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
Fargo, North Dakota, USA
2010
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 from German to English by Brigitte von Budde and Alex Herzog

Edited by Allyn Brosz, Alex Herzog and Thomas Stangl

Enlarged and revised edition

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Desktop Publisher: Carmen Hauck Hoefs
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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 Ostsiedlungen 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 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 stated 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 ß 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 or 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: Friedensdorf, -feld, -heim, -tal, Alexander(s)feld, -höh, Elisabeth(stal) . . .

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 . . (Fedor . ., 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>Description</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>CSL</td>
<td>Code of social law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTBT</td>
<td>Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dębi.</td>
<td>Deßjatine(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 Einwandererzentralstelle see CIO Central Immigrant Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWZ</td>
<td>Einwandererzentralstelle see CIO</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>Fremdentengesetz 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>Gossudarstvennym planovoy komitet sovietak 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 Ekonomicheskaya Politika or in English, New Economic Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKVD</td>
<td>Narodny Kommissariat 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>OS</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
Wasserkäfersteig 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 (WAS)]**
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*

**Heimatsauskunftsstelle (HAST)**
für die UdSSR, Bessarabien, etc.
Innenministerium Baden-Württemberg - Landesausgleichsamamt
Dorotheenstr. 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

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**
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

Arbeitgemeinschaft der Verbraucherverbände e.V. (AgV)
Heilsbachstr. 20
53123 Bonn
Germany
Ph.: +0228/ 6489-0
Fax: +0228/ 644258

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
Konstantinstr. 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.: +0228/ 36893-70
Fax: +0228/ 36893-99
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 Nizhni 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.

Nizhni 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, Qaraghandy, 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 Qaraghandy oblast /Another source: spring 1936: more than 15,000 German and Polish families, approximately 50,000 persons, were deported to Kazakhstan, especially Qaraghandy).

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, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Altay Krai, Dzambul, Qaraghandy, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Kustanai, Kyzyl-Orda, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South Kazakhstan.
Volhynia (especially Pulin and Zviahel): 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 Qaraghandy (Karaganda).

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.

Wartheiland [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, Hegenau, 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 (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 Vnutrennih D(y)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 1941/42 in the theater of operations in the Army Group North.

2. and 3. Resettlement campaigns

In winter 1942/43, 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 Reichskommissariat 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, Krivoj 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 VoMi (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 Kursavaka. 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):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dniepropetrovs'k</th>
<th>Kiev</th>
<th>Zhitomir</th>
<th>Volhynia and Podolia (Seat in Luts’k)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selzner, Nikolaus “Klaus”</td>
<td>Magunia, Waldemar</td>
<td>Klemm, Kurt</td>
<td>Schöne, Heinrich (Born in 1889)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Born in 1899) since 1941</td>
<td>(Born in 1902)</td>
<td>(Born in 1894)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1942-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 September 1941 - 1943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Berdyansk’ | Belaya Zerkov | Berdichev | Antoniny |
| Khoritza | Borispol | Bragin | Brest |
| Halbstadt (Molotschansk) | Khabno(y)e | Gaiassin | Dubno |
| Kamenka/Dnieper | Khorol’ | Ilyntsy | Gorokhov |
| Kamensko(y)e | Gadyach | Yel’sk | Isylaslav |
| Kryvyy Rih | Ivankov | Yemilchino | Yarmolintsy |
| Molochansk | Karlovka | Kalinovka | |
| Nikopol | Kobelyaky | Kasatin | |
| Novomoskovsk | Korsun | Korosten | Kamenez-Podolsk |
| Orekhov | Kremenchug | Korostychev | Kamen-Kashirsk |
| Pavlograd | Lokhviza | Lelchitsy | Kobrin |
| Petrikovka | Lubny | Litin | Kostopol |
| Pyatikhatka | Mirgorod | Monastyrishche | Kovel’ |
| Pokrovsko(y)e | Oposhnya | Mosy | Kremenez |
| Pologi | Peresylav | Nemirov | Letichev |
| Zaporizhzhya | Piryatin | Novograd-Volynsky | Lyubony |
| Sinelnikovo | Poltava | Olevsk | Pinsk |
| Verkhne- | Smela | Ovruch | Proskurov |
| Dnieprovsk | Solotonosha | Petrikov | Samy |
| Svenigorodka | Tarashcha | Radomyshl | Shepetovka |
| Uman | Vasilkov | Rechitsa | Staro-Konstantinov |
| | | Rushin | Stolin |
| | | Chudnov | Vladimir-Volynsk |
| | | Vinitsa | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Melitopol (Tauria)</th>
<th>Nikola(y)ev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frauenfeld, Alfred Eduard (Born in 1898)</td>
<td>Oppermann, Ewald (Born in 1896)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Akimovka | Alexandria | Gaivoron |
| Aleshy | Alexandrovka | Kirovograd |
| Berdyansk’ | Bobrinez | Novo-Mirgorod |
| Kakhovka | Bolshaya Aleksandrovka | Novy Bug |
| | Kherson | Pervomaysk |
| | Dolinska | Voznesensk |

### 3.4 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.
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>Albtzurgund [Schubin]</td>
<td>Kalisch-Land</td>
<td>Birnbaum [Miedzychod]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermannsbad</td>
<td>Lentschütz</td>
<td>Kolmar [Chodziez]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Nessau/Alexandrow]</td>
<td>[Leczyca/Osorkow]</td>
<td>Kosten [Koscian]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohensalza-Land</td>
<td>Litzmannstadt-Land</td>
<td>Krotoschin [Krotoszyn]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohensalza-Stadt</td>
<td>Litzmannstadt-Stadt [Lodz]</td>
<td>Lissa [Leszno]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Inowroclaw]</td>
<td>Ostrowo [Ostrowo Wielkopolski]</td>
<td>Posen-Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konin [-]</td>
<td>Schierertz [Sieradz]</td>
<td>Posen-Stadt [Poznan]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutno [-]</td>
<td>Turek [-]</td>
<td>Rawitsch [Rawicz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslau-Land</td>
<td>Welungen [Wielun]</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 Wielkopolski]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warthbrücken [Colonies]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wollstein [Wolsztyn]</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 (Gasten), Dr. Hans Gehrels (Poznán-land), Walter Hammersen (Hohensalza-land), Georg Heidrich (Scharnikau), Dr. Müller-Hoppenworth (Eichentrübe), 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 Margul (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 (Schierertz), 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), Zülch (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 Sasheny³</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 Din(y) eny = 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: Tscherwonzen). 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)eich Vittes (1849-1915), the ruble was calculated on gold basis [1 Rbl. corresponded to 2.16 Marks or Reichmarks (RM)], which removed its underevaluation 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

H Ambassador Volker Seitz
A Charenz St. 29
375 025 Yerevan
Armenia
T +374/ 151709, 151874, 523279, 524581, 569185
F +374/ 151112
E germem@arminco.com
W http://www.arminco.com/germanembassy

Embassy in Germany

H Dr. Ashot Voskanian
A Hillmannstr. 5
13467 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 405091-0, C-10
F +030/ 405091-25, C-25
E armem@t-online.de
W N/A

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%), Azerbaijanis (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
Armenian 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

H Dr. Klaus W. Grewlich
A P.O. Box No. 28 and No. 29
370000 Baku-Center
Azerbaijan
T +99412/ 98-7819, -8238, -7918
F +99412/ 985419
E ger_emb_baku@azeri.com
W http://www.botschaftbaku.de

Embassy in Germany

H Hussein-aga Mussaoglu Sadigov
A Axel-Springer-Str. 54
10117 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 206 24 66, C 0228-94 38 92 1
E 10056.1670@compuserve.com
W N/A

Information on the country:

Capital: Baku
Population: 7.237 million
Currency: 1 Manat (A.M.) = 100 Gepik
10 Rubles became 1 Manat on 1 January 1994.

Population (1989): Azerbaijanis (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
H Dr. Helmut Frick
A Ulitsa Sakharova 26
220034 Minsk
Belarus
T +375 172/ 844217, 133357, 133752, 848714
F +375 172/ 368552
E germanembassy@mail.belpak.by
W http://www.germanembassy.org.by

Embassy in Germany
H Mr. Vladimir Skvortsov
A Am Treptower Park 32/33
12435 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 536359-0, C-33, -34
F +030/ 536359-23, -24, C-24
E N/A
W N/A

FO Bonn
H Pavel Golovenko
A Fritz-Schäffer-Str. 20
53113 Bonn
Germany
T +0228/20113-10
F +0228/20113-19, C-39
E N/A
W N/A

Information on the country:

Official name: Republic of Belarus (19 September 1991)
Capital: Minsk
Population: 10.3 million
Official language: Belarussian (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
Withdrawal from the Soviet Union, declaration: 25 August 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
H Dr. Gerhard Enver Schrömbgens
A Toom-Kuninga 11
15048 Tallinn
Estonia
T +372/ 627 53 00
F +372/ 627 53 04
E saksasaa@online.ee
W http://www.germany.ee

Embassy in Germany
H Dr. Riina Ruth Kionka
A Kurfürstendamm 56
10707 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 3270 5355
F +030/ 3270 7263
E Embassy.Berlin@mfa.ee
W http://www.estemb.de

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
380012 Tbilissi
Republic of Georgia
T +99532/953326, 950936, 941458, 941 462, 940003
F +99532/958910
E deut.bot.tbilissi@access.sanet.ge
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Dr. Konstantin Gabaschwili
A Heinrich-Mann-Str. 32
13156 Berlin-Pankow
Germany
T +030/484907-0, C-55
F +030/484907-20
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 Körting
A Ul. Furmanova 173
480091 Almaty
Kazakhstan
T +73272/5061-55, -57, -60, 507043
F +73272/506276
E german_embassy_almaty@nursat.kz
W http://www.deutsche-botschaft-almaty.de

Embassy in Germany

H Mr. Vyacheslav H. Gisatov
A Nordendstr. 14/17
13156 Berlin-Pankow
Germany
T +030/47007-113, -110, C -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
Germany
T +0228/40387-0
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:

**Capital:** Astana

**Population (1999):** 14,953 million

**Currency:** 1 Tenge (T) = 100 Tiyn, 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

**Kyzrgyzstan**

**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  
Germany

T +030/ 34781337  
F +030/ 34781337

E N/A  
W N/A

**CG Frankfurt/Main**

J Hessen, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Thuringia  
H Mr. Dieter F. Kindermann  
A Untermainkai 44  
60329 Frankfurt/M  
Germany

T +069/ 971467-0  
F +069/ 971467-18

E N/A  
W N/A

HC Hannover

J Lower Saxony, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein  
H N/A  
A Königstr. 55  
30175 Hannover  
Germany

T +0511/ 301868-80  
F +0511/ 301868-88

E N/A  
W N/A

**HC Hamburg**

J Hamburg  
H Mr. Karl Hugo Ernst Ehlerding  
A Am Sandtorkai 77  
20457 Hamburg  
Germany

T +040/ 375 009-26, -27  
F +040/ 374 3214

E N/A  
W N/A

**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:** (1989): Kyrgyzes (57%), Russians (19%), Uzbeks (13%), Ukrainians (2%), Tartars (2%), Germans, Kazakhs, Dungans, Tadzhiks, Uigures, and others (1%); Germans: 101,309 (2.3%); Germans (in 1999): 21,500.

**Dates:**
- Turkestan ASSR (Part of RSFSR): 1922
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
F +371/ 820223
E N/A
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Mr. Andris Teikmanis
A Reinerzstr. 40/41
14193 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 826 002-22, C-11
F +030/ 826 002-33, C-44
E latembger@mfa.gov.lv
W http://www.botschaft-lettland.de

FO Bonn

H Mr. Ivars Racins
A Adenauerallee 110
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: 1941-1944
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
E germ.emb@takas.lt
W N/A

Embassy in Germany

H Prof. Dr. habil. Vaidievutis Geralavicius
A Katharinenstr. 9
10711 Berlin
Germany
T +030/ 890 681-0
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 Rouble = 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 Chişinău
- T +3732/ 234607, 237363, 232872
- F +3732/ 234680
- E chisinau@deutsche.botschaft.riscom.md
- W http://www.ambasadager.riscom.md/

**Embassy in Germany**
- H Dr. Igor Corman
- A Gotlandstr. 16
  - 10439 Berlin
- T +030/ 4465 2970

**Information on the country:**

**Capital:** Chişinău (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: 1990
- Declaration to remain part of the Soviet Union: 23 June 1990
- Referendum to remain part of the Soviet Union (boycotted in a large part): 23 June 1990
- Renamed as Republic of Moldova: 1990
- Notification of withdrawal from the SU: 31 December 1990
- Declaration of independence by the Dniester Republic: 3 September 1991
- Successful referendums on independence by the Dniester Republic: 3 September 1991
- 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**

J Russia with the exception of administrative districts of the CG Novosibirsk, Saratov and St. Petersburg  
H Dr. Ernst-Jörg von Studnitz  
A Mosfilmovskaya 56  
119285 Moscow  
Russia  
T +7095/ 9379 500  
F +7095/ 9382 354  
E germanmo@aha.ru  
germania@dol.ru  
W http://www.germany.org.ru

**CG Novosibirsk**

H Consul General Frank Meyke  
A Krasny Prospekt 28  
630099 Novosibirsk  
Russia  
T +73832/ 231411, 232256, 233454, 231992  
F +73832/ 234417  
E gk_nowo@mail.cis.ru  
W N/A

**CG Saratov**

J 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  
H Karl-Albrecht Wokalek  
A p/ya 37-37  
41061 Saratov  
Russia  
T +78452/ 242749, 510699  
F +78452/ 244939  
E N/A  
W N/A

**CG St. Petersburg**

J St. Petersburg, Arkhangels’k, Leningrad, Murmansk, Novgorod, Pskov, Karelian Republic  
H Mr. Ulrich Schöning  
A Ulitsa Furshtadtskaya 39  
191123 St. Petersburg  
Russia  
T +7812/ 3202400  
F +7812/ 3273117  
E mail@german-consulate.spb.ru  
W http://www.german-consulate.spb.ru

**Embassy in Germany**

H Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador  
Sergey Borisovich Krylov  
A Unter den Linden 63-65  
10117 Berlin  
Germany  
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  
Germany  
T +030/23430-12, -34  
F +030/2290390  
E N/A  
W N/A

**Consulate Berlin**

J Berlin, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt  
H N/A  
A Behrenstr. 66  
10117 Berlin  
Germany  
T +030/ 2291 207, 0190/ 884445  
F +030/ 2265 1999  
E N/A  
W N/A

**CG Bonn**

J North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Württemberg, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Saarland  
H Mr. Sergey Yuryevich Necha(y)ev  
A Waldstr. 42  
53177 Bonn  
Germany  
T +0228/ 312 085  
F +0228/ 311 563  
E N/A  
W N/A

**CG Hamburg**

J Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein  
H Viktor Semyonovich Butyaev
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
CIS-Treaty signed: 8 December 1991
CIS created: 21 December 1991

**Tajikistan**

**German embassy**

H Wolfgang Neuen
A Varsobskaya 16
734017 Dushanbe
Tajikistan
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
10585 Berlin
Germany
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 |
|   | Hydry Derjajev Str. |
| 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 |
| 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 Azerbijani, 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

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**Ukraine**

**German embassy**

| J | Ukraine |
| H | Mr. Dietmar Gerhard Stüdemann |
| A | Vul. Olesya Honchara 84 |
|   | 252054 Kiev |
| 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 Voltynia (Luts'k), Transcarpathia (Uzhhorod), Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne, Ternopil’, Khmel’nyc’ty, Chernowitz and Lemberg (L’viv) |
| H | Mrs. Myroslava Dyakovich |
| A | Ulitsa Vynnichenka 6 |
|   | 79008 Lviv |
| 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 |
| T | 030/ 28887-0, -160 |
| F | 030/ 28887-163, -219 |
| E | N/A |
| W | N/A |

**FO Bonn**

| H | Mr. Olexander Novosyolov |
| A | Rheinmöfenweg 101 |
|   | 53424 Remagen |
| 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 |
| T | N/A |
| F | N/A |
| E | N/A |
| W | N/A |
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

German embassy

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: Tashkent
Population: 21.626 million
Currency: 1 Sum (Uzbek-Sum) = 100 Tyn
The ruble became temporary currency in December 1993.
1,000 Kupons became 1 Uzbek-Sum on 1 July 1994.

Population (1989): Uzbeks (73.7%), Russians (22.1%),
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
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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</tbody>
</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)  
Heimkehrerrstr. 16  
37133 Friedland  
Germany  
Ph.: +05504/ 801-0 (-202)  
Fax: +05504/ 801-391

FAO Gießen (B 4)  
Ursulm 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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The application for admission is sent with documents and (if applicable) with power of attorney to the FAO in Cologne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The authorized person receives an acknowledgment of receipt. The application is passed on to an FAO field office for processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. | 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. |
| 4. | 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. |
| 5. | The state checks the application a second time.  
   - The application is approved.  
   - Lack of clarity: Further documents/data are requested though the FAO.  
   - The application is denied. |
| 6. | Is an inclusion in the acceptance notice of the (grand-) parents possible?  
   - 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**: Continuance of the admission proceeding  
- **Negative**: Rejection of the contest.

#### Complaint with the federal administrative court.

- (If not: end of the proceeding).

#### Ruling

- **Positive**: Continuance 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>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date, new style</th>
<th>Date, old style/Note</th>
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<td>SDLPR</td>
<td>Minsk</td>
<td>14 Mar - 16 Mar</td>
<td>1 Mar - 3 Mar</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>SDLPR</td>
<td>Brussels, London</td>
<td>30 July - 23 Aug</td>
<td>17 July - 10 Aug</td>
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<td>SDLPR</td>
<td>London</td>
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<td>London</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>Petrograd</td>
<td>8 Aug - 16 Aug</td>
<td>26 July - 3 Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>RCP (B)</td>
<td>Petrograd</td>
<td>6 Mar - 8 Mar</td>
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<td>Moscow</td>
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<td>Industrialization Convention</td>
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<td>ASCP(B)</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
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6.3.2 Party leaders

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<tr>
<td>Jan 1912 - 21 Jan 1924</td>
<td>Lenin, Vladimir Ilych</td>
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<td>3 Apr 1922 - 5 Mar 1953</td>
<td>Stal(In, Vossif Vissarianovich</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Mar 1953 - 13 Sept 1953</td>
<td>Commissariat leadership by Malenkov, Molotov, Berya</td>
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<tr>
<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 Ilych</td>
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<td>12 Nov 1982 - 9 Feb 1984</td>
<td>Andropov, Yuri Vladimirovich</td>
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<td>13 Feb 1984 - 10 Mar 1985</td>
<td>Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich (commissar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mar 1985 - 24 Aug 1991</td>
<td>Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich</td>
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</table>

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 (Osvobozhdenny 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 [Rossyyskaya Sotsial Demokraticheskaya Rabochaya Partiya (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KK</td>
<td>1918-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEP</td>
<td>1921-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>1928-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>1933-1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>1938-1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>1943-1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>1951-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>1956-1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>1959-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>1966-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>1971-1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>1976-1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>1981-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>1986-1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birthplace</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Location of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascheberg, Paul (P)</td>
<td>*1895 near Odessa</td>
<td>29 April 1932</td>
<td>Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bach, Johannes (P)</td>
<td>*1884 in Dudnikovo/Yekaterinoslav</td>
<td>+ after 1938</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baier, Georg (P)</td>
<td>*1870, Volga</td>
<td>+ after 1937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumtrog, Augustin (P)</td>
<td>*1883 in Mariental/Volga</td>
<td>+ March 1937 in the Solovets Islands (AAf Volga district)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumtrog, Josef (P)</td>
<td>*1873 in Mariental, + 1921 in Kamyschin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beilmann, Johannes (P)</td>
<td>*1878 in Vollmer/Volga</td>
<td>+ 25 January 1940 in Belbaltlag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beilmann, Josef (P)</td>
<td>*1873 in Vollmer/Volga</td>
<td>+ after 1935 in Medvezhya Gora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellendir, Adam (P)</td>
<td>*1889 in Köhler/Volga</td>
<td>+ 3 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beratz, Gottlieb (P)</td>
<td>*1871 in Göbel/Volga</td>
<td>+ 1921 in Herzog/Volga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desch, Adam (P)</td>
<td>*1881 in Pfeiffer/Volga</td>
<td>+ 7 November 1937 in Astrakhan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deubner, Johann (P)</td>
<td>*1873 in St. Petersburg, Russia</td>
<td>+ 12 November 1936 in Ves(y)egonsk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dornhof, Alexander (P)</td>
<td>*1891 in Zug/Volga</td>
<td>+ 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckardt, Jakob (P)</td>
<td>*1894 in Landau, Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 20 August 1920 in Katharinenthal near Odessa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eberle, Leonhard (P)</td>
<td>*28 October 1870 in Rastatt near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 1931 in Arkhangel’sk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenkrein, Peter (P)</td>
<td>*1885 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + 1936 in Siberia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erck, Ludwig (P)</td>
<td>*12 March 1896 in Mannheim near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 8 December 1937 in the Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkenstein, Johann (P)</td>
<td>*1886 in the Volga district, + after 1931 in Novosibirsk, Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fix, Martin (P)</td>
<td>*1883 in Sulz near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 8 December 1937 in the Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frison, Dr. Dr. Alexander (Bishop)</td>
<td>*5 May 1875 in Baden near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 20 June 1937 in Moscow, Russia (AAf Odessa)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furch, Johann (P)</td>
<td>*1890 in Krasno(y)e, Bessarabia</td>
<td>+ 19 February 1930 in Belbaltlag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gareis, Adam (P)</td>
<td>*1887 in Köhler/Volga</td>
<td>+ after 1935 in Belbaltlag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaser, Dr. Dr. Markus (Bishop)</td>
<td>*25 April 1880 in Landau near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 25 May 1950 Iaşi, Romania, + Chief Shepherd of Iaşi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graf, Joseph (P)</td>
<td>* in Vollmer/Volga</td>
<td>+ after 1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatzenböller, Michael (Deacon)</td>
<td>*26 September 1878 in Neu-Baden near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ after 1937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heut, Peter (P)</td>
<td>*1894 in Seewald/Volga</td>
<td>+ after 1941</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffmann, Anton (P)</td>
<td>*1897 in Leitorshausen near Prischib</td>
<td>+ after 1938 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffmann, Johannes (P)</td>
<td>* 1868 in Karlsruhe near Odessa, Ukraine + 1919 in the Crimea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaufmann, Philipp (P)</td>
<td>*1877, + after 1937 in Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiser, Jakob (P)</td>
<td>*1885 Volga district, +1921 in Marienberg, Volga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappes, Aloisius (P)</td>
<td>*1885 in Mariental/Volga</td>
<td>+ 1 November 1937 in the Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kölsch, Joseph (P)</td>
<td>*1888, + 1941 near Qaraghandy (also Karaganda)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopp, Theobald (P)</td>
<td>*1892 in Krasna, Bessarabia</td>
<td>+ after 1946 in Arkhangel’sk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraft, Nikolaus (P)</td>
<td>*6 December 1875 in Kleinliebental near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 1921 in Mariental/Volga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krummel, Josef (P)</td>
<td>*1873 in Berdichev, Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kruschinsky, Joseph (Prelate)</td>
<td>*unknown, + 30 June 1940 Talgar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lang, Johannes (P)</td>
<td>*1882 in Simferopol, Crimea</td>
<td>+ after 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loran, Raphael (Deacon)</td>
<td>*1872 in Karlsruhe near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ 1948 in Talgar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neugum, Josef (Deacon)</td>
<td>*1875 Schönfeld, gouvernement Kherson, + 1955 or 1956 in Talgar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nold, Johannes (P)</td>
<td>*1899 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + 23 December 1937 in Siberia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nold, Joseph (P)</td>
<td>*1861 in Blumenfeld, Crimea, + after 1935 in Siberia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocks, Alois (P)</td>
<td>*1871 Mariental/Volga</td>
<td>+ 1937 in Novosibirsk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olisberg, Paul (P)</td>
<td>*1895 in Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ after 1932 in the Solovets Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul, Josef (P)</td>
<td>*1889 in Rohleder/Volga</td>
<td>+ 1 November 1937 in the Solovets-Gulag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pflug, Ferdinand (P)</td>
<td>*around 1885 in Kochube near Odessa, Ukraine</td>
<td>+ after 1937 at Naga(y)e Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profittlich, Dr. Dr. Eduard (Archbishop)</td>
<td>*11 September 1890 in Birresdorf near Ahrweiler, Germany</td>
<td>+ 22 February 1942 in Kirov, USSR, (Aaf Estonia, Jesuit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>
<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>
<td>Valentina</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irina (34/70), Irene (6/59) et al.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Galina</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olga</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Ekaterina (6/54), Katharina (11)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalya (24), Natalie (6)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Julia (15) et al.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svetlana</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Lydia (13), Lidia (8), Lidiya (5)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria (20) et al.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Nina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatyana</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Erna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabeth (6/54), Elsa (6/45), Ella (4/37) et al.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Lilia (6) et al.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosa (7) et al.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<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>Heinrich</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>Nadeshda 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Since</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>St. Andreas Medal</td>
<td>The highest award of the Czarist Empire. True Blue ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>St. Catherine Medal</td>
<td>It was only bestowed on women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>St. Alexander-Nevsky Medal</td>
<td>Red ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>St. Georgis Medal</td>
<td>Military service award. Black and orange striped ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>St. Vladimir Medal</td>
<td>Civil service award. Black-red-black ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>St. Anna Medal</td>
<td>Red ribbon with narrow yellow borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>St. Stanislaw Medal</td>
<td>Red ribbon with narrow white borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>White Eagle Medal</td>
<td>Dark blue ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Red Cross Medal</td>
<td>For women only; for special services caring for injured and recuperating soldiers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Adina; Adina, Baki Komissariari Adina 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki, Komissariari Adina 26; Komissariari Adina, Baki 26; Komissariari Adina, Baki 26; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina

26, Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov (-1991?), Azerbaidjan; 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
Aktau, formerly Shevchenko (1964-1991), in Kazakhstan

Aktube, Kazakhstan, see Aktube

Aktyubinsk (-1991?), Kazakhstan, see Aktyubinsk

Aktyube, formerly Aktyubinsk (-1991?), in Kazakhstan; see also Aktyube

Aktyubinsk (-1991?), Kazakhstan, see Aktyube

Akyar, Ukraine, see Sevastopol'

Alba, Cetatea, Ukraine; see also Alba, Tschetatea; Tschetatea Alba; see Cetatea Alba

Alba, Cetatea, Ukraine; see also Alba, Tschetatea; Tschetatea Alba; see Cetatea Alba

Alchevsk, formerly Voroshilovsk (1931-1961) and Kommunarsk (1961-1992), in Ukraine; see also Altschewsk

Aleksandria, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Alexandrija, Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandria, Olexandrija; see Alexandrija

Aleksandria, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Alexandrija, Oleksandria, Oleksandrija, Olexandria, Olexandrija; see Alexandrija

Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; see also Aleksandro-Newskoje; Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e; see Alexandro-Newskoje; Newsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Newsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro- Nevsko(y)e

Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e; see Alexandro-Newskoje; Newsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Newsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro- Nevsko(y)e

Aleksandropol (-1924), Armenia, see Alexandropol

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

Aleksandrovsk (-1921), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1939), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk-Grushevskij (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrowsk-Grushevskij; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Shakhty

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Alchevsk, formerly Voroshilovsk (1931-1961) and Kommunarsk (1961-1992), in Ukraine; see also Altschewsk

Aleksejewsk (-1924), Amur (River), Russia; see also Alekseyevsk, Alexejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk

Alekseyevsk (-1924), Amur (River), Russia; see also Alekseyevsk, Alexejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk

Alexandrija (Russian name with English spelling), Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Alexandrija, Oleksandrija, Oleksandria, Olexandrija; see Alexandrija

Alexandrija (Russian name with German spelling), Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Alexandrija, Oleksandrija, Oleksandria, Olexandrija, Oleksandrija; see Alexandrija

Alexandrovsko(y)e; see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; Alexandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; see Alexandrovsko(y)e

Aleksejewsk, Alexejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk

Aleksejewka, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksejewka, Alexe(y)ewka

Alexandrovsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; formerly Charlottenwiese, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e

Alexandrovsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e; Alexandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e; Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-; Nevsko(y)e, Alexandro-; Newskoje, Aleksandro-; Newskoje, Alexandro-; see Alexandro-Nevsko(y)e

Alexandrovsko(y)e (-1926), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; Alexandrovsko(y)e

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

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

Aleksandrowskoje (-1926), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsko(y)e, Alexandrowskoje; Alexandrovsko(y)e

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

Aleksandrovsk (-1921), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (-1921), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1939), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Aleksandrovsk (1926-1931), Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk, Alexandrowsk; see Alexandrovsk

Altschewsk Kommunarsk (1961-1992), in Ukraine; see also Altschewsk

Aleksejewsk, Alexejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk

Alexandrovsk-Grushevskij (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrowsk-Grushevskij; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Shakhty

Aleksejewsk, Alexiejewsk; see Alexe(y)evsk

Aleksandrovsk-Grushevskij (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrowsk-Grushevskij; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Shakhty

Alexandrovsk-Grushevskij (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrowsk-Grushevskij; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevskij, Aleksandrovsk-; Grushevsky, Aleksandrovsk-; Shakhty
Alt Powayen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Powayen, Alt; see Cherepanovo
Altschewsk, Ukraine; see Alsohevs’k
Altskoppen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mostov(y)e
Alt Weynthen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Weynthen, Alt; see Oktjabrskoye
Anadyr, formerly Novomariinsk (-1923), in Russia
Anadyr Gebirge, Russia, see Anadyr Range
Anadyr Range, Russia; see also Anadyr Gebirge; see Chukchi Range
Andropov (1984-1989), Russia; see also Andropov; see Rybinsk
Angenbrück, Kaliningrad oblast, see Novo-Kolkhoznoye
Angerapp (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozersk
Antsisiaj, formerly Kekersen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Antsisiaj
Antsisiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Antsisiaj
Aprelevka, formerly Wargienen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aprelewa
Aprelewa, Kaliningrad oblast, see Aprelevka
Ararat, formerly Davalu (1929-1962), in Armenia
Archangel, Russia, see Arkhangelsk
Arenburg (-1946), Estonia, see Kuressaare
Argendorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prioryor(y)e
Argenhof, Kaliningrad oblast, see Artyomovka
Arkhangelsk, formerly Novo Kholmogory (1584-1613), in Russia; see also Arkhangelsk
Armawir, formerly Sardarabad and Oktemberian (1932-1996?), in Armenia; see also Armawir
Armawir, Armenia, see Armawir
Arnau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mar’ino
Arsenjew, Russia, see Arsen’yev
Arsen’yev, formerly Semyonovka (-1952), in Russia; see also Arsenjew
Artemovsk, formerly Bachmut (1924), in Ukraine; see also Artyomovsk
Artemovsk, Ukraine, see Artemovsk
Arthur, Port, Russia, see Port Arthur
Artjomowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Artyomovka
Artjomovsk, Ukraine, see Artyomovsk
Artyomovka, formerly Argenhof, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Artjomovka
Artyomovsk, Ukraine, see Artyomovsk
Arzamas-16 (-1991), Russia; see also 16, Arzamas-; see Sarov
Aschhabad, Turkmenistan, see Ashkhabad
Ashkhabad, formerly Poltoraz (1919-1927), in Turkmenistan; see also Ashchabad
Assake (-1938), Uzbekistan, see Leninsk
Astrachan-Bazar (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also Basar, Astrachan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar
Astrakhan-Bazar (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also Astrachan-Bazar; Basar, Astrakhan-; see Astrakhan-Bazar
see Jalilabad
Astrawischken, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Astrawischken, Groß; Gross Astrawischken; see Groß Astrawischken
Astrawischken, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Astrawischken, Gross; Gross Astrawischken; see Groß Astrawischken
Ata, Aulie- (-1936), Kazakhstan; see Aulie-Ata
Atyraū, formerly Gur(y)ev (-1991), in Kazakhstan
Augstagirren, Kaliningrad oblast, see Progress
Aultitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Progress
Babalzinka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Babolinka
Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26 (-1992), Turkmenistan; see also Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov; Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26; Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
Balga (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Veselno(y)e
Ballehten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadovo(y)e
Balti (Romanian name), Moldova; see also Belzy
Baltijsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Baltijsk
Baltiysk, formerly Pillau (1936), then Seestadt Pillau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baltijsk
Baltijsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Baltiysk
see also Belzy
Barsunovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Barsunovka
Barten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrova
Basar, Astrachan- (-1967), Azerbaijan; see also Astrachan-Basar; Bazar, Astrakan-; see Astrakan-Bazar
Batalpaschinsk (1931-1934), Russia, see Batalpashinsk
Batalpaschinskaja (-1931), Russia, see Batalpashinskaja
Batalpashinsk (1931-1934), Russia; see also Batalpaschinsk; see Cherkessk
Batalpashinskaja (-1931), Russia; see also Batalpashinskaja; see Cherkessk
Baumanabad (1931-1936), Tajikistan, see Pyandzh
Baum, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baum, Groß-; Gross-Baum; see Groß-Baum
Baum, Groß-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Baum, Gross-; Gross-Baum; see Groß-Baum
Ba(y)evka, formerly Kuggen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bajewka
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 26 Imeni Komissarov; Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
Bajewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ba(y)evka
Bajewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ba(y)evka
Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26 (-1991), Azerbaijan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarov; Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarov; Komissarov, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni; Komissarov, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh; Komissarov, 26 Bakinskikh Imeni; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov
Berschkallen, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Berschallen, Gross-; Gross-Berschkallen; see Groß-Berschkallen
Biläsuvar, formerly Pushkino (1966-1992), in Azerbaijan; see also Biljasuwar
Bildan, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravidino
Bilderweiten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e
Bilderweitschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(y)e
Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky (Ukrainian name), originally Tyras, then Akkerman (-1944; Turkish/Romanian), Belgorod-Dnestrovsky (Russian name) and Cetatea Alba, in Ukraine; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovskij; Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-; Dnistrovskij, Bilhorod-Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’kij, Ukraine; see also Dnistrovskij, Bilhorod-; Dnistrovs’ky, Bilhorod-; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Biljasuwar, Azerbaijan, see Biläsuvar
Bindemark, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kadymka
Biot(e)hen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Malinovka
Birjutsch (-1920), Russia, see Birjuč
Birken (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gremyach(y)e
Birkenmühle (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalino
Birsula (-1935), Odessa oblast, Ukraine, see Kotovsk
Birjuč (-1920), Russia; see also Birjutsch; see Krasnogvardeyskoye
Bischkek, Kirghizia, see Bishkek
Biserovo, formerly Tawellningken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Biserowo
Biserowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Biserowo
Bischkek, formerly Pishpek (1926) and Frunse (1926-1991), in Kirghizia; see also Bischkek
Birkenmühle (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gremyach(y)e
Bladiau, 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
Bobriki (-1934), Russia, see Novomoskovsk
Bobruisk, Novo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Novo-; Novo-Bobruisk; see Novo-Bobruisk
Bobruisk, Novo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Novo-; Novo-Bobruisk; see Novo-Bobruisk
Bogatovo, formerly Eichenrode, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bogatowo
Bogatowo, formerly Rossitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bogatowo
Bogatowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatovo
Bogdanovka (-1992?), Georgia, Russia, see also Bogdanowa; see Ninozminda
Bogdanovka (-1992?), Georgia, Russia, see Bogdanovka
Bogorodizkoje (Fortress), Russia?, Ukraine?, see
Bogorodizko(y)e
Bogorodizko(y)e (Fortress), Russia?, Ukraine?; see also
Bogorodizkoje; see Moscovsk
Bogorodsk (-1930), Russia, see Noginsk
Bokellen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Frunzensko(y)e
Bolschaja Poljana, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Poljana, Bolschaja; Poljana Bol’shaya; see Bol’shaya Poljana
Bolschakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol’shakovo
Bolschije Bereshki, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshki, Bolschije; Bereshki Bol’shiye; see Bol’shiye Bereshki
Bolschoje Selo, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Selo, Bolschoje; Selo, Bol’sho(y)e; see Bol’shoy(e)e Selo
Bol’shaya Bereshki, formerly Allenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschaja Poljana; Poljana Bolschaja; Poljana, Bol’shaya
Bol’shaya Poljana, formerly Paterswalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschaja Poljana; Poljana Bolschaja; Poljana, Bol’shaya
Bol’shie Bereshki, formerly Rauterskirch, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bereshki Bolschije; Bereshki, Bol’shiye; Bolschije Bereshki
Bol’sho(y)e Selo, formerly Fuchshohe, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschoje Selo; Selo Bolschoje; Selo, Bol’sho(y)e
Bondjushskij (-1967), Tatarstan, Russia, see
Bondyushsky
Bondyushsky (-1967), Tatarstan, Russia; see also Bondjushskij; see Mendele(y)ev
Bönick, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenoles(y)e
Borchersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenopol(y)e
Borskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Borsko(y)e
Borsko(y)e, formerly Schiewenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Borskoje
Bor, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Krasnyj; Krasnyj Bor; see Krasny Bor
Bor, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Krasnyj; Krasnyj Bor; see Krasnyy Bor
Bor, Zeleniy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zeleniy; Zeleniy Bor; see Zeleny Bor
Bor, Zeleny, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zeleniy; Zeleniy Bor; see Zeleny Bor
Borysthenes (River), Ukraine, see Dnieper
Böttchersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sevsko(y)e
Brackupoenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kubanovka
Brakuponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kubanovka
Branden (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo
Brandenburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo
Bredauen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yagodno(y)e
Breitenstein (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Ul’yanov(o)

Breshnev (1982-1988), Russia, see Brezhnev
Brezhnev (1982-1988), Russia; see also Breshnev; see Naberezhnuye Chelny
Brüsterort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mys Taran
Bubainen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bubainen, Groß; Gross Bubainen; see Groß Bubainen
Bubainen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bubainen, Groß; Gross Bubainen; see Groß Bubainen
Buchara, Nowaja (-1935), Uzbekistan; see also Bukhara, Novaja; Nowaja Buchara; see Novaja Bukhara
Budennovka (1920-1958), Ukraine; see also Budjonnovka; see Novoasovsk
Budennovsk, formerly Svatovo Kresta (-1924) and Prikumsk (1957-1973), in Ukraine; see also Budjonnovsk
Budennyi (1920-1958), Russia; see also Budjonnyj; see Krasnogvardeysko(y)e
Budjonovka (1920-1958), Ukraine, see Budennovka
Budjonnowsk, Ukraine, see Budennovsk
Budjonnyj (1920-1958), Russia, see Budenny
Budupöhen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Berestovo(y)e
Budupöhen, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Budupöhen
Budwehten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Malomozhaisko(y)e
Budwehten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Malomozhaisko(y)e
Bujnaksk, formerly Uschuponen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bujnaksk
Bulawino, formerly Uschuponen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bulawino
Bulawino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bulawino
Bulg, formerly Spassk (-1926), Spassk-Tatarsky (1926-1935) and Kuybyshev (1935-1991), in Tatarstan, Russia
Bustonkala, formerly Tugalan (-1935) and Kuybyshev (1935-1991), in Tatarstan, Russia
Buttkuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pokrovsko(y)e
Buyansk, formerly Temir-Chan-Shure (-1922), in Dagestan, Russia; see also Buyansk
Byzantium (-330), Turkey, see Istanbul
C

Carpatho-Ukraine; see also Karpato-Ukraine; Ukraine, Carpatho-; Ukraine, Karpato; see Zakarpatskaya Ukraina
Caymen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Zarech’e
Caymendorf, Kaliningrad oblast; see Zarech’e
Cetatea Alba, Ukraine; see also Alba, Cetatea; Alba Tschetatea; Tschetatea Alba; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovs’ky
Ch . . ., see also Kh . . ., Tsch . . .
Chakassen (People), see Khakass
Chalturin (1923-1992), Kirov oblast Russia, see Chalturin
Chamza, formerly Vannovsky (-1963) and Khamzi-Khakimzade (1963-1974), in Uzbekistan
Chankendy, Azerbaijan, see Xankandi
Chanty-Mansijsk, Russia; see also Mansijsk, Chanty--; Mans'iysk, Khanty--; see Khanty-Mans'yiysk
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 Ivaschenkovo (-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
Chardshui (-1940), Turkmenistan; see also Tschardshui
Chernigov (Russian name), Tschernihiw, Ukraine; see also Tschernenko; Tschernigow; see Chernihiv
Chernihiv (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Chernigov (Russian name), Tschernihiv
Chernivtsi, Ukraine; see also Chernovtsi, Tscherniwzy
Chernovtsi, Ukraine; see also Chernivtsi, Czernowitz, Chernovtsy, Ukraine; see also Chernovtsy, Tschernivtsi
Cherkess, Yeshovo- (1937-1939), Russia; see also Jeshowo-Tscherkess; Tscherkessk, Jeshowo-; see Yeshovo-Tscherkess
Chernojevsko(y)e, Tschernyakhovsk, formerly Insterburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschernjachowsk
Chernyshevsko(y)e, formerly Eyd(t)kunehmen (-1938), then Eyd(t)ku (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschernyschewskoje
Chersong, Ukraine, see Kherson
Chervonoarmi’sk, formerly Pulin (-1935), in Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine; see also Tscherwonoarmejsk
Chervonoarmi’sk, formerly Radzivilov (-1939), in Rovenki oblast, Ukraine; see also Tscherwonoarmejsk
Chervonograd, L’viv oblast, Ukraine; see also Chernyakhovsko(y)e, Chervonograd, Tscherwonograd
Chesnokovka (-1962), Russia; see also Tschesnokowka; see Novoaltaysk
Chibinogorsk (-1934), Russia; see Khibinogorsk
Chiçinău, formerly Kishinev, in Moldova; see also Kischinew, Kischinjow
Chistyakovo (-1964), Ukraine; see also Tschistjakowo; see Torez
Chisty(y)e Prudy, formerly Tollmingkehmen, then Tollmingen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prudy, Chisty(y)e; Prudy, Tschistyje; Tschistije Prudy
Chkalov (1938-1957), Russia; see also Tschkalow; see Orenburg
Chkalovo, formerly Rodebach, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschkalowo
Chkalovsk, formerly Vasil’yevo (-1937), in Russia; see also Tschkalowsk
Chlebnikowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khlebnikovo
Chlymow (1457-1781), Russia; see Khlymov
Chmel’nizkij, Ukraine, see Khmeln’nyts’kyy
Chmel’nizkij, Perejaslaw-, Ukraine; see also Khmeln’nyts’kyy, Pereyaslav--; Perejaslaw-Chmel’nizkij; see Pereyaslav-Khmeln’nyts’kyy
Chodscht, Tajikistan; see also Khodzhent
Cholmogory, Nowo- (1584-1613), Russia, see also Novo-Cholmogory, Novo-Cholmogory
Cholmsky, Russia, see Kholmск
Choni, formerly Zulukidze (1936-1989), in Georgia, Russia
Chonto (-1946); Japanese), Russia, see Nevesk
Chrabrovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khrabrovо
Chudschand, Tajikistan; see also Khudzhand; see Khujand
Chukchi Range, Russia; see also Tschuktschen Gebirge; see Anadyr Range
Chutor-Romanovskij (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia; see also Romanowskij, Chutor--; Romanovsky, Khutor-;
see Khutor-Romanovsk

Chyapa(y)ovo, formerly Tussainen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschantapajewo

Constantinople (-330), Turkey; see Istanbul

Craam, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kraam; see Grachevka

Cranz (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see Zelenogradsk

Crimea, Ukraine; see Gotengau

Cullmen-Jennen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jennen, Cullmen-; see Geniai

Cumehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Kumachevo

Czernowitz, Ukraine; see Chernivtsy

Daln(y)e(y)e, formerly Groß-Schirrau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dalneje

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 Dahn(y)e(y)e

Dama(ry)e, formerly Groß-Schirrau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dalneje

Damerau, Kaliningrad oblast; see Uslovo(y)e

Danapris (River), Ukraine; see Dnieper

Dargushen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Srednerech’e

Darkehen(-1938), Kaliningrad oblast; see Ozersk

Davalu (1929-1962), Armenia; see also Dawalu; see Ararat

Dawalu (1929-1962), Armenia; see also Dawalu

Dawidehlen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Zaitsevo

Dawil(len), Kaliningrad district; see Zaitsevo

Dej, Dshordshiou- (1965-1990), Romania; see Georgiu-Dej

Dej, Georgiu- (1965-1990), Romania; see also Dej, Dshordshiou-Dej; see Georgiu-Dej

Dej, Georgiu-Dej; see also Dej, Dshordshiou-Dej; see Georgiu-Dej

Demidovo, formerly Uderhöh, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Demidowo

Demidowo, Kaliningrad oblast; see Demidovo

Demjanowka, Kaliningrad oblast; see Dem’yanovka

Dem’yanovka, formerly Groß Engelauf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Demjanowka

Derevnya, Novaya, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnja, Nowaja; Nowaja Derevnya; see Novaya Derevnya

Derevnya, Novaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnya, Novaja; Nowaja Derevnya; see Novaya Derevnya

Derevnya, Novaja; Nowaja; Novaja Derevnya; 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

Dimitrovgrad, 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

Dirwehnen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Pogranichnyy

Dittauen, Kaliningrad oblast; see Ditua

Ditua, formerly Dittauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dituwa

Ditua, Kaliningrad oblast; see Ditua

Dmitrijewskoje, Kirghizia; see D(i)m(i)tr(i)y(e)vsko(y)e

Dmitrijewskoje (-1931), Ukraine; see D(i)m(i)tr(i)y(e)vsko(y)e

D(i)m(i)tr(i)y(e)vsko(y)e (-1931), Ukraine; see also Dmitrijewskoje; see Make(y)evka

D(i)m(i)tr(i)y(e)vsko(y)e, formerly Talas (-1944), in Kirghizia; see also Dmitrijewskoje

Djambul, Kazakhstan; see Dzambul

Dniepr (River), Ukraine; see Dnieper

Dniepropetrovsk, formerly Yekaterinoslav (1783-1799 and 1802-1926) and Novoroissiysk (1799-1802), in Ukraine; see also Dnipropetrovsk

Dnestr (River), Ukraine/Moldova; see also Dniestra; see Dnister

Dnistrovsko(y)e, Belgorod-; see also Belgorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; Dnistrovsko(y)e, Belgorod-; Belgorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e

Dnieper (River), Ukraine; see also Dnieper

Dnipropetrovsk, formerly Yekaterinoslav (1783-1799 and 1802-1926) and Novoroissiysk (1799-1802), in Ukraine; see also Dnipropetrovsk

Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilhorod-; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilhorod-; Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e

Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilhorod-; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilhorod-; Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e

Dnjester (River), Ukraine; see also Dniestra; see Dnister

Dnieper (River), Ukraine; see also Dniper, Dnieper

Dniprodzerzhynskh’sk, formerly Kamensko(y)e (1936), in Ukraine; see also Dniprodzerzhynsk

Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilhorod-; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilhorod-; Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e

Dnister (River), Ukraine/Moldova; see also Dnister; see Dniester

Dnister (River), Ukraine; see also Dniestra; see Dnister

Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilgorod-; see also Belgorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; Dnistrovsko(y)e, Belgorod-; Belgorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e

Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilgorod-; see also Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; Dnistrovsko(y)e, Bilgorod-; Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e; see Bilhorod-Dnistrovsko(y)e

