-zu-Basel; Basel, Soljanka-zu-; Soljanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-.

Zu-Basel, Tal-, Volga Republic, see Tal-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Tal-zu-.

Zubilino, (also Subilino), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Kisielin. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Subilino.

Zubokrzyki, (also Zabokrzyka), Volhynia-Poland #E 2. Also see Zabokrzyka.

Zubrovczyna, (also Zabrozynta, also Zubrovczyna), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Zabrozynta; Zubrovczyna; Zubrovtschyna.

Zubrowschtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovtschina; also see Zubrowschtschina.

Zubrowschtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrowschtschina.

Zubrowtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrowchizna.

Zug, (also Gattung, also Mariinsko(y)e), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 10 August 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 157 in 1767; 1,420 in 1857; 1,339 in 1859; 2,715 in 1897; 2,975 possibly in 1905; 3,603 in 1912; 2,331 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Gattung; Mariinsko(y)e.

Zukov, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukov; also see Alt-Zukow; Zukow, Alt-.

Zukoviec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Zukowiec.

Zukov Laz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Laz, Zukov; Laz, Zukow; Lukow Laz.

Zukov, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukov; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukov, Neu-.

Zukow, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukov; also see Alt-Zukow; Zukov, Alt-.

Zukowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukoviec.

Zukow Laz, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Lukow; Laz, Zukow.

Zukow, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukov; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukov, Neu-.

Zukow Laz, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Lukow; Laz, Zukow.

Zukow, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukow; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukov, Neu-.

Zukowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukowiec.

Zukunft, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or Pallasovka. Northeast of Gmelinka. No other information available.

Zuman, Volhynia-Poland, see Tuman.

Zurawiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravez; also see Zurawiec.

Zurawiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Zurawiec.
Zürich, (also Eckardt, also Eckert, also Sorkino), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Bangert. Hospital founded in 1903. According to another source: cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 193 in 1772; 1,589 in 1857; 2,639 in 1897; 3,314 Evangelical-Reformed of 4,610 residents in 1905; 4,811 possibly in 1905; 5,254 in 1912; including Kushum, Mayanga, Tal, and Tishanka: 2,643 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Eckardt; Eckert; Sorkino.

Zürich, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Zürich.

Züricher Gemeindegut I, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut I, Züricher.

Züricher Gemeindegut II, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut II, Züricher.

Zürich, Neu-, Volga Republic, Fedorovka, see Neu-Zürich.

Zürich, Neu-, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Neu-Zürich.

Zürichtal, (also Dshaylav), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal. Founded in 1923/1924 on Falz-Fein estates. Also see Dshaylav.

Zürich, Alt-, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Bangert. Hospital founded in 1903. According to another source: cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 193 in 1772; 1,589 in 1857; 2,639 in 1897; 3,314 Evangelical-Reformed of 4,610 residents in 1905; 4,811 possibly in 1905; 5,254 in 1912; including Kushum, Mayanga, Tal, and Tishanka: 2,643 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Eckardt; Eckert; Sorkino.

Zürich, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Zürich.

Züricher Gemeindegut I, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut I, Züricher.

Züricher Gemeindegut II, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut II, Züricher.

Zürich, Neu-, Volga Republic, Fedorovka, see Neu-Zürich.

Zürich, Neu-, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Neu-Zürich.

Zürichtal, (also Dshaylav), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal.

Zürich, Alt-, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Bangert. Hospital founded in 1903. According to another source: cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 193 in 1772; 1,589 in 1857; 2,639 in 1897; 3,314 Evangelical-Reformed of 4,610 residents in 1905; 4,811 possibly in 1905; 5,254 in 1912; including Kushum, Mayanga, Tal, and Tishanka: 2,643 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Eckardt; Eckert; Sorkino.

Zürich, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Zürich.

Züricher Gemeindegut I, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut I, Züricher.

Züricher Gemeindegut II, Volga Republic, see Neu-Zürich; also see Gemeindegut II, Züricher.

Zürich, Neu-, Volga Republic, Fedorovka, see Neu-Zürich.

Zürich, Neu-, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Neu-Zürich.
Zwesda, Volga Republic, see Zvesda.
Zwetjanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zvetyanka.
Zwetnaja, Orenburg, see Zvetnaya.
Zwetnopolje, Omsk, see Zvetnopolye; also see Zvetnopole.
Zwetoploje, Omsk, see Zvetoploye; also see Zvetoploe.
Zwetsich, Volga Republic, see Zvetsikh.
Zwezig, (also Zvetsich), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Zvetsich.
Zwierow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvierov.
Zwika, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvika.
Zwilska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zvilska.
Zwinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvinya.
Zwirkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvirkov.
Zybulevka, Odessa, see Zybulyevka; also see Zybuljewka.
Zybulyevka, Odessa, see Zybulyevka; also see Zybuljewka.
Zybulyevka, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal; also see Zybuljewka; Zybuljewka.
Zychinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchitnik; also see Zytschinek.
Zydychin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Zydytschin.
Zydmuntovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sigmundtovka.
Zygmuntow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Zygmuntow.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’; Turzysk; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zygmuntov.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Zygmuntovka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Zygmuntowka.
Zylza, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. No other information available.
Zytin, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zytin; also see Gross-Zytin; Zytin, Gross-.
Zytin, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zytin; also see Groß-Zytin; Zytin, Groß-.
Zytin, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zytin.
Zytschinek, Volhynia-Poland, see Zychinek.