Dnister (River), Ukraine/Moldova; see also Dnester; see Dnister
Dokutschajewsk, Ukraine (?), see Dokuchayev’sk
Dolgorukovo, formerly Stahleck, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dolgorukovo
Dolgorukowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dolgorukovo
Dollstädt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoznamensko(y)e
Domnau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Domnovo
Domnovo, 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
Donez, Ukraine, see Donez’t’k
Donskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Donsko(y)e
Donsko(y)e, formerly Groß Dirschkeim, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Donsko(y)e
Donskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Donets’k
Druzhba, formerly Sorsk (1940-1966), in Russia; see also Dzerzhinskoye
Druzhinskoye, formerly Shcherbinovka (1938), in Donets’k oblast, Ukraine; see also Dzerzhinsk
Druzhinsk, Russia, see Dzerzhinsk
Druzhinsk, Belarus, see Dzerzhinsk
Druzhinsk, Ukraine, see Dzerzhinsk
Druzhinskij, Russia, see Dzerzhinsk
Dzierzynsk, Poland, see Dzierzynsk
Dzwizhynsk, formerly Koydanov (1945-1992), in Belarus; see also Dzierzynsk
Dzershinskoye, formerly Falkenhöhe, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dzerzhinsk
Dzerzhinsk, formerly Stahlack, in Kaliningrad oblast;
Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, formerly Allenburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dzambul
Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, formerly Dzhambul, Dzhambyl, Shambyl, Zhambyl
E
Ekaterinodar (-1920), Kaliningrad oblast, see Elenovskije Kar(y)ery; Kar(y)ery, Yelenovski(y)e; see also Elenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery; Kar(y)ery, Elenovski(y)e; see also Jelenowskije Karjery; Kar(y)ery, Elenovski(y)e; see also Eisrawiskiai
Eisenhüttenstadt, formerly Wagarschapat (-1945), in Armenia; see also Jechegnadsor; see also Jekaterinoslav; see also Abovyan
Ekaterinoslav, formerly Eisrawiskiay, in Kaliningrad oblast, see also Eisrawiskiaj
Eisrawiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Eisrawiskiaj
Elar (-1963), Armenia, see Abovyan
Elenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery (-1954), Ukraine (?); see also Jekaterinoslav; see also Jekaterinoslav
Elenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery, formerly Kar(y)ery, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jekaterinoslav; see also Jekaterinoslav
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Elenovski(y)e Kar(y)ery, formerly Kar(y)ery, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jekaterinoslav; see also Jekaterinoslav
Elenovski(y)
see also Frankovsk, Frankivs’k, Ivano-, Ukraine; see also Fizuli, Azerbaijan,
Forpost, Koryakovsky, Russia; see also Forpost,
Fischhausen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Fischhausen,
Försterei-Seebad, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Seebad,
Frankivs’k, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk,
Falkenhöhe, Kaliningrad oblast; see Dzerzhinskoye
Feld, Gross-, Kaliningrad district; see also Feld, Groß-
Feld, Groß-, Kaliningrad district; see also Feld, Gross-
Feodosiya, formerly Kefe and Kaffa, in Crimea, Russia
Fergana, formerly Novyy Margelan (-1907) and Skobelev
(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, Koryakowski, Russia; see also Forpost,
Koryakovskiy; Koryakovskiy Forpost; see Koryakovskiy
Forpost, Koryakovskiy, Russia; see also Forpost,
Koryakovskiy; Koryakovskiy Forpost; see Koryakovskiy
Forpost, Koryakovskiy, Russia; see also Forpost,
Koryakovskiy Forpost; see Koryakovskiy
Försterei-Seebad, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Seebad,
Fürsterei-; see Girul’ia
Frankivs’k, Ivano-, Ukraine, see also Frankovsk,

G

Gabelja, Azerbaijan, see Gabelya
Gabelya, formerly Kutkaschen (-1992?), in Azerbaijan; see also Gabelja
Gaffken, Kaliningrad oblast; see Parusno(y)e
Gagarin, formerly Gshanzk (-1968), in Russia
Gagewe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ga(y)evo
Gala, Dshochar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshochar-
Gala, Dshochar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshochar-
Gala, Dshochar-, Chechnya, Russia; see also Dshochar-
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
Gorodischtsche, Zaryjowo; Zaryjowo Gorodischtsche; see Zaryjovo Gorodische

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

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

Gorodenk, Ukraine, see Simferopol

Gotengau/Gotenland, National Socialist term for the Crimea/Kherson district, in Ukraine

Gotwald or Gottwald (1960-1990), Ukraine, see Zmiyev

Götzen, see Grieben

Gremjačje, Kaliningrad oblast, Gratschjowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Grachevka

Grachyovka, formerly Craam or Kraam, in Kaliningrad see Yevpatoriya

Gözlewe, Russia, see Yevpatoriya

Gottwald, see Gotvald

Gotvald or Gottwald (1976-1990), Ukraine, see Zmiyev

Groß Friedrichsdorf, 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 Gaudischkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gaudischkehmen, Gross; Gaudischkehmen, Groß; see Groß Gaudischkehmen

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

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

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-; Gross-; Kuhlen, 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-Lindenua, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lindenua, Gross-; Lindenua, Groß-; see Groß-Lindenua

Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Gross; Ni(e)buds(c)hen, Groß; see Groß Ni(e)buds(c)hen

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groß Trakehnen (1938-1946?), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Trakehnen, Gross; Trakehnen, Groß; see Groß Trakehnen
oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk-Grushovsky; Aleksandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Alexandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Grushovsky, Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk-; Gruschewskij, Aleksandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushovsky

Gruschewsky, Alexandrovsk- (-1920 or 1928), Rostov oblast, Russia; see also Aleksandrovsk-Grushovsky; Aleksandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Alexandrovsk-Gruschewskij; Grushovsky, Grushevsky, Alexandrovsk-; Gruschewskij, Aleksandrovsk-; see Alexandrovsk-Grushovsky

Guba, formerly Gross Ustia, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Guglosko(y)e

Gudkovo, formerly Groß Felde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gudkowo

Gudkowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gudkovo

Gudwallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see L'vovsko(y)e

Guldengrund, Kaliningrad oblast, see L'vovsko(y)e

Gulistan, formerly Mirsachul (-1961), in Uzbekistan

Gumrak, formerly Marjabad, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gumrak

Gumrak, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Gumrak

Gumrak, formerly Gross Kuttenfelde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gumrak

Gumrak, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Gumrak

I

Il'ichevo, formerly Kelladden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iljetschewo

Il'ichevo, formerly Waldwinkel, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iljetschewo

Ilichevsk (1964-1992?), Azerbaijan; see also Iljetschewo

Iljetschewsk, formerly Tapiau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejsk

Iljetschewsk, formerly Mühlhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejskoje

Iljetschewsk, formerly Alexandria (1924), then Leninakan (1924-1990) and Kumayri (1990-1992), in Armenia; see also Gwardejskoje

Ilichevsk, formerly Tapiau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejsk

Ilichevsk, formerly Mühlhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejskoje

Iljetschewsk, formerly Alexandria (1924), then Leninakan (1924-1990) and Kumayri (1990-1992), in Armenia; see also Gwardejskoje

Ilichevsk, formerly Tapiau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejsk

Ilichevsk, formerly Mühlhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejskoje

Iljetschewsk, formerly Alexandria (1924), then Leninakan (1924-1990) and Kumayri (1990-1992), in Armenia; see also Gwardejskoje

Iljetschewsk, formerly Mühlhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejskoje

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Iljetschewsk, formerly Alexandria (1924), then Leninakan (1924-1990) and Kumayri (1990-1992), in Armenia; see also Gwardejskoje

Iljetschewsk, formerly Mühlhausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gwardejskoje
Imeni Ismail Samani, Pik (Mountain) (1998-), Tajikistan; see also Ismail Samani, Pik Imeni; Samani, Pik Imeni Ismail; see Pik Imeni Ismail Samani

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

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

Ingermanland (old German name for the area from Leningrad to Pskov), in Russia

Ingushetia, Russia; see also Ingushetien; see Ghalghaachie

Ingushetien, Russia, see Ingushetia

Inse, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prichyali

Insterburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Chernyakhovsk

Isakovo, formerly Lauth, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Isakowo

Isakowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Isakovo

Ischdagehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo

Ischdagen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo

Ischkeria, Chechnya, Russia, see Ishkeria

Ishewsk, Russia, see Izhevsk

Ishkeria [Proper name for Chechynans who call themselves Nokhchi, i.e., Nokhchoo (singular)], in Chechnya, Russia

Ishima (-1957), Komi oblast, Russia, see Sosnogorsk

Iskra, formerly Kindschen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Iskra, formerly Voskresensk (-1930), in Moscow oblast, Russia

Iskrovo, formerly Platupönen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Iskrowo

Iskrovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Iskrovo

Island of Vrangal, Russia; see also Island of Wrangel, Vrangal, Wrangel, see Vrangalya Ostrov

Island of Wrangel, Russia; see also Wrangel, Wrangel; see Vrangalya Ostrov

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

Issyk-Kul, formerly Rybach’ye (1930-1992), in Kyrgyzstan; see also Kul, Issyk-

Istanbul, formerly Byzantium (-330), Constantinople (-1930); was to become Zargrad after Russia’s capture, in Turkey

Istok, formerly Neu Weythen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Ivano-Frankivs’k, formerly Stanislav (1962) and Tashlyshahar (?), in Ukraine; see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Frankovsk Ivano; Ivano-Frankovsk; Iwano Frankowsk

Ivano-Frankovsk, Ukraine; see also Frankovsk, Ivano-; Frankovsk, Ivano-; Ivano-Frankovsk; see Ivano-Frankivsk

Ivanovo, formerly Ivanovo-Voznesens’k (1932), in Russia; see also Ivanowo

Ivanovo-Voznesens’k (-1932), Russia; see also Ivanowo-Voznesens’k; Ivanovo-Voznesens’k; Iwano-Voznesens’k

Iwaschtschenkowo (-1926), Russia, see Ivaschenkovo

Izhevsk, formerly Ustinoev (1984-1986 or 1985-1987), in Russia; see also Ischewsk

Izmailovo, formerly Willuhnne, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Izmailowo

Izmailowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Izmailovo

J

Jablonevoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yablonowo(y)e

Jagodnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yagodno(y)e

Jagoschicha, Russia, see Yogoshikha

Jaik (River) (-1775), Russia, see Yagoshikha

Jaizkij Gorodok (-1774), Kazakhstan; see Yaik

Jaik (River) (-1775), Russia, see Yagoshikha

Jagoschicha, Russia, see Yagodno(y)e

Jagodnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yagodno(y)e

Jar, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see Krasnyy Yar

Jamburg (-1922), St. Petersbourg oblast, Russia, see Yamburg

Jangibasar (-1936), Tajikistan, see Yangibazar

Jäni(s)ch(k)en, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yangibazar

Jantarnyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yantarnyy

Jarno, Krasnyj, Kaliningrad oblast; see Krasnyy Jar; Yar, Krasnny; see Krasnyy Yar

Jaroslawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Jaroslawskoye

Jasnaia Poljana, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Poljana Jasnaja; Poljana Yasnaya; see Yasnaya Poljana

Jasnoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see Yasnopolyanka

Jehegnadsor, Armenia; see Jehegnadsor

Jekaterinoslaw (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine; see also Jehegnadsor

Jekaterinoslaw (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine; see also Jekaterinoslav

Jekaterinoslaw (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine; see also Jekaterinoslav

Jekaterinoslaw (1783-1799 and 1802-1926), Ukraine; see also Yekaterinoslav

Jelenowskie Karjery (-1954), Russia; see also Jelenowskie Karjery
Kaluzhsko(y)e, formerly Grünwald, then Grunwald?, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kalushskoje

Kamchatskiy, Petropavlovsk-, Russia; see also Kamtschatskij, Petropawplowsk-, Russia; Petropawpowsk-Kamtschatskij; see Petropavlovsk-Kamtschatskiy

Kamenka, formerly Saalau, in Kaliningrad oblast

Kamensk, (- ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, formerly Groß-Pentlack, in Kaliningrad oblast

Kamensko(y)e, (-1936), Ukraine, formerly Saalau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kamensko(y)e

Kamenskoje, (-1936), Ukraine, formerly Groß-Pentlack, in Kaliningrad oblast

Kamerskoje, formerly Saalau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kamensko(y)e

Kantscha (Tribe)

Kashirskoje, formerly Schuchardt, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kashchino

Kaschirskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kashirsko(y)e

Kaschtanowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaschtanovo

Kaschtanowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaschtanovka

Kaschino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kashino

Kaschirskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kashirsko(y)e

Kaspisky (1944-1992), Kalmykia, Russia, formerly Kaschutenkoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaspishko(y)e

Kaspiskij (1944-1992), Kalmykia, Russia, see Kaspisky

Kassuben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaschirsko(y)e

Kaatje, formerly Kistinguish, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kaschirsko(y)e

Kersh, formerly Priyutovka, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kersh, Kaliningrad oblast

Karjerije, Jelenowskije (-1954), Ukraine; see also Karjery, Elenovsk(y)e; Kar(y)ery, Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery

Karjery, Jelenowskije (-1954), Ukraine; see also Karjery, Elenovsk(y)e; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karjerije Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery

Karlsberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rimkai

Karpowe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo

Karlsstadt (1953-1989), Germany, see Chemnitz

Karpowen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo

Karschi, Uzbekistan, see Karshi

Karschi, Katta- (-1921), Uzbekistan; see also Karshi, Katta-; Katta-Karschi; see Katta-Karshi

Karschi, Katta- (-1921), Uzbekistan; see also Karshi

Karschi, Katta- (-1921), Uzbekistan; see also Karshi, Katta-; Katta-Karschi; see Katta-Karshi

Kassuben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ilinsko(y)e

Katish, formerly Kaats, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Katts

Katta-Karshi, formerly Katta-Karschi (-1921), in Uzbekistan; see also Karschi

Katta-Karshi, formerly Katta-Karschi (-1921), in Uzbekistan; see also Karschi

Katta-Karshi, formerly Katta-Karschi (-1921), in Uzbekistan; see also Karschi

Kazchino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaschino

Kassuben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaschtanovo

Kassubien, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ligan

Kastauen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plodovo(y)e

Katsch (Tribe), see Kachia

Katta-Karschi (-1921), Uzbekistan; see also Karschi, Katta-; Katta-Karshi; see Katta-Karshi

Kar(j)ery, Elenovsk(y)e (-1954), Ukraine; see also Elenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karjerije Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery

Kar(y)ity, Elenovsk(y)e (-1954), Ukraine; see also Elenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karjerije Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery

Karabella, Yelenowskyje (-1954), Ukraine; see also Yelenowskyje Kar(y)ery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karjerije Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery

Karschi, formerly Kauschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kaschino

Karjery, Elenovsk(y)e (-1954), Ukraine; see also Elenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery; Jelenowskije Karjery; Karjerije Jelenowskije; Kar(y)ery Yelenovsk(y)e; see Yelenovsk(y)e Kar(y)ery

Karemshewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Karamyschevo

Karaj, formerly Karamyschewo, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Karamyschevo

Karaj, formerly Karamyschevo, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Karamyschevo

Karalene, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zeleny Bor

Kara-mivyshewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Karamyschevo

Karakh, formerly Karamyschevo, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Karamyschevo

Kara-mivyshewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Karamyschevo

Karakh, formerly Karamyschevo, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Karamyschevo
Katta-Karshi (-1921), Uzbekistan; see also Karschi, Katta-, Karshi, Katta-; Katta-Karschi; see Karshi
Kattau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zavety
Kattau, Alt, Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Kattau
Kattningken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prohladno(y)e
Katyk (-1953), Ukraine, see Shakhtarsk
Katytsia, formerly Koadjuthen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Katijtsiaj
Kaukehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yasnoye
Kaukas, Lithuania; see also Kovno (Russian name)
Kauschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kashino
Kaymen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech’e
Kazbegi, formerly Abakan-, Minusa-; see also Ch . . ., Kh . . .
Keshishkent (-1953), Armenia; see Keschischkent; see Keshishkent
Kerkime (-1958), Uzbekistan, see Navoi
Keschischkent (-1953), Armenia, see Keshishkent
Keshishkent (-1953), Armenia; see also Keschischkent; see Yekhegnadsor
Khamzi-Khakimzade (1963-1974), Uzbekistan; see also Chamzi-Chakimzade; Chamki, Chmelnizkij, Perejaslaw-Chmelnizkij; see Chamzi-Chakimzade; Chamkimzade, Chamzi-; see Chamzakan; see Chutor,
Khakimzade, Khamzi- (1963-1974), Uzbekistan; see also Chamzakan; see Chutor,
Khakimzade, Khamzi- (1963-1974), Uzbekistan; see Chamzakan; see Chutor,
Khalturin (1923-1992), Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Chalturin; see Orlov
Khakass (People), formerly Abakan-, Minusa-; see also Ch . . ., Kh . . .
Kekersen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Antsiisai
Keksgolm (-1948), Russia, see Priozersk
Kellladen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Il’ichevo
Kemelchi, Kurman- (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine; see also Kemeltschi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemeltschi; see Kurman-Kemelchi
Kemelchi, Kurman- (-1945), Crimea, Ukraine; see also Kemelchi, Kurman-; Kurman-Kemeltschi; see Kurman-Kemelchi
Kemerovo, formerly Shechegovsk (1932), arose from Kemerovo and Shechegovsk in 1918, in Russia; see also Kemerowo
Kemerovo, Russia, see Kemerovo
Kermine (-1958), Uzbekistan, see Navoi
Keschischkent (-1953), Armenia, see Keshishkent
Keshishkent (-1953), Armenia; see also Keschischkent; see Yekhegnadsor
Kh . . ., see also Ch . . .
Kakhass (People), formerly Abakan-, Minusa-; see also Yenissey-Tatars; collective name for five south Siberian tribes: Beltirs, Kakhas, Koybals, Kyzyls and Sagaiers, in Russia; see also Abakan-Tataren; Beltiren; Chakassen; Jenissej-Tataren; Minusa-Tataren; Koybales; Kysyls; Sagaier; Tataran, Abakan; Tataren, Jenissej; Tataren, Minusa
Khalkhuturin (1923-1992), Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Chalturin; see Orlov
Khakmazade, Khamzi- (1963-1974), Uzbekistan; see also Chamzi-Chakimzade; Chamkimzade, Chamzi-; see Khamzi-Khakimzade
Khamzi-Khakimzade (1963-1974), Uzbekistan; see also Chamzi-Chakimzade; Chamkimzade, Chamzi-; Chamkimzade, Khmizi-; see Chamzakan
Khanty-Mansiysk, formerly Ostyako-Vogulsk (-1940), in Russia; see also Chanty-Mansijsk; Mansijsk, Chanty-; Mans’siysk, Khanty-
Khmelnytsky, formerly Proskurov (1954), in Ukraine; see also Chmelnytsky
Khmelnytsky, Perejaslav-, Ukraine; see also Chmelnytsky
Khmelnytsky, Pereyaslav-, Ukraine; see also Chmelnytsky
Khmelnytsky, Pereyaslav-Chmelnytsky; see Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky
Khodzhent, Tajikistan, see Khojent
Khojent, Tajikistan; see also Chodschtent, Khodzhent; see Khojand
Khodzhent, Tajikistan, see also Chodschtent, Khodzhent; see Khojand
Kholmogory, Novo- (1584-1613), Russia; see also Cholmogory, Novo-; Novo-Cholmogory; see Novo-Kholmogory
Kholm, formerly Maoka (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Cholm
Khrabrovo, formerly Powunden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chrabrovo
Khrabrovo, formerly Powunden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chrabrovo
Kholmogory, Novo- (1584-1613), Russia; see also Cholmogory, Novo-; Novo-Cholmogory; see Novo-Kholmogory
Kholm, formerly Maoka (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Cholm
Khrabrovo, formerly Powunden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chrabrovo
Khrabrovo, formerly Powunden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Chrabrovo
Khujand, Tajikistan, see also Chodschtent, Khodzhent; see Khojand
Khujand, formerly Leninabad (1936-1991), in Tajikistan; see also Chodschtent, Khodzhent, Khojent
Khutor, Novo- (1920), Russia; see also Khutor, Novo-; Novo-Kholmogory
Khutor, Novo- (1920), Russia; see also Khutor, Novo-; Novo-Kholmogory
Khutor, Novo- (1920), Russia; see also Khutor, Novo-; Novo-Kholmogory
Khutor, Novo- (1920), Russia; see also Khutor, Novo-; Novo-Kholmogory
Kiauten, Kaliningrad district, see Smirnovo
Kiev, Ukraine; see also Kiew; see Kyiv
Kiew, Ukraine; see also Kiew; see Kyiv
Kyyiv (Ukrainian name); see also Kiev (Russian name), Kiew; in Ukraine
Kindschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Iskra
Kingisepp, formerly Yamburg (-1922), in St. Petersburg oblast, Russia
Kingisepp (1952-1988), Estonia, see Kuressaare
Kintai, formerly Kinten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kintaj
Kintai, formerly Kinten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kintaj
Kintaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kintai
Kinten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kintai
Kirov, formerly Peschnaya (-1936), in Russia; see also Kirov
Kirov (1934 or 1935-1991), Russia; see also Kirov; see Vyatka
Kirovabad (1935-1989), Azerbaijan; see also Kirovabad; see Gancä
Kirovabad (1936-1963), Tajikistan; see also Kirovabad; see Pyandzh
Kirovakan (1935-1992), Armenia; see also Kirovakan; see Vanadzor
Kirovo (1934-1939), Ukraine; see also Kirovo; see Kirovograd
Kirovograd, formerly Yelisavetgrad (1924), Sinov(y)evsk (September 1924-1934 or 1935?) and Kirovo (1934 or 1935? - 1939), in Ukraine; see also Kirovograd
Kirovograd, formerly Kalata (-1936), in Yekaterinburg oblast, Russia; see also Kirovograd
Kirovsk, formerly Khibinogorsk (1934), in Russia; see also Kirovsk
Kirovsk, formerly Nevodubstroi (-1953?), in Russia; see also Kirovsk
Kirov, Russia, see Kirov
Kirovabad (1935-1989), Azerbaijan, see Kirovabad
Kirovabad (1936-1963), Tajikistan, see Kirovabad
Kirovakan (1935-1992), Armenia, see Kirovakan
Kirovo (1934-1939), Ukraine, see Kirovo
Kirovograd, Yekaterinburg oblast, Russia, see Kirovograd
Kirovograd, Ukraine, see Kirovograd
Kirovsk, Russia, see Kirovsk
Kischen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pobedino
Kischinew, Moldova; see also Kischinew, Kishinev; see Chișinău
Kischinjow, Moldova; see also Kischinew, Kishinev; see Chișinău
Kishinev, Moldova; see also Kischinew, Kishinev; see Chișinău
Kisil, Russia, see Kyzyly
Kisinai, formerly Kissinnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kisinaj
Kisinaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kisinai
Kissinnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kisinai
Kjachta, Russia, see Kyakhta
Klaipeda (City), Lithuania, see Memel (City)
Klein-Bergenthal, Russia, see Kyakhta
Klaipeda (City), Lithuania, see Memel (City)
Klein-Bergenthal, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bergenthal, Klein-; see Dubovsko(y)e
Klein Dirschkeim, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Dirschkeim, Klein; see Dvoriki
Klein-Friedeck, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Friedeck, Klein-; see Zaoyzorno(y)e
Klein-Gnie, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gnie, Klein-; see Mosirovyy
Klein Kackschen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kackschen, Klein; see Alexeyevka
Klein-Nuhr, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nuhr, Klein-; see Sukhodol(y)e
Kleinnrussen, see Ukrainians
Klein-Scharlack, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Scharlack, Klein-; see Nakhimovo
Klemmenhof, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klyamische
Kleschauen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzov
Kleschowen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kleszowen; see Kutuzov
Kleszowen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kleschowen; see Kutuzov
Klijamische, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klyamische
Klyamische, formerly Klemmenhof, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Klijamische
Klinthenen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Znamenka
Kljectshi, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klyuchi
Klyuchi, formerly Mauenfelde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kljectshi
Kluchori (1944-1957), Georgia, Russia; see Kluchori
Kluchori (1944-1957), Georgia, Russia; see also Kluchori; see Karachayevsk
Koadjuthen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Katyttsiai
Kobbelbude, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloye
Kofamikon, formerly Yangibasar (-1936) and Ordzhonikidzeabad (1936-1992?), in Tajikistan
Kojdanow (-1945-1992), Belarus, see Koydanov
Kojvisto (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Primorsk
Kokchetav, Kazakhstan; see also Koktschetaw; see Kızılkent
Kokschetau, Kazakhstan, see Kokshtetau
Komintern (1938-1943?), Rostov oblast, Russia,
Komintern (1938-1943?), Ukraine, see Marganetz
Komintern (1938-1943?), Rostov oblast, Russia, see Novoshakhtinski
Komissariari Adina 26 Baki, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki Komissariari Adina 26; Komissariari Baki 26 Adina; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
Komissariari Baki 26 Adina, Azerbaijan; see also Adina, 26 Baki Komissariari; Adina, Baki Komissariari 26; Adina, Komissariari Baki 26; Baki Komissariari Adina 26; Komissariari Baki 26 Adina; see 26 Baki Komissariari Adina
Komissarow, Bakinskikh 26 Imeni (-1991), Azerbaijan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarow, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarow; Bakinskikh Komissarow, Imeni 26; Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarow; Komissarow, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarow; Komissarow, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarow; see Imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarow
Komissarow, Imeni 26 Bakinskikh (-1991), Azerbaijan; see also 26 Bakinskikh Komissarow, Imeni; 26 Imeni Bakinskikh Komissarow; Bakinskikh Komissarow, Imeni 26; Bakinskikh 26 Imeni Komissarow; Komissarow,
Krindachevka (1926? or 1929), Ukraine; see also Krindatschewka; see Krasnuy Lyuch
Krindatschewka (1926? or 1929), Ukraine, see Krindachevka
Kris(ta)opol (~1935), L'viv oblast, Ukraine, see Chervonograd
Krokischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krokiskiai
Krokiskiai, formerly Krokischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krokiskiaj
Krokiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krokiskiai
Krolewiec (Polish name), Kaliningrad oblast, see Kaliningrad (City)
Kronschtot (1704-1723), Russia, see Kronstadt
Kronschtadt, Russia; see also Kronstadt; see Kronstadt
Kronschtadt, formerly Kronschtot (1704-1723), in Russia; see also Kronstadt, Kronstadt
Kronstadt (German name), Russia; see also Kronstadt
Kropiens, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kris(ta)nopol (-1935), L'viv oblast, Ukraine
Kropotkin, Irkutsk oblast, Russia, formerly Romanovsky-Khutor (1920), in Kropotkin,
Kropotkin, Irkutsk oblast, Russia; see also Kronschtadt, Kronstadt
Kropotkin, Irkutsk oblast, Russia, see Tikhono-Zadonsk
Krottingen or Deutsch-Grottingen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kruglovo
Kruglovo, formerly Polennen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kruglovo
Kruglovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kruglovo
Krylovo, formerly Nordenburg (~1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krylovo
Krylowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krylovo
Ksîl-Orda, Kazakhstan; see also Orda, Ksîl; see Kyzyl-Orda
Kubanovka, formerly Brackupönen, then Brakupönen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kubanovka
Kubanovka, formerly Roßlinde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kubanovka
Kubanówka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kubanówka
Kubbeln, Kaliningrad oblast, see Poddub
Kuekerneese (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Yasnovo
Kuggen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ba(y)evka
Kuhren, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Kuhren; Kuhren, Groß; see Groß Kuhren
Kuhren, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Kuhren; Kuhren, Gross; see Groß Kuhren
Kujbyschew, Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; see Kuybyshev
Kujbyschew (1935-1991), Tartastan, Russia, see Kuybyshev
Kujbyschewka-Wostotschnaja (1936-1957), Russia; see also Wostotschnaja, Kujbyschewka; Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka; see Kuybyshevka Vostochnaya
Kujbyschewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kuybyshevskoje
Kukarka, Kiev oblast, Russia, see Sovetsk
Kulikovo, formerly Strojobhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kulikowo
Kullkowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kulikowo
Kumajri (1990-1992), Armenia, see Kumayri
Kumayri (1990-1992), Armenia; see also Kumajri; see Gunmri
Kumachevo, formerly Kumeheen or Kumehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kumatschjowo
Kumatschjowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kumachevo
Kutuzowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzov
Kutuzow, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzov
Kutuzovo, formerly Schirwindt (~1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kutuzowo
Kutuzovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzov
Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia; see also Kuybyschew; see Bulgari
Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia; see also Kuybyschew; see Samara
Kuybyshev, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kutuzov
Kuybyshev, formerly Kainsk (-1935), in Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; see also Kuybyschew
Kuybyshev, formerly Kainsk (-1935), in Novosibirsk oblast, Russia; see also Kuybyschew
Kuybyshev (1935-1991), Russia; see also Kuybyschew; see Samara
Kuftschin, Moldova, see Kupchin
Kuressaare, formerly Arensburg (~1946) and Kingissepp (1952-1988), in Estonia
Kurgan, formerly Zaryovo Gorodishche (1553-1782), in Russia
Kurilsk, formerly Sana (~1947; Japanese), in Russia
Kuybyshevka-Vostochnaya (1936-1957), Russia, see also Kuybyschewka-Wostotschnaja; Wostotschnaja, Kuybyschewka-; Vostochnaya, Kuybyshevka-; see Belogorsk

Kuybyshevskoye, formerly Petersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Kuybyschewskoje

Kuznetsk, Russia; see also Kusnezk; see Novokuzensk

Kuznetsk-Sibirsky (-1932), Russia; see also Kusnezk-Sibirskij; Sibirskij, Kusnezk-; Sibirskij, Kuznetsk-; see Novokuzensk

Kuznetskiy, Lenin-, Russia, see also Leininsk-Kusnezkij; Kusnezkij, Leinizk-; see Leinizsk-Kuznetskiy

Kyakhto, formerly Triotskosavske (1932-?), in Buryat oblast, Russia; see also Kjachta

Kyzyl (Tribe), see Kyzyl

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

Kyzyl-Orda, formerly Perovsky (-1925), in Kazakhstan; see also Kysil-Orda; Orda, Ksili; Orda, Kyzyl-

Kyzyls (Tribe); see also Kysyl; see Khakass

Kyzyljar, Ukraine, see Kyzyljar

Kyzyljar, Ukraine; see also Melitopol

L

Labagienen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino
Labiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Poleszk

Ladushkin, 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 Murumskoye

Lesdehn, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lasdehn; see Krasnoznamensk

Lesden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Lesdinehlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vishnevka

Laugszargen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lauksargiai

Laukischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saransko(y)e

Lauken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Gromovo

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

Lauksargiai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lauksargiai

Lauth, Kaliningrad oblast, see Isakovo

Lazdehn, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lasdehn; see Krasnoznamensk

Lbischtschensk (-1939), Orel oblast, Kazakhstan, see Lishechensk

Lbischtschensk (-1939), Orel oblast, Kazakhstan; see also Lishechensk; see Chapa(y)ev

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

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

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

Leninogorsk, 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

Leninski, Russia, see Leninsky

Leninski, Tajikistan, see Leninsky

Leninsk-Kusnezkij, Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Kusnezkij, Leinizsk-Kuznetsky

Leninsk-Kuznetsky, formerly Kolchugino (1922) and Lenino (1922-1925), in Kemerovo oblast, Russia; see also Leninsk-Kusnezkij; Kusnezkij, Leinizsk-; Kuznetsky, Leninsky;

Leninskiye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Leinsko(y)e

Leninski, formerly Pokraken, then Weidenau (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Leninskiye

Leninsky, formerly Nishnestalinsk (-1962), in Yakutia, Russia; see also Leninskiye

Leninsky, formerly Sardarova Karakhana (-1970) in Tajikistan; see also Leninskiye; 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

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

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

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

Leninsk, formerly Mukhtuya (-1963), in Yakutia, Russia

Lermontovo, formerly Ichschagen, then Branden (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lermontovo

Lermontovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo

Leso, formerly Sar’ekau, then Sarkova, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lesno

Lesno, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesno

Lesno, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lesno

Lesno, formerly Groß-Lenkeningken; Lenkeningken, Groß-; see Groß-Lenkeningken

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

Lermontovo, formerly Ichschagen, then Branden (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lermontovo

Lermontovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lermontovo

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

Lesosibirsk, formerly Maklakovo (-1975), in Russia

Levoberezhnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lewobereshnoje

Levoberezhnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lewobereshnoje
Losinoostrowskaja (-1939), Russia, Losinoostrovskaya (-1939; in 1960 incorporated into Lopatino (-1940), Mari oblast, Russia, see Volzhsk
Lopasna (-1954), Russia, Lompönen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenovo
Linkuhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rzhevskoye
Lipnjaiki, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipniki
Lipniki, formerly Drausen or Trausen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipnjaiki
Lipovka, formerly Guttawutschken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipowka
Lipovo, formerly Ohldorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lipowo
Lipowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovka
Lipowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipowka
Linski, formerly Georgiu-Dej or also Dshordshiu-Desh (1965-1990), in Romania
Linski, formerly Svoboda (1918-1943), in Voronezh oblast, Russia
Listvennoye, formerly Schneckenmoor, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Listvennoje
Livenskoye, formerly Dreifurt, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Livenskoje
Livenskoje, formerly Galbrasten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Livenskoje
Listwennoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvennoye
Liwenkoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Livenskoje
Letnoye, formerly Tenkitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ljetnoje
Ljotnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Letnoye
Ljublino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lyublino
Lubchen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tolstovo
Lübbenau (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 Lomonsov
Lomonsov, Russia, see Lomonsov
Lomponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lumpenai
Lopasna (-1954), Russia, see Chekhov
Lopatino (-1940), Mari oblast, Russia, see Volzhsk
Losinoostrovskaya (-1939; in 1960 incorporated into Moscow), Russia; see also Losinoostrowskaja; see Babushkin
Losinoostrowskaja (-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 Krasny
Lutsch; Lutsch, Krasnyy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasny
Ludwigsort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ladushkin
Lugansk, formerly Voroshilovgrad (1935-958 and 1970-1990), in Ukraine
Lugowen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tchaikovskoye
Lugovo(ye), formerly Gutenfeld, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lugowoje
Lugowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lugovo(ye)
Luiseenberg (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
Lunino, formerly Lengwethen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Lusavan (-1967), Armenia; see also Lusavan; see Charenzavan
Lusavan (-1967), Armenia, see Lusavan
Lushki, formerly Tarputtschen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Lüshun (Chinese name), Russia, see Port Arthur
Lutsch, Krasnyy, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Krasnij
Lutsch, Luch, Krasnyy, see Krasnyy Luch
L’viv (Ukrainian name); see also Lvov (Russian name), Lwiw, Lemberg (German name), in Ukraine
L’viv, Ukraine; see also Lvov; see L’viv
L’vosko(ye), formerly Gudwallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lwowskoje
Lwiw, Ukraine, see L’viv
Lwow, Ukraine, see Lvov
Lwowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see L’vosko(ye)
Lygowe, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Lygowe; see Tchaikovskoye
Lygowe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lygowe
Lyublino, formerly Seerappen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ljublino
M

Macharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia, see Makharadse
Machtschkala, Russia, see Makhachkala
Mahilou, Belarus, see Mahilyou
Mahilou, formerly Mohilev, in Belarus; see also Mahilou
Maiskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(ye)
Maisko(ye), formerly Mallwischken or Malbwischken?, then Mallwen (1938-1945?), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Maiskoje
Majakowskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tchaikovskoye
Majakowskoje, Georgia, Russia, see Yablonevo(ye)
Majewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Matyevka
Majewka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovskoe
Makarov, formerly Suritoru (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia; see also Makarov
Makarov, Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Makarov
Makejewka, Ukraine, see Makeyevka
Makeyevka, formerly D(m)nitri(y)evo(y)e (-1931), in Ukraine; see also Makejewka
Makhachkala, formerly Petrovsk-Poort (1922); in 1844, was founded as a military base by the name of Petrovsko(y)e, in Russia; see also Machatschekala
Makharadse (1934-1989), Georgia, Russia; see also Macharadse; see Osurgeti
Maklakowo (-1975), Russia, see also Maklakowo; see Lesosibirsk
Maklakowo (-1975), Russia, see Maklakovo
Malbwischen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Malinovka, formerly Biot(c)hen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Malinowsko
Malinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Malinovka
Mallwen (1938-1945?), Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Mallwischen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Malomozhaisko(y)e, formerly Budwehten or Budwethen, see also Malomoshaiskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, Malbwischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Maisko(y)e
Malorosssy, see Kleinrussen; see also Small Russians, Ukrainians
Mamonovo, formerly Heiligenbeil (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mamonowo
Mamonowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mamonovo
Mansijsk, Chanty-, Russia; see also Chanty-Mansijsk; Mans‘iysk, Khanty-; see Khanty- Mans‘iysk
Mans‘iysk, Khanty-, Russia; see also Chanty-Mansijsk; Mansijsk, Chanty-; see Khanty- Mans‘iysk
Manka (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Kholmsk
Marganez, formerly Komintern (1938-1943?), in Ukraine
Margelan, Novyy (-1907), Uzbekistan; see also Margelan, Nowyj; Nowyj Margelan; see Novyy Margelan
Margelan, Nowyj (-1907), Uzbekistan; see also Margelan, Novyy; Novyj Margelan; see Novyy Margelan
Maret, formerly Merv (-1937), in Turkmenistan
Mari (Proper name of a people near the Volga River), Russia, see Cheremiss
Mariampol (-1955), 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 Marjino
Mariupol, formerly Zhdanov (1948-1989), also called Marienpol by German Russians, in Ukraine
Marijno, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mar‘ino
Marks, Russia, see Marx
Marksstat, Russia, see also Marxstadt
Markthausen (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vysoko(y)e
Marshalskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Marshalsko(y)e
Marschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volochyja(ye)
Marschonen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Volochyja(ye)
Marshalsko(y)e, formerly Gallgarben, then Gullgarben, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Marshalskoje
Martvili, formerly Gegechkori (1936-1999), in Georgia, Russia; see also Martvili
Martvili, Georgia, Russia, see Martvili
Marx, formerly Baronsk (-1920) and Marxstadt or Marksstat (1920-1941), in Russia; see also Marks
Marxstadt (1920-1941), Russia; see also Marksstat; see Marx
Matrosovo, formerly Gilge (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Matrosowo
Matrosovo, formerly Ischdagehen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Matrosowo
Matrosovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Matrosovo
Mattenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ugryumovo Novo(y)e
Mavenfelde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klyuchi
Mayakovsko(y)e, formerly Nemmersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Majakowskoje
Mayakovsko(y)e, formerly Komintern (1938-1943?), in Ukraine
Mayakovsko(y)e, formerly Georgenburg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Majewka, Majowka, Mayovka
Mayovka, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Majewka; see Ma(y)evo
Mechnikow, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mekhnikov
Medenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Logvino
Medovo(y)e, formerly Globuhen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Medowoje
Medovo(y)e, formerly Sollnicken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Medowoje
Medowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Medovo(y)e
Meduken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kolzovsko(y)e
Medvedizkaya, Ust- (-1923), Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaja, Ust-; Ust-Medvedizkaja; see Ust-Medvedizkaja
Medvedizkaja, Ust- (-1923), Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Medvedizkaja, Ust-; Ust-Medvedizkaja; see Ust-Medvedizkaja
Melesauken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zales‘e
Mehlkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kalinino
Mekhnikov, formerly Neuhäuser, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mechnikow
Melekess (-1972), Russia, see Dimitrovgrad
Medilyopol, formerly Novo-Alexandrovka (1841), in Ukraine; see also Kyzyllyar (Tartar name)
Melnikow(o), formerly Rudau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Melnikow(o)
Melnikow(o), Kaliningrad oblast, see Melnikow(o)
Memel (City), Lithuania, see also Klaipeţa
Memel (River), Lithuania; see also Nemunas (Lithuanian name) and Njemen (Germanized)
Mysovka, formerly Karkeln, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Mysovka
Mysovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mysovka
Mys Taran, formerly Brüsterort, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Taran, Mys

N

Nabereschnyje Tschelny, Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhnyje(y)e; Tschelny, Nabereschnyje(y)e; see Naberezhnyye Chelny
Naberezhnyyye Chelny, formerly Brezhnev (1982-1988), in Russia; see also Chelny, Naberezhnyyye(y)e; Nabereschnyje Tschelny; Tschelny, Naberezhnyje
Nachimowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nakhimovo
Nadeshzhino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nadeshzhino
Nadeshzhinsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nadeshzhinsk
Nadeshzhinsk (1926-1934 and 1937-1939), Russia; see also Nadeshzhinsk
Naichoro (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Gornoazavodsk
Najosi (-1946; Japanese), Russia, see Lesogorsk
Nakhimowo, formerly Klein-Scharlack, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nachimowo
Natiskiaj, formerly Nattkischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Natiskiaj
Natiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Natiskiaj
Naujoks, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dobrino
Nawoi, formerly Kermin (-1958), in Uzbekistan; see also Nawoj
Nawoj, Uzbekistan, see Nawoi
Nekrasovo, formerly Karpoven, then Karpauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasovo
Nekrasovo, formerly Polleiken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasovo
Nekrasovo, formerly Schaaken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nekrasovo
Nekrasowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasowo
Neman, formerly Rag(ani)ta, then Ragnit (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Neman, N(y)eman
Neman (River) (Russian name), Lithuania; see also Njeman, N(y)eman, see Memel (River)
Nemansko(y)e, formerly Trappönen, then Trappen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also N(j)emanskoje
Nemczata, formerly Nimmersatt (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Nemmersdorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mayakovsko(y)e
Nemonien, 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 Nesterov
Nesterov, formerly Stallupö(h)nen or Stalluponen, then Ebenrode (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nesterow

Nesterow
Nesterow, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Nesterow, Ukraine, see Nesterov
Neuhausen (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gur’yevsk
Neuhäuser, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mekhnikov
Neukirch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timiryazevo
Neukuhren (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Pionerskiy
Neumann, Kaliningrad oblast, see Privol’no(y)e
Neurinderort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino
Neurugeln, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rugulai
Neutief, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kosa
Neu Weynthen, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Weynthen, Neu; see Istok
Nevdubstroj (-1953?), Russia; see also Newdubstroj; see Kirovsk
Nevesk, formerly Chonto (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Newesk
Novinskiy, Verkhny-, Russia; see also Novinskiy, Werchnij; Werchnij-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Nevskoje, formerly Pillupöhen or Pilluponen, then Schloßbach (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Newskoje
Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Nevskoje, formerly Pillupöhen or Pilluponen, then Schloßbach (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Newskoje
Nevsko(y)e, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Newskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Newsko(y)e
Newskoje, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Newskoje, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Newskoje, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Newskoje, Aleksandro-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Aleksandro-Nevsko(y)e; Aleksandro-Newinskij; see Verkhny-Novinskij
Newskojewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Newskoje
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 Uszpiauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nitiikowka
Nikitovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nikitovka
Nikolajew, Ukraine, see Nikola(y)e
Nikolajewsk (-1918), Saratov oblast, Russia, see Nikola(y)e
Nikolajewsk, Novo- (-1925), Russia; see also Nikola(y)e evsk, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewsk; see Novo-Nikola(y)e evsk
Nikola(y)e, Ukraine; see also Nikolajew; see Mikolajiw
Nikola(y)evsk (-1918), Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Nikolajewsk; see Pugachov
Nikola(y)evsk, Novo- (-1925), Russia; see also Nikolajewsk, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewsk; see Novo-Nikola(y)e evsk
Nikolaus II Land (Group of Islands), Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also North Land; see Severnaya Zemlya
Nikolsk (-1926), Russia, see Ussursky
Nikolsk-Ussurijskij (1926-1935), Russia; see also Ussurijskij, Nikolsk-; Ussursky, Nikolsk-; see Nikolsk-Ussursky
Nikolsk-Ussursky (1926-1935), Russia; see also Nikolsk-Ussurysk; see Ussursky
Nikopol, formerly Nikitin Rog, in Ukraine
Nimmersatt (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemezarata
Ninozmininda, formerly Bogdanovka (-1927), in Georgia, Russia
Nishnesticlinsk (-1962), Yakutia, Russia, see Leninsky
Nishnij Agdshakend (-1938; since 1991?), Azerbaijan; see also Agdshakend, Nishnij; Agdshakend, Nizhny; see Nizhny Agdshakend
Nishnij-Novgorod, Russia; see also Nowgorod, Nishnij; Novgorod, Nizhny; see Nizhny-Novgorod
Nivensko(y)e, formerly Wittenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nivenskoje
Nivenskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nivensko(y)e
Nizhny Agdshakend (-1938; since 1991?), Azerbaijan; see also Agdshakend, Nishnij; Agdshakend, Nizhny; see Nizhny Agdshakend
Nizhnij-Novgorod, formerly Gorky (1932-1990), in Russia; see also Nizhny-Novgorod; Nizhnij-; see Nizhny-Novgorod
Nizov(y)e, formerly Waldau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nizowje
Nizowje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nizov(y)e
Njeman, Kaliningrad oblast; see also N(y)eman, see Neman
N(j)emanskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nemansko(y)e
Njemen (Germanized) (River), see Memel (River)
Nochtschi (People), see Nokhchi
Nochtschu (People), see Nokchou
Noda (-1946; Japanese), Island of Sakhalin, Russia, see Chekhov
Noginsk, formerly Bogorodsk (-1930), in Russia
Nokchhi (People); see also Nochtschi; see Ishkeria
Nokchuo (People); see also Nochtschu; see Ishkeria
Nolinsk, formerly Molotovsk (1940-1957), in Russia
Noraschen (-1964), Azerbaijan, see Shakhr zakład
Nordenburg (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Krylovo
Norkitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mezhdurech(y)e
North Land (Group of islands), Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also Nikolaus II Land; see Severnaya Zemlya
Nöteborg (1611), Russia, see Petrokrepost
Novaya Bukhara (-1935), Uzbekistan; see also Buchara
Novaya Derevnya, formerly Alt Gertlaucken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Derevnya, Novaya; Derevnja, Nowaja; Nowaja Derevnja
Novaya, Ovrazhnaya, formerly Blumenbach, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowaja, Owrashnaja; Owrashnaja Nowaja; see Ovrazhnaya Novaya
Novaya Pismjanka (-1941), Tartastan, Russia; see also Nowaja Pismjanka; Pismjanka, Nowaja; Pismjanka, Novaja; see Leninogorsk
Novgorod (- ca. 1998), Russia; see also Nowgorod; see Veliky Novgorod
Novgorod, Nizhny-, Russia; see also Nizhnij-Novgorod; Nowgorod, Nishnij-; see Nizhny- Novgorod
Novo-Aleksandrovka (-1841), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo- Aleksandrovka; see Novo-Alexandrovka
Novo-Alexandrovka (-1841), Ukraine; see also Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo- Aleksandrovka; see Melitopol
Novoaltaysk, formerly Chesnokovka (1962), in Russia; see also Nowoaltaiisk
Novosovsk, formerly Novonikola(y)evsk (-1920) and Budennovka (1920-1958?), in Ukraine; see also Nowosovsk
Novo-Bobruisk, formerly Ilmsdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bobruisk, Novo-; Bobruisk, Novo-; Novo-Bobruisk
Novodvinsk, formerly Pervomaysky (-1777), in Arkhangels’k oblast, Russia; see also Novodvinsk
Novograd Volhynsk, formerly Zwiahel and Zwhil; also Swelh and Swell (Germanized), in Ukraine; see also Novograd Wolhynsk; Volhynsk, Novograd; Wolhynsk Nowograd
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(y)e, Novo-; Novo-Kolchosnoje
Novokuznetsk, formerly Kuznetsk or Kuznetsk-Sibirsy (-1932) and Stalin (1932-1961), in Russia; see also Nowokusnezk
Novomariinsk (-1923), Russia; see also Nowomariinsk
Ochotnoye, Kaliningrad oblast, see Okhotno(y)e
Ochitirka, Ukraine, see Okhitirka
Ochotolite, Kaliningrad oblast, see Okhtolite
Odesskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Odessko(y)e
Odessko(y)e, formerly Parnehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Odesskoje
Ogley, Dshaliil- (-1924), Armenia, see Dshaliil-Ogly
Ogu, Kotur, Ukraine, see Kotur Ogu
Oguz, formerly Wartaschen (-1992), in Azerbaijan
Ohldorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lipovo
Oior-Tura (-1948), Russia; see also Tura, Oior-; see Gorno Altaysk
Okhotno(y)e, formerly Gerhardsgrund, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ochotnoye
Okhtolite, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ochotlote; see Progress
Oktemberian (1932-1996?), Armenia, see Armavir
Oktjabrsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, Kazakhstan, see Oktjabr’sk
Oktjabrsko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Oktyabr’sk
Oktjabrsko(y)e, formerly Kandagach (-1967), in Aktyubinsk oblast; see also Oktyabr’sko(y)e
Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Oktyabr’sko(y)e
Ola, Joschkar-, Russia; see also Joschkar-Ola; Ola, Yoshkar-; see Yoshkar-Ola
Ola, Yoshkar-, Russia; see also Joschkar-Ola; Ola, Joschkar-; see Yoshkar-Ola
Olchowatka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ol’khovatka
Olekchovo, formerly Grieben, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olekhovo
Oleskandriya, Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandriya, Oleksandriya, Olexandriya, Oleskandriya; see Alexandriya
Oleskandriya, Ukraine; see also Aleksandriya, Aleksandriya, Oleksandriya, Olexandriya, Oleskandriya; see Alexandriya
Oleskandriya, Ukraine; see also Aleksandriya, Aleksandriya, Oleksandriya, Olexandriya, Oleksandriya; see Alexandriya
Oleskandriya (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Aleksandria, Aleksandriya, Oleksandriya, Oleksandriya, Oleksandriya; see Alexandriya
Oliwiosk(-1939?), Nikola(y)ev oblast, Ukraine; see also Oliwiosk; see Pervomaysk
Oliwiosk(-1939?), Nikola(y)ev oblast, Ukraine, see Oliwiosk
Ol’khovatka, formerly Groß-Waltersdorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olchowatka
Ol’khovatka, formerly Walterkehm(en), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Olchowatka
Olshera (1946-1955), Kemerovo oblast, Russia, see Mezhdurechensk
Oral, from 1613-1622 founded as Yaizky Gorodok (-1774), then Uralsk (- ca.1991), in Kazakhstan
Oranienbaum (-1948), Russia, see Lomonosov
Orda, Ksir-, Kazakhstan, see Ksir-Orda
Orde, Ust-, Russia, see Ust-Orde
Ordschonikidzê, see Ordzhonikidze
Ordönskij, Ust- (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynsky, Ust-; Ust-Ordynskij; see Ust-Ordynsky
Ordynsky, Ust- (-1991), Russia; see also Ordynskij, Ust-; Ust-Ordynskij; see Ust-Ordynsky
Ordschonikidebad (1936-1992?), Tajikistan, see Kofamikon
Orechowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Orekhovo
Orekhovo, formerly Althof, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Orechowo
Orel, Russia; see also Orjol, Oryol
Orenburg, formerly Chkalov (1938-1957), in Russia
Oreshek (1323), Russia, see Orel
Oreshek (1323), Russia; see also Oryol; see Orel
Orlov, formerly Khalturin (1923-1992), in Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Orlov
Orlov, Kirov oblast, Russia, see Orlov
Ornovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Ornovo; see Rodniki
Osnovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Osnovka
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
Ossipenko, formerly Novospassovka (-1939), in Russia
Ostjak-Wogulsk (-1940), Russia, see also Vogulsk, Ostyako-; Wogulsk, Ostjak-; see Ostyako-Wogulsk
Ostradirwen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ustenai
Ostrogozhskojë, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ostrogozhsko(y)e
Ostrogozhsko(y)e, formerly Rücken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ostrogozhskojë
Ostjak-Wogulsk (-1940), Russia; see also Ostjak-Wogulsk; Vogulsk, Ostyako-; Vogulsk, Ostjak-; see Khanty-Mansiysk
Os-surjeti, formerly Makhardse (1934-1989), in Georgia, see Os-surjeti
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 Ovrazhnaya Novaya; former Ovrazhnaya Nowaja; see also Owrashnaya Nowaja;
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 Ozyorki
Ozyorsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ozyorsk
Pabbeln, Kaliningrad oblast, see Karamyshevo
Pabuduppen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krain(y)e(y)e
Pagegiaj, formerly Pogegen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pagegiai
Palamten, formerly Pogegen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Panfilov
Palmnicken (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Yantarnyy
Pamletten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Barsunovka
Panfilow, formerly Dsharkent (-1942), in Kazakhstan; see also Panfilow
Panfilow, Kazakhstan, see Panfilow
Pareyken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelyono(y)e
Parnenich, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnyy Yar
Parnenich, Kaliningrad oblast, see Odessko(y)e
Pärnu, Estonia; see also Pernau (German name), Parnau, Pyaruu
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
Pascchen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plaskiaj
Paschken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plaskiaj
Paschken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiliskiaj
Paschken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiliskiaj
Pasisiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasisiaj
Paskalwen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubki
Paszeliskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pasiliskiaj
Paszieszen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Paszieszen
Paterswalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bol'shaya Polyana
Pavlodar, founded in 1720 as Koryakovsky Forpost in Kazakhstan; see also Pavlovsk
Pavlodar, Kazakhstan, see Pavlovsk
Pawlovsk, Russia, see Pavlovsk
Pechenga, formerly Petsamo (-1948; Finnish), in Russia; see also Petschenga
Pelleningken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zagorsko(y)e
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
Perejaslav (-1943), Ukraine, see Pereyaslav
Perejaslaw-Chmel'nikizkij, Ukraine; see also Chmel'nikizkij, Pereyaslav-Chmel'nikizkij; Khmel’nyts’kyy, Pereyaslav-Chmel'nikizkij; see Pereyaslav-Chmel’nyts’kyy
Pereslaskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pereslavsko(y)e
Pereyaslav (-1943), Ukraine; see also Perejaslaw; see Pereyaslav-Chmel’nyts’kyy
Pereyaslav-Chmel’nyts’kyy, formerly Pereyaslav (-1943), in Ukraine; see also Chmel'nikizkij, Pereyaslav-Chmel'nikizkij; Khmel’nyts’kyy, Pereyaslav-Chmel'nikizkij
Perewalowo, formerly Drugehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Perewalovo
Perevalovo, formerly Muldszen or Mulden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Perewalovo
Perevalovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Perevalovo
Perm, founded in 1723 as Yagoshikha (-1781), then was named Molotov (1940-1957), in Russia
Permsko(y)e (-1932), Russia; see Permsko(y)e
Permskoje, Russia; see also Permskoje; see Komsomolsk na Amure
Pernau (German name), Estonia, see also Parnau, Pyaruu; see Pärnu
Perovsk (-1925), Kazakhstan, see also Perowsk; see Kzyl-Orda
Perowsk, Kazakhstan, see Perowsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Olivioip (-1939?), in Nikola(y)e oblast, Ukraine; see also Pervomajsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Petromarievka (-1939?), in Lugansk oblast, Ukraine; see also Pervomajsk
Pervomaysk, formerly Tashino (-1951), in Nizhnegorod oblast, Russia; see also Pervomajsk
Pervomaysky (-1977), Arkhangels’k oblast, Russia; see also Pervomajsk; see Novodvinsk
Pervomajsk, Russia, see Pervomaysk
Pervomajsk, Ukraine, see Pervomaysk
Pervomajskij (-1977), Arkhangels’k oblast, Russia, see Pervomaysky
Pesochnaya (-1936), Russia; see also Pesotschnaja; see Kirov
Plodovo(y)e, formerly Kastauen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Plodowoje

Plodowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Plodovo(y)e

Pobedino, formerly Kischen, in Kaliningrad oblast

Pobedino, formerly Schillehnen, then Schill(en)feld (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast

Pobethen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Romanovo

Pocarben, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo

Pocarwen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo

Pocarwin, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo

Podduby, formerly Kubbeln, in Kaliningrad oblast

Podgorovka, formerly Groß Baitshen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Podgorowka

Podgorowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Podgorowka

Podlipki (-1936), Russia, see Korolev

Pogegen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pagegini

Pogranichnyy, formerly Dirwehlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pogranitschnyj

Pogranitschnyj, formerly Schillehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pogranitschnyj

Pokraken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khrabrovo

Pokrovsk (-1931), Russia; see Leninsko(y)e

Pokrovsko(y)e, formerly Buttkuhnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pokrowsko(y)e

Pokrovsko(y)e, formerly Sorgenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pokrowsko(y)e

Pokrovsko(y)e, formerly Bilden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pravdinsk

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

Poljarnyj, Russia, see also Poljarnyj

Poleichen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kruglovo

Polesk, formerly Labiau (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast

Poljana, Bolschaja, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Bolschaja Poljana; Poliana Bol’shaya; see Bol’shaya Poliana

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Poljana, Jasnaja, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Jasna

Polyarnyy, formerly Alexandrovsk (-1939), in Russia; see also Polyarnyy

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

Popelken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vysoko(y)e

Poppendorf, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zorino

Porech’e, formerly Allenau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Porech’y, Poretschje

Porech’y, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Poretschje; see Porech’e

Poretschje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Porech’y; see Porech’e

Poriajsk, Russia, see Poronaysk

Poronaysk, formerly Sikuka (-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Poronajsk

Porsy (-1935), Turkmenistan, see Kalinin

Port Arthur or Lushun (Chinese name), in Russia; see also Arthur, Port

Port, Petropavlovsky, Russia; see also Petropavloskij-Port; Port, Petropavlovskij; see Petropavlovsky Port

Port, Petropavloskij, Russia; see also Petropavloskij-Port; Port, Petropavlovskij;- see Petropavlovsky Port

Posad, Kolpinsky, Russia, see Kolpinsky Posad

Posmahlen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkino

Postnicken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivno(y)e

Povarovka, formerly Germau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Powarovka

Povarovka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Povarovka

Powayen, Alt (?), Kaliningrad oblast, see Alt Powayen

Powunden, Kaliningrad oblast, see Khrabrovo

Pravdinsk, formerly Friedland (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prawdinsk

Pravidino, formerly Bilden, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Prawdino

Pravidino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pravidino

Pregelsswalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech’e

Preil, Kaliningrad oblast, see Preila

Preil, formerly Preil, in Kaliningrad oblast

Preußisch Eylau, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Eylau, Preußisch; “Prussian” Eylau; see Bagrationovsk

Primorje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Primorje

Primorje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Primorje

Primorje, formerly Groß Kuhren, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Primorje
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
Priosjorskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priesjorsko(y)e
Priosyor(y)e, formerly Argendorf, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priosjorje
Priosyorsko(y)e, formerly Gerwischkehmen, then Gerwen (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Priesjorskoje
Priozerks, formerly Keksgolm (-1948?), in Russia
Priozersko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priozersko(y)e
Prischib (-1919), Volgograd oblast, Russia, see Leninsk
Pritschjaly, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prichjaly
Privol’no(y)e, see Privolnoje
Priowolnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Privol’no(y)e
Progress, formerly Okhtolite and Auklitten, in Kaliningrad oblast
Prochladno(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prohladno(y)e
Prókuls, Kaliningrad oblast, see Priekule
Pronitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavyansko(y)e
Propoysk (-1945), Belarus, see Propoysk
Propoysk (-1945), Belarus; see also Propoysk; see Slavgorod
Proskurov (-1954), Ukraine; see also Proskurov; see Khmel’nits’kyi
Proskurov (-1954), Ukraine, see Proskurov
Pskhovsko(y)e, formerly Kallningken or Kattningken?, in Kaliningrad oblast
Pskov, Russia, see Pskov
Pskovsko(y)e, formerly Friedrichsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pskowskoje
Pskowski, Russia, see Pskov
Pskowski, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pskowsko(y)e
Pugachov, formerly Nikola(y)evo(-1918), in Saratov oblast, Russia; see also Pugatschow
Pugatschow, Russia, see Pugachow
Pulin (-1935), Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, see Chervonooarmi’sk
Puschdorfer, Ukraine, see Pushkarevo
Pushkarewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkarevo
Pushkin, Russia, see Pushkin
Pushchino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pushkino
Pushkarevo, formerly Pushdorfer, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pushkarevo
Pushkin, formerly Zarsko(y)e Selo (-1918), then Detsko(y)e Selo (-1937), Russia; see also Pushkin
Pushkino, formerly Göritten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pushkino
Pushkino, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pokryshkino
Pushkino, formerly Posahlen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pushkino
Pushkino (1966-1992), Azerbaijan; see also Pushkino; see Bilasuvar
Pyandzh, formerly Sary Komar (-1931), Baumanabad (1931-1936) and Kirovabad (1936-1963), in Tajikistan; see also Pjandsh
Pyarnu (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, Gullai; see Pjik Imeni Ismail Samani

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Radenz (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesnovo
Radzen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vesnovo
Radushnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Raduzhno(y)e
Raduzhno(y)e, formerly Romنتهn, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Radushnoje
Radzivilov (-1939), Rovenki oblast, Ukraine; see also Radzivilov; see Chervonooarmi’sk
Radzivilov (-1939), Rovenki oblast, Ukraine, see Radzivilov
Rag(a)nit(a), Kaliningrad oblast, see Neman
Ragnit (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Neman
Rakitino, formerly Kurschen, in Kaliningrad oblast
Ramutsiai, formerly Ramutten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Ramutsiaj
Ramutsie, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ramutsiai
Ranenburg (-1948), Lipetsk oblast, Russia, see Chaplygin
Rantuva, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaostrov(y)e
Rantau, 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
Rauducken, 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; see Mocha Reka
Reka, Motscha (-1928), Russia; see also Motscha Reka; Reka, Mocha; see Mocha Reka
Reka, Sholtaja (-1957), Ukraine (m) ; see also Reka, Sholtaya; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholtaya Reka
Reka, Sholtaja (-1957), Ukraine (m) ; see also Reka, Sholtaja; Sholtaja Reka; see Sholtaya Reka
Repin, formerly Enzuhen, then Rodebach (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast
Reval (-1946), Estonia, see Tallinn
Ribbenau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Uvarovo
Riddler (-1941), Kazakhstan, see Leninogorsk
Rimkai, formerly Karlsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Rimkai
Rodebach (-1941), Kazakhstan, see Chkalovo
Rodniki, formerly Arnau, then Ornovo, in Kaliningrad oblast
Rog, Nikitin, Ukraine, see Nikitin Rog
Rokin (1942-1945), Kaliningrad oblast, see Nikitin Rog
Rikovka, formerly Schugsten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see Rikovka
Rikovka, formerly Schugsten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rikovka
Rikowka, formerly Schugsten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rikowka
Rippen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovkhozno(y)e
Riwick, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sokhino
Rivne (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Rivne, Rowno
Rivne, Ukraine, see also Rowno; see Rivne
Rjabinowka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ryabinovka
Rodebach (1938-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Repino
Rodebach, Kaliningrad oblast, see Chkalovo
Rodniki, formerly Arnau, then Ornovo, in Kaliningrad oblast
Rodos (River), Ukraine, see Berezen
Rog, Nikitin, Ukraine, see Nikitin Rog
Rokinen (1942-1945), Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimirov(o)
Romanov-na-Murmanc, Russia; see also Romanon-na-Murmanc; see Murmansk
Romanovo, formerly Pobethen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Romanovo
Romanovsk (-1917), Russia; see also Romanovsk; see Murmansk
Romanovskij-Khutor (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia; see also Chutor, Romanovskij-Khutor; see Romanovskij-Chutor; see Kropotkin
Romanon-na-Murmanc, Russia; see also Romanon-na-Murmanc
Romanowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Romanowo
Romanowsk (-1917), Russia, see Romanowsk
Romanowskij-Chutor (-1920), Krasnodar Kray, Russia; see also Chutor, Romanowskij-Chutor; see Romanowskij-Chutor; see Kropotkin
Romen, Ukraine, see Romy
Rominten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Raduzhno(y)e
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
Romnny, formerly Romen, in Ukraine
Rosenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sopkino
Rossitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Bogatovo
Rossitten (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybachiy
Rößlinde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kubanovka
Rovno (Ukrainian name with English spelling), Ukraine; see also Rivne, Riwine, Rowno
Rowno (Ukrainian name with German spelling), Ukraine; see also Rivne, Riwine, Rowno
Sagaiens (Tribe), formerly Timber, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Rshewsko(y)e
Sadowo, formerly Groß Kackschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadowo
Sadowo(y)e, formerly Ballehten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadowo
Sadowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadowo
Sadowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadowo(y)e
Sagaiers (Tribe), see Sagaiens
Sagaiens (Tribe), see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Saalau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kamensko(y)e and Kamenka
Sacha (People), Siberia, Russia, see Sakha
Sadowo, formerly Groß Kackschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadowo
Sadowo(y)e, formerly Ballehten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sadowo
Sadowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadowo
Sadowoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sadowo(y)e
Sagaier (Tribe), see Sagaiei
Sagaiei (Tribe), see also Sagaier; see Khakass
Sakha (People), Siberia, Russia, see Sakha
Saksien (Tribe), see also Saksien
Sarov, Russia, see Sarov
Sary Komar (-1931), Tajikistan; see also Komar, Sarij; Komar, Sary; Sarij Komar; see Pyandzh
Saugai, formerly Saugen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Saugaj
Saugaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saugai
Saugen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Saugai
Sausgallen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sausgalvai
Sausgalvai, formerly Sausgallen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sausgalvai
Sausgalvaij, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sausgalvai
Sê . . . , see also Sh . . . , and Zh . . .
Schaaken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo
Schaakswitte, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo
Schaaken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nekrasovo
Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schilute, Lithuania
Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Šilute
Scharlack, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Scharlack
Schachtjorsk, Russia, see Shaktysk
Scharlack, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Scharlack
Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schilute, Lithuania
Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Šilute
Scharlack, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Scharlack
Schatrowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Schilute, Lithuania
Scharlack, Klein-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Klein-Scharlack
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
Schlüsselburg (1702-1944), Russia; see also Schlüsselburg; see Petrokrepost
Schnellingenken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smalininkai
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
Schnöbruch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shiroko(y)e
Schnöwalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yaroslavsko(y)e
Schmökel, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvenno(y)e
Schönenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smalininkai
Schoorellen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
Schoorellen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
Schoossejnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shchors
Schotcheglowsk (-1932), Russia, see Shcheglovsk
Schtscherbakow (1940-1957), Russia, see Shchors
Schtscherbakow, Kaliningrad oblast; see Shcherbakow
Schirrau, Gross-, Kaliningrad oblast; see 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
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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
Schnöbruch, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shiroko(y)e
Schnöwalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yaroslavsko(y)e
Schmökel, Kaliningrad oblast, see Listvenno(y)e
Schönenberg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smalininkai
Schoorellen, Gross, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
Schoorellen, Groß, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Gross Schorellen; Schorellen, Groß; see Groß Schorellen
Schoossejnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shchors
Schotcheglowsk (-1932), Russia, see Shcheglovsk
Schtscherbakow (1940-1946), Russia, see Shcherbakow
Schtscherbinowka (-1938), Donets’k oblast, Ukraine, see Shcherbinovka
Schtorsch, Ukraine, see Schchors
Schuchsten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ryabinovka
Schukowo, Russia, see Shkovo
Schulawery, Georgia, Russia, see Shulavery
Schulzenwalde, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dubrava
Schützenort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smalininkai
Schwartzenort, Kaliningrad oblast, see Prigorodno(y)e
Schwarzort (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Juodkrante
Siegflied, Ukraine, see Sevastopol’
Siegflied (1960), Kaliningrad oblast, see Sevastopol’
Siegflied (16th century), Georgia, Russia, see Sukhumi
Seckenburg, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zapovedno(y)e
Seebad, Fürsterei-, Kaliningrad oblast, see Fürsterei-, Seebad
Seepothen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zvetkovo
Seerappen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lyublino
Seestadt Pillau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast; see also Pillau, Seestadt; see Baltiysk
Selo, Bolschoje, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschoje Selo; Selo, Bol’shoje(y)e; see Bol’shoje(y)e Selo
Selo, Bol’sho(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bolschoje Selo; Selo, Bol’shoje(y)e; see Bol’shoje(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 Detsko(y)e Selo
Selo, Detskoje; see Detsko(y)e Selo
Semoj, Kazakhstan, see Semey
Semey, formerly Semipalatinsk (ca.1991), in Kazakhstan; see Semey
Semipalatinsk (-ca. 1991), Kazakhstan, see Semey
Semipalatinsk-21 (-1971), Kazakhstan; see also Semey
Semjonowka (1952), Russia, see Semyonovka
Semjonovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Semyonovka
Semlj, Sewernaja, Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also Sewernaja Semlj; Zemlya, Severnaya; see Severnaya Zemlya
Semyonovka (-1952), Russia; see also Semyonovka; see Arsen(y)ev
Semyonovo, formerly Fuchsberg, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Semyonovo
Senaki, formerly Mikha Zkhakaya (1933-1976) and Zkhakaya (1976-1989), in Georgia, Russia
Serafimovich, formerly Ust-Medvedizkaya (-1932), in Volgograd oblast, Russia; see also Serafimowitsch
Serafimowitsch, Volgograd oblast, Russia, see Serafimowitsch
Sereda (-1941), Russia, see Furmanov
Serig(y)ew (1919-1930), Russia, see Sergijew; see also Sergijew; see Sergijew Possad
Sergijew (1919-1930), Russia; see also Sergijew; see Sergijew Possad
Serig(y)ew Possad, formerly Sergijew (1919-1930) and Sagorsk (1930-1990 or 1991), in Russia; see also Possad
Serijew; Possad, Sergijew(y)e; Sergijew Possad
Serov, formerly Nadezhdinsk (1926-1934 and 1937-1939) and Kabakovsk (1934-1937), in Russia; see also Serov
Sewer, Russia, see Serov
Seszlacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pridoroshno(y)e
Sevastopol’, formerly Akyar; the Nazis planned to name it Theodorichshafen, in Ukraine; see also Sebastopol; Sewastopol
Sewernaja Zemlya, formerly Nikolaus II. Islands, in Arctic Ocean, Russia; see also North Land; Semlj, Sewernaja; Sewernaja Semlj; Zemlya, Sewernaja
Sewerdwinsk, 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, Sewernaja; see Sewernaja Zemlya
Sewerodwinsk, Russia, see Severodwinsk
Seweromorsk, Russia, see Severomorsk
Sewskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sevsko(y)e
Sh . . ., see also Sch . . . Zh . . .
Shakhar, Mikoyan- (1926-1944), Georgia, Russia; see also Mikoyan-Schachar; Schachar, Mikoyan-; see Mikoyan-Shakhar
Slavsk, formerly He(in)richswalde (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawsk
Slavskoye, formerly Kreuzburg (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawskoje
Slayyansko(y)e, formerly Pronitten, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Slawjanskoje
Slawgorod, Belarus, see Slavgorod
Slawinsko, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slavin
Slawjansko(y)e, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slayyansko(y)e
Slawskoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Slawjanskoje
Sluzk (1918-1944), Leningrad oblast, Russia, see Pavlovsk
Smallininkai, formerly Schmalenlingken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Smallininkaj
Smallininkaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smallininkai
Small Russians, see Kleinrussen; see also Malorossy, Ukrainians
Smedje, formerly Schmelz, in Kaliningrad oblast
Smirnowo, formerly Kiatunen, then Zellmühle (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Smirnowo
Smirnovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Smirnowo
Sneshinsk, formerly Cheljabinsk-70 (-1992), in Russia
Snowsk (-1935), Ukraine, see also Snowsk; see Shchors
Snowsk (-1935), Ukraine, see Snowsk
Sodehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Krasnoyarskoje
Soja, Russia, see Pushkin
Sokolo, Ukraine, see Vosnesens’k
Sokuluj, formerly Novotroitsko(y)e (-1935) and Kaganovich (1935-1957), in Kyrgyzstan
Soldatowo, formerly Friedrichsthal, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Soldatowo
Soldatowo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Soldatowo
Sollnicken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Medowo(y)e
Sölsh-Gala, Chechnya, Russia; see also Gala, Sölsh-; see Grozny
Sopkin, formerly Rosenberg, in Kaliningrad oblast
Sorgenua, Kaliningrad oblast, see Pokrovsko(y)e
Sopkin (-1938), Ukraine, see Krasnodon
Sorsk (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
Sovkhozno(y)e, formerly Rippen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sovchosnoje
Sovetsk, formerly Kukarka, in Kirov oblast, Russia; see also Sovets, Sowjetsk
Sovetsk, formerly Tilse, then Tilsit (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sovets, Sowjetsk
Sovetsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovets, Sowjetsk
Sovetsk, Kirov oblast, Russia, see Sovets, Sowjetsk
Sowchosnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovkhozno(y)e
Sowjetsk, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sovietsk; see Sovetsk
Sowjetsk, Kirov oblast; see also Sovietsk; see Sovetsk
Spassk (-1926), Tartastan, Russia, see Bulgar
Spassk-Tatarskij (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Tatarskij, Spassk-; Tatarsky, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarskij
Spassk-Tatarsky (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Tatarskij, Spassk-; Tatarsky, Spassk-; see Bulgar
Spucken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Yasnopolyanka
Sredneretch’je, formerly Darguschen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Sredneretschje
Sredneretschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sredneretch’je
Stachanow (1977-1988, and again today?), Lugansk oblast, Ukraine, see Stakhanov
Stachanowo (-1947), Moscow oblast, Russia, see Stakhanovo
Stlagutschen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stepno(y)e
Stahlack, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dolgorukovo
Stakhanovo (1977-1988, and again today?), Lugansk oblast, Ukraine; see also Stachanow; see Kadiyka
Stakhanovo (-1947), Moscow oblast, Russia, see also Stachanow; see Zhabkovsky
Stalinabad (1929-1961), Tajikistan, see Dushanbe
Stalina, Pik (Mountain), Tajikistan, see Pik Stalina
Stalingrad (April 1925-1961), Russia, see Volgograd
Staliniri (1934-1961), Georgia, Russia, see Zkinvali
Stalino (June 1924-1961), Ukraine, see Donets’k
Stalinogorsk (1934-1961), Russia, see Novomoskovsk
Stalinsk (1932-1961), Russia, see Novokuznetsk
Stalinstadt (1950-1961), Germany, see Eisenhüttenstadt
Stalinsk (1932-1961), Russia; see Novomoskovsk
Stalinstadt (1950-1961), Germany, see Eisenhüttenstadt
Stallupö(h)nen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Stalluponen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Nesterov
Stampelken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Osinovka
Stanislav (1962), Ukraine; see also Stanislav; see Ivano-Frankivs’k
Stanislav (1962), Ukraine, see Stanislav
Stannateinen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Furmanovo
Staryj Tschardshou, Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Staryy; Tschardshou, Starjy; see Starý Chardshou
Staryj Tschardshou, formerly Kaganoviches (1937-1957), in Turkmenistan; see also Chardshou, Staryy; Starý Tschardshou; Tschardshou, Starj
Stavropol, formerly Voroshilovsk (1935-1943), in Russia; see also Stawropol
Stavropol (-1964), Russia; see also Stawropol; see Togliatti
Stawropol, Russia, see Stavropol
Stepanakert (1923-1991), Azerbaijan, see Xankändy
Stepanavan, formerly Dshalil-Ogly (-1924), in Armenia; see also Stepanavan
Stepanavan, Armenia, see Stepanavan
Stepanzminda (-1921), Georgia, Russia, see Kazbegi
Stepnoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stepnoye
Stepnoje (1944-1957), Russia, see Stepnoye