Place names with unknown initial or syllable

?elenaja, Dubrawa, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?elenaja; also see Dubrava ?elenaya; ?elenaya, Dubrava. ?elenaya, Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?elenaya; also see Dubrava ?elenaja; ?elenaja, Dubrava. ?noyarskaya, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, North of Pavlodar.

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Historic Photographs

Church in Borodino, Bessarabia

Cemetery in Sarata, Bessarabia in 1940
Hoffnungstal, Bessarabia

Leipzig, Bessarabia

Farm near Alt-Sapinst, Volhynia
Catholic Church in Sudak, Crimea

Parlor in peasant dwelling – (Kamenka) – Elisabethdorf, Volhynia

Farm in Straßburg, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa
Katharinenstadt Church in 1890 in the Volga. Katharinenstadt was known as Baronsk in Russian and Marx or Marxstadt from the Soviet era to the present.

German home in Lichtental, Bessarabia

German home and barn in Zielona, Volhynia
Church in Friedensfeld, Bessarabia

Catholic Church of the Assumption, Selz, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa

Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Karlsruhe, Beresan District, near Odessa
Wedding march in Lichtental, Bessarabia

Evangelical church in Eugenfeld, Tauren

Church in Frank, Volga Region
Church in Norka, Volga Region

Church in Dinkel, Volga Region, built in 1894

Catholic Church in Herzog, Volga Region

Youth club house in Krasna, Bessarabia
Farm in Koeppental, Volga Region

German women making bread in outdoor oven in Alexanderfeld, Ukraine

Market in Tarutino, Bessarabia
German winery in the South Caucasus in 1936

Threshing near Helendorf, Caucasus in 1930

Landau, Beresan District, Odessa
Farm near Alexanderfeld, Molotschna, Taurien Region, Ukraine

Market day in Balzer, Volga Region in 1920

St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, Odessa
Theater in Landau, Beresan District, Odessa

Nativity of Mary Catholic Church in Mannheim, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa

Village of Bergdorf, Glueckstal District, near Odessa
Village of Sarepta, Volga Region

Village of Selz, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa

Market in a Black German Village
Picking grapes near South Caucasus German Village

Threshing on German farm near Marinkow, Volhynia

Catholic Church in Rastadt, Beresan District, Odessa, 1871
St. Gabriel’s Catholic Church and school in Elsass, Kutschurgan District, near Odessa

German village of Mannheim, Kutschurgan District, Odessa, 1919

Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Karlsruhe, Beresan District, Odessa
Photographs courtesy of the following sources:

*Bildkalender: Bessarabien: Heimat im Bild and Bild Archiv*. Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien: Stuttgart


Central Europe about 1786

Emigration routes by Thomas A. Stangl
Reprinted permission of Thomas A. Stangl
Base Map:
Central Europe about 1786. The University of Texas at Austin
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/history_shepherd_1923.html

Perry-Castañeda Library, Map Collection, “Historical Atlas” by
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editions as noted: Central Europe about 1786
(829K) [p. 134-135] [1926 ed.]
Web page: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/central_europe_1786.jpg
Migration Routes to New Russia

Emigration routes by Thomas A. Stangl
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Base Map:
C. Wolf, in Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas. Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing, 1886, p. 73. (Digitized from the original atlas by Roger W. Ehrich, Ph.D., Professor Emerius of Computer Science, and posted on the website: http://grhs.org/gp-pr/p-map/poland-partitions.gif ) [The map indicates the areas taken during each of three Partitions by Prussia, Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After the Third Partition, Poland ceased to exist as a nation.]
Stumpp Map of Neu-(Süd-)Russland

Emigration routes by Thomas A. Stangl
Reprinted permission of Thomas A. Stangl
Base Map:
Reprinted permission of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia.

Stumpp, Karl. “Karte der deutschen Siedlungen in Neu (Süd)-Rußland.”
Karte der deutschen Siedlungen in Neu (Süd) – Rußland.

Maßstab 1:1500000.
1809 Emigration Routes
Frankfurt am Main to Jekaterinoslaw, Taurida Province, Russia

From the article, *1809 Passports from Frankfurt am Main to Taurien, Rußland, State Archives of Odessa Region, File 6-8-2*, by Thomas A. Stangl, with translation of Russian text by Donn Koenig. Heritage Review, a journal published by the Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Bismarck, ND, March, 2009, p. 13.

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