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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
Stepnoye (1944-1957), Russia; see also Stepnoye; see Elista
Stockheim, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaitsevo
Stonischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stoniskiai
Stoniskiai, formerly Stonischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Stoniskiai
Stoniskiai, Kaliningrad oblast, see Stoniskiai
St. Peter(s)burg, Russia; see Sankt Peter(s)burg
St. Piterburch, Russia; see also Sankt Piterburch; see Sankt Peter(s)burg
Strelnaja, Kaliningrad oblast, see Strelnaya
Strelnaya, formerly Schrombehnen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Strelnaja
Strigengrund, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zagorsko(y)e
Strojehnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Kulikovo
Strojewo, Novo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowo-Strojewo; Stro(y)evo, Novo-; see Novo-Stro(y)evo
Ströpken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Ushakovo
Stroppau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Otradno(y)e
Stro(y)evo, Novo-, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Nowo-Strojewo; Strojewo, Novo-; see Novo-Stro(y)evo
Stuchka (1967-1991), Latvia; see also Stutschka; see Aiskraukle
Stutschka (1967-1991), Latvia, see Stuchka
Suchan (-1972), Primorsk oblast, Russia; see also Sutschka; see Partizansk
Suchodolje, Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; see Sukhodolje
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 Sudostroj; 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 Sukhumi
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
Sutschkan (-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
Svetlogorsk, formerly Rauschen (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetlogorsk
Svetlogorsk, formerly Schatiilki (1961), in Belarus; see also Svetlogorsk
Svetloe, formerly Kobbelbude, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetloje
Svetlyj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlyj
Svetlowodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlowodsk
Svetlowodsk, Kievograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlowodsk
Svetlovodsk, Kievograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svetlovodsk
Swjatowo; Kresta, Swjatowo Kresta; Kresta, Swjatowo; see Budennovsk
Swed, Ukraine; see Novograd Volhynsk
Swell, Ukraine; see Novograd Volhynsk
Sverdlovsk (September 1924-1991), Russia, see Sverdlovsk
Sverdlovsk, Belarus, see Svetlogorsk
Sverdlovsk, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetlogorsk
Svetloje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svetloje
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Svitlovodsk, Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine, see Svitlovodsk
Svlato, Ukraine; see Novograd Volhynsk
Svoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia; see also Svoboda
Svobodny, formerly Russkiy (1924), at Amur River, Russia; see also Svobodny
Svetloye, formerly Kobbelbude, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetloje
Svetloye, formerly Zimmerbude (-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Svetlyj
Svetlovodsk, formerly Kremges, in Kirovograd oblast, Ukraine; see also Svetlowodsk
Svoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia; see also Svoboda; see Lisa
Svobodny, formerly Alexe(y)evsk (-1924), at Amur River, Russia; see also Svobodny
Svyatoe, formerly Kresta, Svyatovo; Svyatovo Kresta; Kresta, Swjatowo; see Budennovsk
Svoboda, Russia, see Novograd Volhynsk
Svoboda; see Liski
Svyatovo Kresta (-1924), Ukraine; see also Kresta, Svyatovo; Svyatovo Kresta; Kresta, Swjatowo; see Budennovsk
Svoboda, Kaliningrad oblast, see Svoboda
Svoboda (1918-1943), Voronezh oblast, Russia, see Svoboda
Svobodnyj, Russia, see Svobodny
Syktyvkar, formerly Ust-Sysolsk (1930), in Russia; see also Syktyvkar
Syktyvkar, Russia, see Syktyvkar
Sysolsk, Ust- (-1930), Russia, see Ust-Sysolsk
Sz . . . , see also Sch. . . , Sh . . .
Szameitkehmen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zemaitikijenai
Szenie, Kaliningrad oblast, see Szuikotsiai
Szilien, Kaliningrad oblast, see Shilino
Szigupöhnen, Kaliningrad oblast, see Dalne(y)e
Szugken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zukai
Svoboda; see Liski
Talas (-1944), Kirghizia, see D(i)mitri(y)evsko(y)e
Talas, Kazakhstan, see Dzhambyl
Tallinn, formerly Reval (-1946), in Estonia
Talpaki, formerly Toplaukis, then Taplacken, in Kaliningrad oblast
Tam, Tura- (-1958), Kazakhstan, see Tura-Tam
Tapiau (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Gvardeysk
Taplacken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Talpak
Taran, Mys, Kaliningrad oblast, see Mys Taran
Taras, Kazakhstan, see Taraz
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
Tartutschens, Kaliningrad oblast, see Lushki
Tartu, formerly Dorpat (German name, 1215 - ca.1893), in Estonia; see also Yuri(y)ev
Taschino (-1951), Nizhnegorod oblast, Ukraine, see Tashino
Taschir, Armenia, see Tashir
Taschlyshahar, Ukraine, see Taschir
Tashino (-1951), Nizhnegorod oblast, Ukraine; see also Taschino; see Pervomaysk
Taschirovka, formerly Voronovka (-1935) and Kalinino (1935-1992), in Armenia; see also Taschir
Taschlyshahar, Ukraine; see also Taschlyshahar; see Ivano-Frankivsk’s
Tatamiskiaj, formerly Tattamischken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tatamiskiaj
Tatamiskiaj, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tatamiskiaj
Tartars, Abakan (People); see also Abakan-Tataren; Tartaren, Abakan-; see Abakan-Tartars
Tartars, Minusa (People); see also Minusa-Tataren; Tartaren, Minusa; see Minusa-Tartars
Tartars, Yenissey (People); see also Jenissej-Tataren; Tartaten, Jenissej; see Yenissey-Tartars
Tataren, Abakan (People); see also Abakan-Tataren; Abakan-Tartars; Tartars, Abakan; see Abakan-Tartars
Tataren, Minusa (People); see also Minusa-Tataren; Tartaren, Minusa; see Minusa-Tartars
Tataren, Jenissej (People); see also Jenissej-Tataren; Tartasten, Jenissej; see Yenissey-Tartars
Tatarskij, Spassk- (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Spassk, Tatarskij-; Tartas, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Tatarsky, Spassk- (1926-1935), Tartastan, Russia; see also Spassk-Tatarskij; Tatarskij, Spassk-; see Spassk-Tatarsky
Tatamischken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tatamiskiaj
Tau, Temir-, Kazakhstan, see Temir-Tau
Tave, Kaliningrad oblast, see also Tawe; see Zalivino
Tawe, Kaliningrad oblast, see Tave
Tawellnngenken, Kaliningrad oblast, see Biserovo
T’Bilisi, Georgia, Russia; see also Tbilisi, Tiflis
Tbilisi (Georgian name); see also T’bilisi (Russian name), Tiflis (German name), in Georgia, Russia
Tchaikovskoye(ye), formerly Kalgen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschaikowskiye
Tchaikovskoye(ye), formerly Lugowen, then Lygowe, Kaliningrad oblast; see also Tschaikowskiye
Telmanovo, formerly Didlacken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Telmanovo
Telmansovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Telmanovo
Temir-Chan-Shure (-1922), Dagestan, Russia, see Temir-Chan-Shure
Temir-Chan-Shure (-1922), Dagestan, Russia; see also Temir-Chan-Shure; see Buynaks
Temir-Tau, formerly Samarkandsky (-1945), in Kazakhstan; see also Tau, Temir-
Tenkitten, Kaliningrad oblast, see Letno(y)e
Tentek (-1961), Kazakhstan, see Shakhtinsk
Terikö (-1948; Finnish), Russia, see Zelenogorsk
Ternopol (Ukrainian name), Ukraine; see also Tarnopol
Ternovsk, formerly Kaganovich (1935-1957), in Moscow oblast, Russia; see also Ternovsk
Ternovsk, Moscow oblast, Russia, see Ternovsk
Teutscheshk (1976-1992), Russia; see also Teutscheshk; see Adygeysk
Teutscheshk (1976-1992), Russia, see Teutscheshk
Tharau, Kaliningrad oblast, see Vladimiriv(o)
Theodoricshafen, Ukraine, see Sevastopol’
Tichono-Zadonsk (-1920), Irkutsk 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
Tikochno-Zadonsk (-1920), Irkutsk oblast, Russia; see also Tichono-Zadonsk; Zadonsk, Tichono-; Zadonsk, Tikhono-; see Kropotkin
Tilse, Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovetsk
Tilsit (-1946), Kaliningrad oblast, see Sovetsk
Timber, Kaliningrad oblast, see Rybako(y)e
Timirjewo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timirjazewo
Timiriazevo, formerly Neukirch, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timirjazewo
Timofejevka, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)e(vka
Timofejevko, Kaliningrad oblast, see Timofe(y)e(vko
Timofe(y)e(vka, formerly Tamowschken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofejevka
Timofe(y)e, formerly Sandkirchen, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofejevko
Timofe(y)e, formerly Wedereiteschken, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Timofejevko
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Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, formerly Vladimirovka [1881 (Founding) - 1905] and Tojohara (1905-1946; Japanese), in Russia; see also Jushno-Sachalinsk; Sachalinsk, Jushno-; Sakhalinsk, Yushno-; Yuzhnyy, formerly Jesau, in Kaliningrad; see also Jushnyy

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 Ukraina (Ukrainian name with German spelling), Ukraine, see also Ukrajina

Zakarpatskaja Ukraina (Ukrainian name with English spelling); see also Carpatho-Ukraine; Karpato-Ukraine (German name), and Transcarpathia, Ukraine, Carpatho-; Ukraine, Karpato-; Zakarpatskaja Ukraina (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 Labagienen, 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 Zalivinoje

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

Zalivino, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino

Zalivinoje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zalivino(y)e

Zaoostrov(y)e, formerly Rantuva, then Runtau, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaoostrovje

Zaoostrovje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaoostrov(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

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

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

Zapovedno(y)e, 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 Pregelswalde, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zaretschje

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

Zaretschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zarech’e

Zaretschje, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zaretschneo(y)e

Zarevkokhsaik (-1919), Russia; see also Zarevkokhskaja

Zarevokokhsaik (-1919), Russia, see Zarevokokhskaik

Zargrad, Turkey, see Istanbul

Zarjowo Gorodischtche, Zarjowo; Gorodischte Zaryovo; see Zaryovo Gorodischte

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

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

Zaryovo Gorodischte (-1553-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischte, Zarjowo; Gorodische Zaryovo; see Zaryovo Gorodischte

Zarjowo Gorodischtche (-1553-1782), Russia; see also Gorodischte, Zarjowo; Gorodische Zaryovo; Zarjowo Gorodischte; see Kurgan

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

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

Zavets, formerly Kattenua, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zawety

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

Zawod; Zawod, Ugodskij; see Ugodsky Zawod

Zawety, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zawety

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

Zawod; Zawod, Ugodskij; see Ugodsky Zawod

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

Zchinwali, Georgia, Russia, see Zkhinvali

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 Lindenhorst, in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Zelenovo
Zelenovo, Kaliningrad oblast, see Zelenovo
Zeleny Bor, formerly Karalene, then Luisenberg (1938-1946), in Kaliningrad oblast; see also Bor, Zelenyj; Bor, Zeleny; Zelenij 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 Semlja, Sewernaja; Sewernaja Semlja; see Severnaya Zemlya
Zhambyl, Kazakhstan, see Dzambul
Zhdanov (1948-1989), Ukraine; see also Shdanov; 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 Zkhakaya
Zkhinvali, 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)ev
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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Difference in days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1700</td>
<td>11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1900</td>
<td>13 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

On 24 January (o. s.), i.e., 6 February (n. s.) [1918], the Soviet government decreed the introduction of the Gregorian calender. The last day that the Julian calender 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 calender. Both ways (old style separated by a backslash) are given in the chronological table, where known and practical. Unfortunately, not many sources mention which calender was used.
### 8.1 Persons

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

#### 8.1.1 Heads of state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Apr 1682 - 21 Oct 1721</td>
<td>Cz Peter I (Pyotr I. Alexe(y)evich)</td>
<td>(Born 9 June 1672 - Died 8 Feb 1725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Oct 1721 - 28 Jan 1725</td>
<td>E Peter I (“Peter der Grosse”)</td>
<td>(Born 9 June 1672 - Died 8 Feb 1725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Jan 1725 - 6 May 1727</td>
<td>E Katharina I (Martha Skavronsksaya)</td>
<td>(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)</td>
<td>(Born 23 Oct 1715 - Died 29 Jan 1730)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Feb 1730 - 17 Oct 1740</td>
<td>E Anna (A. Ivanovna)</td>
<td>(Born 7 Feb 1693 - Died 28 Oct 1740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Oct 1740 - 24 Nov 1741</td>
<td>E Ivan VI (Antonovich)</td>
<td>(Born 2 Aug 1740 - Died 5 July 1764)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Nov 1741 - 25 Dec 1761</td>
<td>E Elisabeth (Yelisaveta Petrovna)</td>
<td>(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)</td>
<td>(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)</td>
<td>(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)</td>
<td>(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</td>
<td>(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)</td>
<td>(Born 1779 - Died 1831)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec 1825 - 18 Feb 1855</td>
<td>E Nikolaus I. Pavlovich</td>
<td>(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</td>
<td>(Born 29 Apr 1818 - Died 13 Mar 1881)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mar 1881 - 20 Oct 1894</td>
<td>E Alexander III. Alexandrovich</td>
<td>(Born 10 Mar 1845 - Died 1 Nov 1894)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Oct 1894 - 2 Mar 1917</td>
<td>E Nikolaus II. Alexandrovich</td>
<td>(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)</td>
<td>(Born 1818 - Died 13 July 1918)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Oct 1917 - 8 Nov 1917</td>
<td>C Kamen(y)ev, Lev Borissovich</td>
<td>(Born 22 July 1883 - Died 25 Aug 1936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nov 1917 - 16 Mar 1919</td>
<td>C Sverdlov, Yakov Mikhailovich</td>
<td>(Born 22 May 1885 - Died 16 Mar 1919)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Mar 1919 - 12 Jan 1938</td>
<td>C Kalinin, Makhail Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 7 Nov 1875 - Died 3 June 1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Jan 1938 - 19 Mar 1946</td>
<td>★ Kalinin, Makhail Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 7 Nov 1875 - Died 3 June 1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mar 1953 - 7 May 1960</td>
<td>★ Voroshilov, Kliment Yefremich</td>
<td>(Born 4 Feb 1881 - Died 2 Dec 1969)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Dec 1965 - 16 June 1977</td>
<td>★ Podgorny, Nikolay Victorovich</td>
<td>(Born 18 Feb 1903 - Died 11 Jan 1983)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Nov 1982 - 16 June 1983</td>
<td>★ Kuznezov, Vasily Vasili(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 13 Feb 1901 - Died 5 June 1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Apr 1984 - 10 Mar 1985</td>
<td>★ Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich</td>
<td>(Born 24 Sept 1911 - Died 10 Mar 1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oct 1988 - 25 May 1989</td>
<td>★ Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich</td>
<td>(Born 2 Mar 1931)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 May 1989 - 15 Mar 1990</td>
<td>☐ Gorbachev, Mikhail Serge(y)evich</td>
<td>(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 - 7 May 2000  Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich (Born 7 Oct 1952)

8.1.2 Heads of government(s)

- Prime minister of the Russian Empire
- Chairman of the council of people’s commissariat
- Chairman of the cabinet
- 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>Date</th>
<th>Office Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1762-1781</td>
<td>Prime minister of the Russian Empire</td>
<td>Panin, Nikita Ivanovich</td>
<td>1718</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781-1791</td>
<td>Premier of Russia/ RF</td>
<td>Potjomkin, Grigoriy Alexandrovich</td>
<td>1739</td>
<td>1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1802</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Pahlen, Graf Pyotr Ludwig von der</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sept 1802-1804</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Voronzov, Graf Alexandr Romanovich</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807-1807</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Czartorysky, Prince Adam Jerzy</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1808-1810</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Arakche(y)ev, Alexey Alexe(y)evich</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810-1812</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Tolly, Prince Mikhail Barclay de</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812-1816</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Saltikov, Prince Nikolay Ivanovich</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816-1827</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Lopuchin, Prince Pyotr Vasil(y)evich</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827-1832</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Kotschubej, Count Viktor Pavlovich</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834-1836</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Novosilzev, Count Nikolay Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836-1847</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Vasilchikov, Prince Illarion Vasil(y)evich</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847-1848</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Levashov, Count Vasily Vasil(y)evich</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1848-1856</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Chernichev, Prince Alexandr Ivanovich</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856-Jan 1861</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Orlov, Prince Alexey Fyodorovich</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1861-Mar 2 1864</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Bludov, Count Dmitri Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 7 1864-Jan 13 1865</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Gagarin, Prince Pavel Pavlovich</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-1872</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Gorchakov, Prince Alexandr Mikhailovich</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-1877</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Ignat(y)ev, Count Pavel Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>1797</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-16 Oct 1881</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Valulev Count Pyotr Alexandrovich</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1881-Jan 1887</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Reuter, Count Mikhail von</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1887-15 May 1895</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Bunge, Nikolay Christianovich von</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1895-11 June 1903</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Durnov, Ivan Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Aug 1903-16 Apr 1906</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Witte, Count Sergey Jul(y)evich</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Apr 1906-8 July 1906</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Goremykin, Ivan Loginovich</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 1906-5 Sept 1911</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Stolpin, Pyotr Arkad(y)evich</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sept 1911-30 Jan 1914</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Kokovzov, Vladimir Nikola(y)evich</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jan 1914-20 Jan 1916</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Goremykin, Ivan Loginovich</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Jan 1916-10 Nov 1916</td>
<td>Chairman of the cabinet</td>
<td>Stuermer, Boris Vladimirovich</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Nov 1916 - 27 Dec 1916</td>
<td>Trepov, Alexandr Fedorovich</td>
<td>(Born 1862 - Died 1928)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Dec 1916 - 2 Mar 1917</td>
<td>Golizyn, Prince Nikolay Dimitriyevich</td>
<td>(Born 1850 - Died 1925)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mar 1917 - 8 July 1917</td>
<td>Lvov, Prince Georgy Yevgenyevich</td>
<td>(Born 21 Oct 1861 - Died 8 Mar 1925)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 1917 - 26 Oct 1917</td>
<td>Kerensky, Alexandr Fedorovich</td>
<td>(Born 22 Apr 1881 - Died 11 June 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 1923 - 21 Jan 1924</td>
<td>Lenin, Vladimir Ilich</td>
<td>(Born 22 Apr 1870 - Died 21 Jan 1924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Feb 1924 - 19 Dec 1930</td>
<td>Rykov, Alexey Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 13 Feb 1881 - Died 15 Mar 1938)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Dec 1930 - 6 May 1941</td>
<td>Molotov, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich</td>
<td>(Born 9 Mar 1890 - Died 8 Nov 1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 May 1941 - 15 Mar 1946</td>
<td>Stalin, Yosif Vissarionovich</td>
<td>(Born 21 Dec 1879 - Died 5 Mar 1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mar 1946 - 5 Mar 1953</td>
<td>Stalin, Yosif Vissarionovich</td>
<td>(Born 21 Dec 1879 - Died 5 Mar 1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mar 1953 - 2 Mar 1954</td>
<td>Malenkov, Georgy Maximilianovich</td>
<td>(Born 8 Jan 1902 - Died 14 Jan 1988)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Feb 1955 - 26 Oct 1957</td>
<td>Bulganin, Nikolay Alexandrovich</td>
<td>(Born 11 June 1895 - Died 24 Feb 1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Sept 1967 - 1 Jan 1968</td>
<td>Ryshkov, Nikolay Ivanovich</td>
<td>(Born 28 Sept 1929)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Nov 1973 - 12 Dec 1991</td>
<td>Yeltsin, Boris Nikolayevich</td>
<td>(Born 1 Feb 1931)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Aug 1998 - 10 Sept 1998</td>
<td>Chernomyrdin, Viktor Stepanovich</td>
<td>(Born 9 Apr 1938)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 May 1999 - 9 Aug 1999</td>
<td>Stepashin, Sergey Vladimirovich</td>
<td>(Born 2 Mar 1952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Aug 1999 - 7 May 2000</td>
<td>Putin Vladimir Vladimirovich</td>
<td>(Born 7 Oct 1952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 May 2000 -</td>
<td>Kasyanov, Mikhail Mikhailovich</td>
<td>(Born 8 Dec 1957)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.3 Ambassadors
22 August 1953 Diplomatic agencies of the GDR and the USSR were turned into embassies.

25 January 1955 End of the state of war

“German" representation in Russia

1867-1876 Reuss, Heinrich VII. Prince
1876-1892 Schweinitz, Hans Lothar von,
1892-1895 Werder, Bernhard von
1895-1900 Radolin, Hugo (Julius Raol Eduard) Prince von
1901-1905 Alvensleben, Friedrich Johann Count von
1906-1907 Schoen, Wilhelm Baron von
1907-1914 Poutales, Friedrich
1918 Mirbach-Harff, Wilhelm Count von
1918 Riezler, Dr. Kurt (as chargé d’affaires)
1918 Helfferich, Dr. Karl
1921-1922 Wiedenfeld, Prof. Kurt
1922 Radowitz, Otto von (as chargé d’affaires)
1922-1928 Brockdorff-Rantzau, Dr. Ulrich Count von
1929-1933 Dirksen, Dr. Herbert von
1933-1934 Nadolny, Rudolf
1934-1941 Schulenburg, Friedrich Werner Count von der
1956-1958 Haas, Dr. Wilhelm
1958-1962 Kroll, Dr. Hans
1962-1966 Groepper, Horst
1966-1968 Walther, Dr. Gebhardt von
1968-1972 Allardt, Dr. Helmut
1972-1977 Sahm, Dr. Ulrich
1977-1980 Wieck, Dr. Hans-Georg
1980-1983 Meyer-Landrut, Dr. Andreas
1983-1987 Kastl, Joerg
1987-1989 Meyer-Landrut, Dr. Andreas
1989-1993 Blech, Dr. Klaus
1993-1996 Gablentz, Otto von der
Since 1996 Studnitz, Dr. Ernst Jög von

“Russian” representation in Germany

1706-1711 Lith, Albrecht von der
1711-1730 Golovkin, Count Alexander Gavrilovich
1733-1742 Brackel, Baron Kasimir Christoph von
1744-1746 Brackel, Baron Kasimir Christoph von ?
1747-1748 Keysterlingk, Count Hermann Karl von
1763-1786 Dolgorukov, Prince Vladimir Serge(y)evich
1786-1788 Rumyantsev, Count Sergey Petrovich
1788-1796 Nesselrode, Count Maximilian Julius Wilhelm Franz von
1796-1797 Kolychev, Stefan Alexe(y)evich
1797-1799 Panin, Count Nikita Petrovich
1799-1802 Kūdener, Burchard (Alexius Konstantin?) von
1802-1806 Alopeus, Baron Maximilian Maximovich
1807-1810 Stackberg, Count Gustav on
1810-1812 Lieven, Count Christoph von
1813-1831 Alopeus, Count David Maximovich
1831-1839 Ribeauviere, Alexander von
1839-1850 Meyendorff, Baron Peter von
1851-1856 Budberg, Baron Andreas von
1856-1858 Brunnnow, Baron Philipp Ivanovich
1858-1862 Budberg, Baron Andreas von
1863-1880 Oubril, Paul Petrovich
1880-1884 Saburov, Peter Alexandrovich
1885-1895 Shuvalov, Count Paul Andre(y)evich
1895-1912 Osten-Sacken, Count Nikolay D(i)mitri(y)evich von der
1912-1914 Sverbe(y)ev, Sergey Nikola(y)evich
1918 Joffe, Adolf Abramovich born 1883 - died 1927
1922-1930 Krestinsky, Nikolay Nikola(y)evich born 1883 - died 1938
1930-1934 Khinchuk, Leo Mikhailovich
1934-1937 Suritz, Jakob Sakharovich
1938-1939 Merekalov, Alexey Fedorovich
1939-1940 Shkvartsev, Alexander
1940-1941 Dekanov, Vladimir Georg(y)evich
1966-1971 Zarapkin, Semyon Konstantinovich
1971-1978 Falin, Valentin Mikhailovich born 3 Apr 1926
1992
June 1990-1997 Terekhov, Vladislav Petrovich born 1933 approximately
Sept 1997- Krylov, Sergey Borissovich

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 Duna and Dnieper Rivers, i.e., Polish Livonia and the areas of Mohilev, parts of the areas of Minsk, Vitsyebsk, 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 Iași (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 Frederikshavn (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 Württemberg; 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 Turkmanchay (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.]

Russian army generals: First Army, the N(ey)emen Army:
Paul von Rennenkampff in 1914, Litvinov in 1915;
Second Army, the Narev Army: Alexander Vassil(y)evich
Samsonov in 1914, Scheidemann 1914-1915, Smirnov
in 1915; Third Army: Nikolai von Russky in 1914; Radko-
D(i)mtri(y)ev in 1914-1915; Fourth Army: Salsa in
1915; Fifth Army: Plehve 1914-1915; Sixth Army: Churin
in 1915, Tsurikov in 1916; Seventh Army: Shcherbakov
1916-1917; Eighth Army: Alexey A. Brusilov 1914-
1915, Alexey Kaledin 1916-1917; Ninth Army: Platon A.
Lechitsky; Tenth Army: Pflug 1914-1915, Sievers in 1915,
Radkevich 1915-1916; Eleventh Army: Selivanov 1914-
1915, Shcherbakov 1915-1916, W. W. Sakharov in 1916;


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 Arkhanges’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 Arkhanges’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 Khabarovsky (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 to end the civil war between Muslim Azerbaijanis and Christian Armenians (21 January 1990). Armistice for


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 - Transdniestra 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-Chechen 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 Chechenyan soldiers. Attack by Chechenyan 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 Chechnyan terrorists were held responsible. The Russian air force attacked targets in Chechnya (17 September). Russian troops marched into Chechnya (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

1 7 2 0 General Rules for the Work of Collegia

1 7 2 1 The [so-called] Steuermannsbuch [leader’s book] (korntchaya (kinga) [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, Enot, Ingermanland, 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

1 7 2 2 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 Captain; 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 Procureaurship (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

1 7 2 4 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?)

1 7 2 5 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)

1 7 2 6 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

1 7 2 7 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. Petersberg, and enacted a new currency exchange law

1 7 2 8 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)

1 7 3 0 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. Münich (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

1 7 3 2 Founding of the first Cadet Corps (incorporating higher education with military education) * Via the “Löwenveldesh Treatise,” 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 (posadskiy 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)

**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 Katherine 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 * Katherine 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),
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 three-day 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 supreme judge

1801 Establishment of an Imperial Council (“gosudarstvenniy 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 Oraniennaabam 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 Sel (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)
1828 Earthquake in the Odessa region stronger than the one in 1823, but weaker than the one in 1838
1829 A Commission on the Law under M.M. Speranskiy publishes the first “Complete Collection of the Laws of the Russian Empire”
1830 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
1831 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
1832 By force of the Pacts of Münchengratz 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 Zarnskoye Seló
* The “Book of Regulations on Ecclesiastic Justice” (kniga pravil) goes into effect
1839 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 Konsistorii) 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 Dniepr 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 (“Olmütz 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) * “Districts for Agrarian Soldiers” (called “Military Colonies” until about 1831) are placed under civil administration, eliminating their former special status

1857 Start of a “census” lasting until 1859 [designated as the 10th Revision List in Black Sea region] * Third edition of the Russian Collection of Laws (Svod Zakanov)

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 (06/18) * 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) – (01/01) * Reform of elementary education (07/14) * A new statute concerning secondary schools creates the “progymnasium” with four grades and the “classical” and “modern” (natural sciences-oriented) gymnasium and also significantly eases the qualifying process (equalization) for students from the lower social strata (11/19) * Announcement of a comprehensive reform of the judicial system that, despite some defects, is considered Alexander II’s most progressive reform; among other things, it includes independence and job security for civil servants (e.g., judges), also open court proceedings (11/20) * Immigration by German farmers to Russia is now forbidden. Since 1763, approximately 100,000 Germans have immigrated and founded 200 – 300 mother colonies

1865 Loosening of pre-censorship

1866 Statute freeing “state farmers” [public serfs] * Alexander II uses massive reprisals in reacting to a bombing attack which he narrowly escapes (04/16) * Magistrate courts and courthouses are eliminated in favor of newly introduced district courts

1867 Alaska and the Aleutian Islands are sold to the United States for 7.2 million dollars (03/30) * The Second Slavic Congress in Moscow strengthens the Panslav Movement

1868 Russia expands all the way to Samarkand * By 1871, railroad connections from Kiev, to Moscow and Odessa were in place

1870 A new law on the acquisition and loss of national and state citizenship regulates “German citizenship” (06/01) * Reform affecting municipal self-administration (06/16) * The German Reichstag decrees that the North German Federation will become the German Reich (12/10)

1871 In Versailles, King Wilhelm I of Prussia is proclaimed German Kaiser (01/18) * By force of agreements concluded at the “London Seven-Power Conference” (01/05-17, 03/01-15), 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 (04/16) * A decree suspends colonial status and self administration in the German colonies in Russia (06/04) * 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 – 12/19/1901) 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 [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 (01/13) * 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” * Start 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 (05/07) * The Mennonites achieve a law permitting them to substitute voluntary labor (forestry work) for military service (04/14) * 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 Nikolai 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”

1886 In the face of domestic and foreign protests, Bismarck enacts a comprehensive settlement law to make lands in the Russian East available for settlement (even by Russian) German farmers * Germany adopts a restrictive customs and finance policy toward Russia

1887 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-Czarsist 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. Pievhe 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 Milyukov, 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 Ivano- 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 (“Björko 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’ unrests result 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 Bolshevik 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 Kazakhstan and establish new agrarian colonies

1 9 0 7  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

1 9 0 8  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 dissolve 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

1 9 0 9  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

1 9 1 0  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

1 9 1 1  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)

1 9 1 2  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)

1 9 1 3  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. Petersurg 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 Bolshevist 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 block” 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 Chortitsa 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) * Trotsky 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) * Trotsky establishes a “Military Revolutionary Committee of Petrograd” (MRKP) (decided by the Petrograd soviet 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” (“Decrease 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 Combatting 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 for German-Russians to emigrate to Germany (however, revised in November), as well as the independence of Armenia (at least in part), Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, Poland and Ukraine (03/03) * Moscow becomes the capital (03/10) * Bessarabia is ceded to Romania (04/09) * The first major action by the Cheka [Soviet secret police], during which 520 anarchist homeowners are arrested (04/11-12) * Decree by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the “Introduction of Compulsory Basic Military Training” (04/22) * Establishment of a “Commissariat for German Affairs on the Volga” under the direction of Ernst Reuter (April) * Decree by the Russian People’s Commissariat on the “Revolutionary Tribunals” (05/04) * The grading system in schools is abolished and replaced with an annual overall assessment (May) * A decree declares all [cereal] grains a State monopoly (05/13) * A decree creates committees of poor farmers for the acquisition of [cereal] grain (06/11) – abolished by year’s end, * Order by the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on the exclusion of social revolutionaries and Mensheviks from the All-Russia Central Executive Committee and from local Soviets, leading to unrest in many cities (06/14) * Decree on the establishment of the Socialist Academy (06/15) * Reintroduction of the death penalty, with Admiral Tchastniy as its first victim (06/21) * One of the Bolshevik party leaders of Petrograd, V. Volodarski, is assassinated by a social revolutionary (06/20) * German troops occupy the Ukraine (06/22 – 11/15); for a period 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. Uriski (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
1919 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 Spiridonova, 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) * Machnovshtchina: 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 tschervonetz 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 Petrovavlovska (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 Politicheskoyske Upravlenie) within the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs (Narodnyy 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-Caucas Federation, the Ukrainian and White Russian Socialist Soviet Republics to form the “Union of Socialist Soviet Republics” (USSR) (12/25-30)
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) * Trotzki 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 (Vsesoyuznaya Kommunisticheskiy Partiya / Bol’sevik）(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 (obshchchina) 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 Trotzki 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) * Trotzki and Sinovyev are expelled from the Party by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission
1 9 2 8 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 Trotsky 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 “counterrevolutionary conspiracy” in Shachtyn (early March) * Onset of show trials, with the “Shachtyn 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

1 9 2 9 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 Protokoll,” a mutual non-aggression pact (02/09) * Decrees 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 nepsrevyka 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 – only now 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 Planirovaniyu (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

1 9 3 0 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-trudovykh Lagerey), or Directorate of Corrective Labor Camps and Colonies, is incorporated into the OGPU as an autonomous office (04/25); it is renamed the GULAG (Gulnoye Upravleniye Ispravitelno-trudovykh Lagerey), or Chief Directorate of Corrective Labor Camps and Colonies later in the year (Nov) * The Sixteenth Party Conference warns overeager atheists not to replace spiritual elements and executes 650 (02/01 – 03/15) * Show trial against an alleged “industry party” within the “Turkistan-Regions” (01/31) * Introduction of compulsory education for eight- to 11-year-olds is written into basic law by the Central Committee in July (08/14) * The atheist movement is accepted by the Politburo and the State as their victims * The so-called “Grain Law” decrees the death penalty or ten-year camp imprisonment for “Any theft of goods (10/01) * The Central Committee ends the grain will even be given back * The first kolchoz [collective farm] statute is enacted * The Turkestan-
to operate quasi-legally in the form of the kolkhoz 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 (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 kolkhoz 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 kolkhoz farmers (kolkhozniki) 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 (02/26 – 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 *Sturm Abteilung* (SA) stormtroopers 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 assassinates 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 Sinovyet] ends with death sentences for all (12/28-29)  
* The military is increased from 562,000 to 940,000, and the national principle governing the build-up of units is partially lifted  
* The Academy of Sciences is moved to Leningrad to Moscow  
* *Bezbozhnik*, the central organ [publication] of atheists, is suspended

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 Sinovyet 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 Sinovyet 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

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)
Abortion is outlawed, except for medical necessity (06/27) *
“Show Trial of the Sixteen” against Kamennyev, 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 Chista (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 Sokolnikov and 14 others (01/23) *
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 Eidemann, 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) *
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 Trotzkiites” 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)

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) * 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 t 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

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
receive a “Resettler Passport” instead of a “Returnee Passport” (02/13) * Order on the “German Ethnic List” and German citizenship in annexed [i.e., occupied] eastern territories (Ethnic List Regulation—ELR), a grouping of “Ethnic Germans by race” (03/04) * Non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Japan (04/13) * Germans in the [soon to be] conquered “Reichskommissariat Ukraine [RKU]” are to be retroactively declared German citizens as of this date (06/21) * Decree by the Central Committee not to allow any “58ers,” those convicted according to Article 58 (“counterrevolutionary criminals”), to be freed before war’s end, even after completing actual sentences (06/22) * Operation “Barbarosa” - the German attack on the Soviet Union – begins (06/22) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On the State of Emergency” (06/22) * Business managers are empowered to order up to three hours of overtime work (two hours for youth up to 16 years old –) per day, to pay for vacations, and to prosecute tardiness of 20 minutes of more (06/26) * Order by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Russian People’s Commissariat and Central Committee “On the Formation of a “State Committee for Defense”” (06/30) * In his first radio address following the attack on the Soviet Union, Stalin proclaims the “Great Fatherland War” and calls Soviet citizens, as never before or after, “brothers and sisters” (07/03) * Food is rationed via ration books (summer) * Decree releases prisoners for induction into the Red Army, that is, those who were imprisoned for minor transgressions such as unexcused absence from work or for minor theft” (07/12) * The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet approves the Order “On War Commissars of the Red Workers’ and Farmers’ Army” (07/16) * Under the motto “Not a step backward,” Stalin threatens “traitors” and “defeatists” with merciless harsh measures (07/28, Order No. 227) * Even the associates of those who don’t fight “with enough courage,” are threatened by Stalin with toughest penalties (08/16, Order No. 270) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On the Resettlement of Germans Living in the Volga Districts,” (08/28) published in the Volga-German newspaper “News” (08/30) * Official decision by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People’s Communist Party, Bolsheviks, “On the Deportation of the Germans Who Reside in the Territory of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic” (08/31) * Germany forms the Reichskommissariat Ukraine (RKU) (09/01), and Hitler appoints Erich Koch to be Reichs Commissar (09/01) * The Volga-Republic is divided and assimilated into the Saratov and Stalingrad regions (09/07) * The self-appointed Ukrainian government in Lemberg is again abolished by the Nazis (Sept) * Political commissars in the [Red] army are abolished (Oct) * With the fall of Kalinin (10/14) the evacuation of [Soviet] ministries to Samara begins * Soviet mobilization of the Trudarmyists (men between 18 and 50 years of age) (Oct 1941 - Feb 1942) * The United States Congress 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)
1943

Summit meeting at the “Casablanca Conference” [of Allies] (01/14-26) * Following a 506-day siege, the German encirclement of Leningrad is broken (01/18)
* The Sixth German Army under Paulus surrenders at Stalingrad (01/31), 108,000 [German] soldiers become prisoners of war (only 6,000 return at the end of the War.)
* German-Russians between 18 and 35 are inducted into the Waffen-SS [The “fighting” SS; the author means those German-Russians in Transnistria and other territories under German control – Translator Comment]*
* Modification of the [German SS] processing of the “Ethnic German List” for Ukraine: a person is to be registered in List Two only if there are no “racial and genetic objections to the respective person and his kinship” (03/10) * Order granting German citizenship to all German residents in the Reichskommissariats Ukraine (03/19) * German radio stations report the discovery of mass graves in a forest near Katyn, where 4,000 Polish officers were executed by the NKVD [Narodnyi Komissariat Vnutrennih Del; People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs, or Soviet secret police] (04/13) * Stalin’s eldest son, a prisoner of war, dies in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp (04/14) * A new [Soviet] decree creates the basis for “Penal camps with strict Discipline,” twelve-hour work days at the hardest possible tasks, leading to annual death rates up to 30 percent (04/22) * “Order on Citizenship in the German Reich” and “Order on Citizenship Revocation;” revocation of German citizenship is now possible (04/25) * Stalin dissolves the Comintern (05/15) * “Führer’s decree on the Acquisition of German Citizenship by Induction into the German Army, the Waffen-SS, the German Police, or the Organization Todt [i.e., Nazi construction and engineering group, named for its first leader, Fritz Todt]” (05/19) * “Order granting German Citizenship to all registered in the Ethnic German List in the Ukraine” (05/19) * The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issues an instruction “On the Acquisition of Service Grades for Military Personnel in the Red Army” (07/24) * A student passport (intended to encourage discipline) is introduced; Stalin receives Deputy Patriarch Sergei, Metropolitans Alexei of Leningrad and Nikolai of Kiev and lets it be known that he understands their wishes (09/04) * A bishops’ synod meets and officially elects Sergei as the Patriarch (09/08) * A “Council for Church Matters” (sometimes called the more derisive name, People’s Church of God) is established, implying an upgrading of the status of the Church (early Oct) * The Karachai are deported (Nov) * “Teheran Conference” among the leaders of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States (11/28 – 12/01) * 93,139 Kalmyks are deported (12/27030) * Retreat by the German troops * [Start of 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

1944

Supreme Soviet laws “On the Formation of Troops from Union Republics and the Transformation of the People’s Commissariat for Defense from an All-Union to a Union Republican People’s Commissariat” and “On New Authorities for Foreign Relations for Union Republics, and the Transformation of the People’s Commissariat for Foreign Affairs from an All-Union to a Union Republican People’s Commissariat” The Union Republics are granted the right to conduct “direct relations with foreign states” (02/01) * 521,247 Ingush and Chechens are deported (02/23-28) * Minimal job protection regulations are introduced for youthful employees, while the remainder often work seven days a week The resettlement of German-Russians from Ukraine [to the Varta River district of Occupied Poland] is officially declared complete (03/30) A [Soviet] decree orders the deportation of all relatives of fighters in the Ukrainian underground organization “Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists” and of the “Insurgent Ukrainian Army to Krasnoyarsk,” leading to the deportation of 100,300 civilians and to 37,000 fighters being put into GULag camps (03/31) * Patriarch Sergei dies (April) * Deportation of the Balkars (April) * Deportation of Crimean Tatars (05/18-20) * The decree “Completing the Expulsion of Crimean Tatars by the Expulsion of 37,000 Bulgarians, Greeks, and Armenians, accomplices of the Germans (06/02) leads to a two-day deportation action covering 41,854 persons in Crimea (06/27-28) * Registered marriages once again are considered the standard for rights and privileges, creating disadvantages for children born out of wedlock (07/08); divorce is no longer automatic by registering willingness, but must now be processed in court and costs a great deal of money * Resettled German-Russians in the [Valley] Varta River district are given medicals and, inducted into the Waffen-SS along with many others (Sept) * Establishment of a repatriation department under General Philipp Golikov (Oct) * In the decree of 07/21 on deporting 86,000 Turkmenians, Kurds, and Chechens, 91,095 persons are deported for alleged or potential collaboration with Turkey (11/15-25) * “Confirmed bachelors” are assessed punitive taxes * The hymn, “The Union is Indestructible,” by A.V. Alexandrov (music) and S.W. Mikhailov (text) becomes the new national anthem (“Hymn of the Soviet Union”)

1945

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.

(spring) and male youth (starting at 14) and female youth (starting at 16) are inducted into the Trud-Army (Dec)
* For the Ukraine, a special decree is issued toward the carrying out of the VoMi’s Ethnic List Process (12/07)
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 “negativism” 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 Kolkhoz Matters” (under Nikolai Andreyev) is intended to counter “Misuse of Daily Work [Quotas]” and “Theft of communal kolkhoz acreage” (09/19) * Decree on “The Defense of the State’s Grain” leads to arrests of more than 53,300 kolkhoz farmers and directors for “sabotage of the tax collection campaign” (10/25)

**1947** A decree forbids marriage between Soviet citizens and foreigners (02/15) * Supreme Soviet amending the Constitution, “On the renaming of the ‘Red Workers’ and Farmers’ Army’ to ‘Armed Forces of the USSR.’” (02/25) * United States President Harry S. Truman announces the “Containment Policy” toward the Soviet Union (03/12) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On the Abolition of the Death Penalty” (until 1950) – (05/26) * Agreement between the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia intended to break the resistance by West Ukraine, by which the Polish government deports Ukrainians to Northwest Poland * Decrees by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet “On Strengthening Protection of Personal Property” and “Penal Instructions for Illegal Acquisition of State and Public Properties” are directed against “Lack of respect for State and Kolkhoz Property;” violators are threatened with imprisonment of five to 25 years; and abeters who learn of such misdeeds but do not report them are threatened with two to three years [punishment] (06/04) * Order by the Ministerial Council “Catalog of News Items Considered To Contain A State Secret and the Distribution of Which Will Be Punished” (06/09) * Supreme Soviet decree “On the Responsibility for Spreading a State Secret and the Loss of Documents that Contain a State Secret” (06/09) * Serious famine (at least 500,000 deaths), primarily in the Kursk, Tambov, Voronesh, Orel, and Rostov regions (autumn) * Members of the important “Jewish-Antifascist Committee” are arrested (12/19)

**1948** Soviet Ministry of the Interior’s secret order on the construction of 15 “special disciplinary camps” for 200,000 political prisoners considered “especially dangerous” (02/07) * Central Committee decision against music that is “harmful to the people” (02/10) * A decree orders that “all spies, Trotskyites, saboteurs, right-wingers, Mensheviks, social revolutionaries, anarchists, nationalists, Whites [i.e., Byelorussians] and other anti-Soviet elements” must, after serving of camp punishment, be deported to the Kolyma region or to the provinces of Novosibirsk or Krasnoyarsk […] or to remote regions of Kazakhstan; in practice this often meant extending prison terms by ten years without benefit of a new trial (02/21) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the deportation from Ukraine of all persons “who have refused to perform the prescribed minimum kolkhoz work days and have led the life of a freeloader” (02/21) * “Operation Spring” in Lithuania: within 48 hours, 36,932 persons are arrested for resisting collectivization (05/22-23) * The decree of 02/21 (first issued for Ukraine) is
extended to the entire Soviet Union (06/02)  * Beginning of the Berlin Blockade (06/23-24)  * Disagreement between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia leads to the latter’s expulsion from Cominform (06/27)  * Trofim D. Lysenko’s genetic theory is elevated to the status of sole official teaching (early Aug)  * The “Stalin Plan on the Restructuring of Nature” orders reforestation of 5.7 million hectares of land destroyed by erosion from deforestation and over-use (at the expense of the kolkhoz) (Oct)  * The “Jewish-Antifascist Committee” is dissolved because it “has become a center for anti-Soviet propaganda” (11/21)  * A decree by the Supreme Soviet makes the deportation and banishment of the German-Russians permanent and threatens [them] with 20 years’ forced labor for all unauthorized departures from their places of exile (11/26)  * United Nations human rights declaration affects the Soviet Union as well  * Re-registration of Germans in Siberia; [they are forced to sign statements renouncing any future return to their original homes] (see also 1949)

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-cosmopolitic” (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. Nezmayev 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 "EYG [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 Central Committee" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" (Oct) * Compulsory education lasting ten years is to be introduced everywhere by 1955 (Oct) * Resolution by the Presidium of the Central Committee "On the Situation of the Ministry for State Security," now directed against the secret police (12/04) * An uprising by 12,000 inmates of the Vorkuta penal camps (07/14) * [West German] "Pension Law for Foreigners" is intended for Germans who were unable to make contributions to the West German pension fund (08/07) * The Soviet Union detonates its first hydrogen bomb near Semipalatinsk (08/12), but announces this test after the fact (08/20) * West German Parliament elections result in a new Minister for Refugees, Expellees, Theodor Oberländer, who is strongly opposed because of his Nazi past (10/20) * New [Soviet] passport regulations (10/21) * [Soviet] farmers receive relief via a decrease in taxes on private land and unpaid compulsory taxes, plus an increase in national purchase prices; farmers without any privately-owned animals are exempted from meat deliveries (late summer) * Beriya is executed for espionage (12/23)

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 sectionalization actions that occurred during wartime [i.e., WWII] are recognized (02/22) * The so-called "German Treaty" (which had been amended once again in the autumn of 1954) takes effect (05/05) * Founding of the "Warsaw Pact" (05/14) * State treaty for the liberation and neutrality of Austria (05/15) * The Soviet Union officially returns Port Arthur to the People's Republic of China (June) * Summit meeting of heads of state of the victorious [World War II] powers in Geneva (July) * [Soviet] political instructors are again reintroduced at the battalion level (Aug) * [West German Chancellor] Adenauer visits Moscow (09/08-14), and achieves
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) * Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics “On the Abolition of Limitations on the Juridical Status of Germans and their Family Members Residing in Special Settlements” (12/13-16) * The [Soviet] “State Work Reserve” is again abolished (Oct, 1940)

1956 * De-Stalinization begins with the secret speech by Soviet Premier Nikita Khruschev 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 * Khrushchev 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” is 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 last [Soviet] 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 sovuzstelselhoztechnika * 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, polytechnical 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 proceedings must be held in public; however, existing political penalties are not cancelled (12/25 – effective 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)

1961 Yuri A. Gagarin, in the space ship Vostok I, is the first human to fly into space (04/12) * New [Soviet] regulations for the church statute (also confirmed by the Synod of Bishops) state that priests are allowed to join neither the so-called “Twenty-dom” (founders) the executive council of church communities (April) * The government increases significantly the purchase price for meat products in particular, as well as the retail price in stores (06/01) * A [West German] “Third Law on Modification and Extension of the ‘Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees.’” (06/29) * German Titov circles the earth for 25 hours in the space ship Vostok II (08/06-07) * The “Berlin Wall” is erected (08/13) * A [West German] “Fourth Law Modifying and Extending the ‘Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees.’” (09/19) * The Twenty-Second Party Congress (10/17-31) decides to remove Stalin’s body from the Lenin Mausoleum; a dispute with the Communist Party of China over Albanian (which sides with China) * A new [West German] version of the “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” (10/23) * [Army] tanks from the Soviet Union and the United States face off at Checkpoint Charlie in Berlin (10/27) * [West] German parliamentary elections result in a new Minister for Expellees: Free Democratic Party (FDP) party member Wolfgang Mischnick (11/14) * The Russian Orthodox Church is accepted into the “World Council of Churches” * The ratio of city dwellers to rural dwellers passes the “Modernity Threshold” of 50 percent * Mathematician M.V. Keldysh becomes the new president of the [Soviet] Academy of Sciences.

1962 Introduction of “close-to-production” “Production Administrations” comprising local organs and the State, de facto relatively independent of the central administration (spring) * Thorough partition of the [Soviet Communist] Party into industrial and rural branches (autumn) * (Ecclesiastical) “cult rituals” are from now on to be held only inside church buildings: since there is a [Soviet] special regulation for the dying and seriously ill, this is primarily directed against in-home baptisms, which now will require the written agreement of both parents (Oct) * Cuban Missile Crisis caused by the Soviet Union’s attempt to station atomic weapons [and ballistic missiles] on Cuba (10/18-28) * Alexander I. Solzhenitzin’s “A Day in the Life of Ivan Denizovich” is published; it is considered the first example of “camp prose” (Nov) * Unrest due to famine in Novocherkassk.
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) * Polytechnical 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 worker 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 El-I. Kushev (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) * Solzhenitzin 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) * Solzhenitzin is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature (12/10 or 10/08) * Neisse rivers (12/07) * Trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Poland, fixing Poland’s western border at the Oder and Neisse rivers (12/07) * Solzhenitzin is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature (12/10 or 10/08) * About 30,000 to 35,000 Germans leave Kazakhstan and Siberia (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) * Solzhenitzin is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature (12/10 or 10/08) * About 30,000 to 35,000 Germans leave Kazakhstan and Siberia and move to Moldova, Estonia or the North Caucasus region (in hopes of gaining easier access to emigration permits) (until 1975)


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 (of 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 finds a “Public Group to Support the Implementation in the Soviet Union of the
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-Staatsangehörigkeit) (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 Politburo 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 emigration 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 perestroika [Perestroika] 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 (05/28) 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 perestroika (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 Nobel Prize for Literature.

1988 The [Soviet] “Law on State Businesses” (of 06/1987) transfers 60 percent of the same into the “economic accounting system” (choretzshet), 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 Waffenschmidt (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 illegailities 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
The ban on German-Russians returning (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 Solzhenitzen (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 multi-party 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 Zheverndazhe 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 (boyicoted 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 Halbstadt (Nekrasovo) 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. Kryuchkov, 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. Ruthkoy and R.I. Chazbulatov) 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) * Sozhenitzen 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 delivers to the European Union a ratification document for the “European Human Rights Convention” the Anti-Torture Convention, and the Charter on Communual 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 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

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
Russian Federation becomes the strongest party with 24.3 percent of the vote, closely followed by the government-loyal “Yedinstvo” party with 23.3 percent (12/19)

2000 Free flights for German-Russians are abolished (01/01) * New version of Paragraph 5 of the “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees” on emphasized (occupations) positions de facto leads to a sharpening of conditions for applicants (01/01) * Putin takes over the Chairmanship of the Commonwealth of Independent States (01/25) * The Union between the Russian Federation and Belarus takes effect (01/26) * Putin wins elections for President in the Russian Federation (03/26) * The Russian duma ratifies the START-II Treaty (04/14) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (Ban on atomic weapons [testing]) (04/21) * The [German] Federal Administrative Court rules, regarding the “Law on Matters of Expellees and Refugees,” that German language proficiency at the end of the process (approximately between the ages of 16 and 18) rather than at the time of the language test is decisive (10/19)

8.4 Disasters and epidemics

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.

1752 Significant flooding of the Neva River
1799 Mild earthquake in the Zaporizhzhya district
1804 Cattle disease along the Chumak Trail in August; 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 Baltic 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’s. 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 Molochina, Ukraine.
1822 Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichtal, Crimea (Minor?) disastrous locust swarms in September in and near Melitopol and Molochina, Ukraine.
1823 Large locust swarms of a smaller genus destroyed the small (“yet promising” Mariental) harvest (Mariupol and Molochina). 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 Mariupol and Molochina. Disastrous locust swarms in and near Zürichtal, Crimea. Poor harvest in and near Dnipropetrovsk’s. ? 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, Molochina, and Crimea). On 1 May a hailstorm completely destroyed the winter grain (Orlov, Melitopol) and another hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest (Mariental, Molochina, Ukraine.)
1826 Locust swarms but not quite as disastrous as previously (Mariupol and Molochina).
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 Molochna.

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 Molochna, 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 (Molochna 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 (Molochna/Ukraine). Cattle disease (In December in Mariupol and in Molochna). Horse disease (Mariupol). Seriously poor harvest (Mariupol).

1847 On 17 June . . . a hailstorm destroyed the entire harvest (Franztal/Molochna/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 (Molochna), 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
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<td>1721, 1727, 1732, 1744, 1746, 1806, 1812, 1820, 1833, 1837, 1861, 1868, 1871, 1873-1877, 1881, 1887, 1896, 1898, 1902, 1905, 1907-1910, 1914, March 1918, 1921, 1926, 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Empire</td>
<td>1782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zaporyzhzhya (District), Ukraine – 1799, 1818
Zarizyn, Russia – 1921
Zarsko(y)e Selo, Russia – 1819, 1838
Zhytomyr, Ukraine – 1905
Zürichthal, South Russia – 1834

8.7 Timetable - Personal name, peoples and groups of peoples index - by year

Abakumov, Viktor S. – 1951
Abalkin, Leonid Ivanovich – 1990
Adenauer, Konrad – 1955
Admiral Chastnyy – June 1918
AEG-engineers – 1928
Aganbegyan, A. G. – 1990
Alexander I – 1804, 1815
Alexander II – 1856, 1864, 1866, 1881
Alexandrov, A. P. – 1975
Alexandrov, Alexander V. – 1944
Alexy (Patriarch) – 1970
Anarchists – 1948
Andreyev, Nikolai – 1946
Anti-Fascists, German – 1937
Soviet elements – 1940, 1948
Families – 1934
Arakcheev, Aleksey Andreyevich – 1812
Archbishop Feofan Prokopovich – 1721
Armenians – 1944, 1949
Arshak, Nikolai – 1965
Atheists – 1930
Avde(y)ev, M. – 1926
Awerbach, L. L. – 1932
Bäcker, Benjamin – 1859
Baka(y)ev, A. – 1926
Balashov, P. N. – 1909
Bandera, Stefan – 1962
Bandits – 1949
Baptists – 1879, 1897, 1905
Bartel, Heinrich – 1859
Bartsch, Johann – 1786
Basmachis – 1951
Bassov – 1950
Bering, Vitus – 1725
Beriya, L. – 1939, 1953
Bernstein, Eduard – 1921
Bessarabian colonists – 1819
Biron, Reichsgraf Ernst Johann von – 1730
Bismarck, Otto von – 1878, 1886, 1896
Bishop Ferdinand Helanus Kahn – 1852
Blumentrost, Laurentius – 1725
Blyumkin, Jakov – July 1918
Bobrikov, Nikolai I. – 1904

Bolsheviks – June & October 1917, 1920
Brandt, Willy – 1969
Braun, Andreas – 1979
Brodsky, Josef – 1987
Bühren, Reichsgraf Ernst Johann von – 1730, 1740
Bukharin, N. I. – May 1917, 1938, 1988
Bukovsky, Vladimir K. – 1967
Bulavin, K. A. – 1707
Bulgarians – 1944
Bulygin, A. G. – 1905
Bunin, Ivan – 1933
Bytoviki (Criminals) – 1931
Caprivi, L. v. – 1890
Catherine II (Czarina) – 1762, 1763, 1767, 1787
Catholic priests, murder of – 1981
Chalidze, Valery – 1970
Chang Kai-shek – 1927
Chastnyy (Admiral) – June 1918
Chechynans – 1859, 1925, 1944, 1956, 1958
Chernov, Viktor – January 1918
Chiang Kai-shek – 1927
Chiliasts – 1879
Churchill, Winston – 1946
City people – 1742
Coal industry workers – 1931
Commissars – 1937
Cossacks – 1775, December 1917, 1919, 1932, 1945
Counter-revolutionary elements – 1930
Craftsmen – 1863
Criminal elements – 1937
Criminals – 1937
Criminals, summit meeting – 1982
Czar Ivan VI – 1740, 1741
Czarina Catherine II – 1762, 1763, 1767, 1877
Czar’s family
Arrest – March 1917
Burial – 1998
Execution of – July 1918
Dan (Menshevik leader) – August 1918
Daniel, Yuli Markovich – 1966
Declassified elements – 1933
De Geyter, Pierre – December 1917
Delegates, Recall of – November/December 1917
Delone, V. N. – 1967
Deportation of intellectuals – 1922
Displaced persons – 1952
Dissenters – 1716
Dobrovolsky, Alexey – 1968
Dubrovin, A. I. – 1905
Duda(y)ev, Dzhokhar – 1991
Dzerzhinsky, Felix – August 1918
Economy directors – 1796
Uhrenburg, Ilya – 1954
Eidemann (General) – 1937
Kork (General) – 1937
Kornilov, Lavr – August/September 1917
Krassin, Viktor – 1973
Krüger, Hans – 1963
Krupskaya, N. – 1926
Kryuchkov, V. – 1991
Kulaks, Arrest of – 1927
Kurds – 1944
Kushev, E. I – 1967
Kusnetsov, A. A. – 1950
Kyber, Emil – 1834
Jenninger, Philipp – 1985
Labor colonists – 1932
Land owners – 1760, 1765
Lasevich, M. – 1926
Lashkova, Vera – 1968
Lasutin, P. G. – 1950
Latvians – 1937
Lawyers, rights – 1922
Lebed, Alexander Ivanovich – 1996
Legal status, Germans – 1981
Lemmer, Ernst – 1964
Liberal democrats – 1993
Liberation of peasants – 1803, 1861
Liebknecht, Karl – 1919
Lindemann, Karl – April 1917
Lindl, Ignatz (Priest) – 1820
Liquidating Germans – 1937
Lithuanians – 1937
Litsdin, G. – 1926
Litvinov, Maxim M. – 1929
Lomonosov, W. M. – 1755
Loris-Melikov, M. G. – 1880
Lukaschek, Hans – 1949
Luxemburg, Rosa – 1919
Lysenko, Trofim D. – 1948
Makarenko – 1937
Makhno, Nestor – 1919
Marchuk, Guri Ivanovich – 1986
Markov, N. E. – 1905
Martov (Menshevik leader) – August 1918
Marx, Karl – 1848, 1872
Members of the Right wing – 1948
White Guard – 1934
Mennonites – 1772, 1871, 1875, 1879, 1897
Mensheviks – June 1918, 1921
Menshikov, Alexander Danilovich – 1704, 1707, 1727
Merchants – 1728, 1824, 1898
Merkatz, Hans-Joachim von – 1960
Metropolitan Pimen – 1970
Mikhailov, Sergey V. – 1944
Milyukov, P. N. – 1905
Mingrelians – 1951
Minnich, B. Chr. – 1730
Mirbach-Harff, Wilhelm von (Graf) – July 1918
Mischenk, Wolfgang – 1961
Missionaries – 1933
Molotov – 1930
Männich, B. Chr. – 1730
Muralov, N. – 1926
Murder of Catholic priests – 1981
Mussolini, Benito – 1933
Narodniki (Revolutionary-minded intellectuals) – 1874, 1901
Nesmeyanov, A. N. – 1951
New kulaks – 1930
Nikolaev, Leonid – 1934
Nicholas I – 1838, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1856
Nicholas II – 1905-1907, 1909, 1912, 1915, March 1917
Nikolle, Karl (Priest) – 1811
Nixon, Richard – 1972
Nobility – 1762, 1785, 1809, 1834, 1890
Oberländer, Theodor – 1953, 1960
Officers, Polish – 1943
Orlov – 1977
Orlov, Yu. F. – 1976
Osterman(n), H. J. – 1730
Pan-Slavs – 1891
Patriarch – 1949, 1965
Alexy – 1970
Of Moscow – 1923
Sergey – 1944
Paul I – 1797, 1800
Paulus (Military commander) – 1943
Pavlov, V. – 1991
Peasants – 1767, 1801, 1841, 1881, 1933
Peasants, Liberation of – 1803, 1866
People in the west – 1836
Peter I – 1702, 1703, 1722
Peter the Great – 1721
Peter III – 1762
Peterson, A. – 1926
Petrovsky, N. – September 1918
Petty traders – 1928
Pimen (Metropolitan) – 1970
Pius IX (Pope) – 1843, 1847
Pius XI (Pope) – 1937
Pius XII (Pope) – 1949
Pleshve, Vyacheslav K. – 1904
Poles – 1937
Polish officers – 1943
Politcommissars – 1941
Pole Pius IX – 1843, 1847
Pole Pius XI – 1937
Pole Pius XII – 1949
Popkov, P. S. – 1950
Posadsk(y)e lyudi (Middle class people) – 1742
Potressov (Menshevik leader) – August 1918
Primakov (General) – 1937
Princip, Gavrilo – 1914
Prisoners of war – 1921, 1955
Privileges of colonists – 1838
Prokopovich, Feofan (Archbishop) – 1721
Public enemies (People) – 1935
Pugachov, Y. – 1774
Pugo, B. – 1991
Pugo, G. Yanat(y)ev – 1991
Purishkevich, V. M. – 1905
Pushkin, Alexander – 1812
Putin, Vladimir V. – 2000
Putna, Vitvot – 1937
Pyatakov, Yuri (Georgi) Leonidovich – 1926, 1937
Quota refugees – 1991
Radek, Karl Bernhardovich – 1937
Railroad workers – 1932
Ramzyn (Economist) – 1930
Rasputin, Grigory Ye. – 1916
Reagan, Ronald – 1985
Recall of delegates – November/December 1917
Refugees, quota – 1991
Regner (Colonist) – 1870s
Repression of
German Russians – 1964, 1965
Intellectuals – 1990
Repressed peoples – 1991
Stalin victims – 1988
Reichsgraf Ernst Johann von Biron – 1740
Release of gays and lesbians – 1941
Repressed peoples, Rehabilitation of – 1991
Resettlers – 1941, 1944, 1958
Reunification of families – 1959, 1986
Reuter, Ernst – April 1918
Revolts of inmates – 1953
Richelieu, Emanuel Joseph von (Herzog) – 1805
Right-wing, members – 1948
Rodionov, M. N. – 1949, 1950
Romanians – 1937
Rudenko, Mikola – 1977
Rust, Mathias – 1887
Rutzkoy, A. V. – 1993
Rykov, A. I. – 1938
Rysakov, Nicholas – 1881
Ryshkov – 1991
Ryutin, M. I. – 1932
Saboteurs – 1948
Sadyrin (Economist) – 1930
Scheidemann, Philipp – 1926
Scheinin, Lev – 1951
Schwarzmann, Leonid L. – 1951
Schytt, Johannes – 1833
Scientists, purges – 1929
Scroungers – 1948
Secessionism, intellectuals – 1930
Sectarians – 1894
Separatists – 1879
Serfs – 1746, 1760, 1765, 1797, 1801
Serger (Administrator) – 1925
Sergey (Patriarch) – 1944
Sergey Alexandrovich (Grand Duke) – 1905
Shatalin, Stanislav Sergeevich – 1990
Shcharansky, Anatoly – 1977
Shcherbakov, Alexander – 1953
Shelekov, Grigorii – 1784
Shirinovsky, V. V. – 1993
Sholokov, Mikhail A. – 1964
Shulgin (Pedagogue) – 1932
Sinov(y)ev, G. – 1926, 1927, 1935, 1936
Sinov(y)evists – 1934
Sinyavsky, Andrey D. – 1965, 1966
Sipyagin, Dimitri Sergeyevich – 1902
Skuratov, Yuri – 1999
Social revolutionaries – 1908, June & July 1918, 1921, 1922, 1948
Sokolnikov, Grigori Yakovlevich – 1937
Soldiers, German – 1946
Solovyev, K. – 1926, 1950
Sous (People) – 1724
Special resettlers – 1932
Special settlers – 1954, 1956, 1960
Specialists – 1931
Speculators – 1928
Speransky, M. M. – 1822, 1830
Spiridonova, Maria – 1919
Sponsorship
German Russians – 1979
Volga Germans – 1985
Squatters – April 1918
Stachinsky, B. N. – 1962
Stakhanov, Alexey G. – 1935
Stalin, Joseph – 1912, 1922, 1928, 1930-1932, 1935, 1939,
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, Gr(herman) 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 Benckendorf (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 [Voennyi Revolucionnii 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, Dzerzhinsky, 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 kontrevolyuziiy (spekulansvom) 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 Dzerzhinsky 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 dissolved as a result of restructuring. The number of personnel decreased to 105,000 by 22 May. 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 politcheskoye upravlenye]

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 Otdyel (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.

Heads: Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky 1922-

OGPU (1923 - 10 July 1934)

United State Political Administration [Obedinnyoye 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 Grigor’yevich Yagoda (a few days)

GUBG within NKVD (July 1934 - March 1946)

Main Administration for National Security [Glavnooye Upravlenye Gosudarstvennoye Bezopasnosti] within the Peoples’ Commissar’s Office for Internal Affairs (Narodny Komissariat Vnutrennikh 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 Yeshovschina 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 Upravleniye Ispravitelno-trudovykh Lagerei) and militia, i.e., police, Glavnoe Upravlenie Militsii (GUM.).


NKGB (3 February 1941 - June 1941 and April 1943 - March 1946)

People’s 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 (Glavnnoy e Razvedyvatelnoy 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.


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) (ca. 1905), Baron Alexander Wineken, Nikolai Monk(y)evich (?-1914), Nikolai Terekhov (1914-)

Registrup(avnienie) (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'yan'skaya Krasnaya 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 Generalogo 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 the KI. 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 (GVO). 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 Okhranenya)

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 Bezpasnosti Prezidente (SBP) and was named Federal Protective Service [Federal’naya Sluzhba Okhrani (FSO)]. The Federal Security Service [Federal’naya Sluzhba Bezpasnosti (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 Bezpaznosti 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, flyers, 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, Tbilisi, 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 an editor or publisher. The dictionary gives both, editor and publisher for Herausgeber. Maybe some of you are familiar with the names]...
for the first time for German-language authors like Sepp Österreicher, 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).

**Arbeitersschule.** 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.

**Die 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’noy 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.

**Belaruskay 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 Weissruthenische Rundschau

**Belletristische Blätter.** See St. Petersburger Zeitung

**Belorussian Gazette.** See Belaruskay Gazeta

**Belorussian Voice.** See Belaruskii Holas

**Belorussian Word.** See Belaruskii Holas

**Berlinski(y)e Novosti:** Russian daily. Founded in 1923 in Berlin, Germany.

**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.

**Berlin[ski]ye 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. Schultz, 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-Rußland. Founded in 1868 in Odessa, Ukraine. Pastor Gustav (or H. P.) Becker and Probst Alber were the publishers. Editor: Daniel Steinwand. Oldest religious monthly.

Clemens [-Blatt]: Religiöse, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Rundschau für die katholiken der Diözese Tiraspol. Founded in 1924 in Berlin, Germany. Monthly. Founded and run by Pastor Nikolaus Meier. Published by Katholische Fürsorge für Rußland, i.e., by Bishop Joseph Keßler, Tiraspol diocese, Deutscher Caritasverband.

Clemens (or Klemens). Founded in 1896/97 in Saratov, Russia. Catholic weekly. Publisher and printer H. Ch. Schellhorn & Co. As of 1906, it was the Sunday supplement to Deutsche Rundschau; seat was moved to Odessa. For German colonists in the Tiraspol diocese. Of national importance. Banned in 1914.

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 Kägel 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 1906 in Odessa, Ukraine. A daily. Published by the Catholic Fides Society, Odessa, in 1911. Deutsches Leben was perhaps the forerunner. Published once again from 1917 to 1918. Editors: Michael Hilfer, Johannes Brendel (Pseudonym: Konrad Ehlerding). Sunday supplement: Klemens.

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

Die 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 Dorpat, 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 Stroßrichtung: Informationsbriefe und Diskussionsbeiträge der NTS (Uli does not think that “NTS’ is a mistake) [Natsional’no Trudovoy Soyuz Rossyyskikh Solidaristyov (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 Pressdienst 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’ calender 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 Herrnstadt 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 Wiesenseite der Wolga: Monatsschrift für das christliche Haus. Illustrated monthly. 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 Krimmer 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 Eurasischer 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.

Heimatspiele. Founded in 1881 in Moscow, Russia. German Russian magazine for literature and history. Published twice a year.

Heimkehr: Halbmonatsschrift für die Bewohner der deutschen Auslandsiedlungen. Published between 1916 and 1923 (?) in Berlin, Germany. Alfred Borchardt was publisher. As of 1921, as Halbmonatsschrift 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 Borchardt, 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.

Illustrierte Sammelbände WOKS. See Kultur und Leben.

Illustrierter Molochaer 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 Molochaer Volkskalender.

Infodienst Deutsche Aussiedler. Grauheidner 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 Literatury. It was published as Internationale Literatur since 1932 and since 1937 as Internationale Literatur: deutsche Blätter. Editors: H. Günther (1932/1933), K. Schmücker (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.

**Jungsturm.** Founded in 1925 in the Ukraine. Discontinued on 18 November 1936.

**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 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 Ger 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 2 ½ years, heavily in debt. At the end of 1911 there were three more issues. As of spring 1912, published by Assistant Pastor J. Schleuning. 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 Conföderation. 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.

**Kommunismus.** Founded possibly in Novo-Nikola(y)evsk, Siberia. Party paper.

**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 Express.** Founded approximately in 1992 in Kaliningrad (Königsberg), Kaliningrad oblast. A monthly. Editor-in-Chief: Elena Lebedeva. Financially supported by a local delegation of the German trade and industry in the Russian Federation.

**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.

**Kultur und Leben:** Monatschrift der Gesellschaft für kulturelle Verbindungen der Sowjetunion mit dem Ausland. Monatschrift des Verbandes Sowjetischer Gesellschaften für Freundschaft und kulturelle Verbindungen mit dem Ausland. Founded in 1957 in Moscow, Russia. Continuation of WOKS-Mitteilungen and their forerunner **Illustrierte Sammelbände WOKS.**

**Land- und Waldarbeiter:** Organ des Gebietskomitees der KP (B) der Sowjetunion und der Gebietsabteilung des Verbandes der Land- und Waldarbeiter der Autonomen SSR der Wolgadeutschen. Founded in 1929 in Pokrovsk, Russia. Its successor was **Landarbeiter.**

**Landarbeiter:** Organ des Gebietskomitees der KP (B) der Sowjetunion und der Gebietsabteilung des Verbandes der Autonomen SSR der Wolgadeutschen. Founded in 1930 in Prokovsk, Russia. Continuation of Land- und Waldarbeiter. Its successor was **Landwirtschaftlicher Arbeiter.**

**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 *(Sovetskoe 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 Arbeiters 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 (Latvju Balss).** Founded in 1944 (?) 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 Rabochooy Soyuya 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.

**Liederperlen (Die Liederperle).** Founded in 1889 in Halbstadt, Tauria. Brought printed melodies with text in numbers. Monthly (Four pages). Printer: H. Braun. Since 1905, a different publisher?

**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.** St. Petersburg, Russia.

**Magazin für die Kunde des geistigen und sittlichen Lebens in Rußland: Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus der Beilage der St. Petersburger Zeitung.** Published between 1853 and 1855 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Publisher: Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften [Royal Academy of Sciences].

**Magazin für Rußlands Geschichte, Länder- und Völkerkunde.** 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 Bezirksvollzugskomitees und des Bezirkskomitees der KPR in Balzer).** Published between August and December 1921 in Balzer, Volga district. Discontinued as a result of the famine.

**Mennonitenblatt.** Karasan, Crimea.

**Mennonitisches Jahrbuch.** Published between 1903 and 1913 in Berdyansk, Ukraine [or in 1913(?)]. Founded by Heinrich Dicks, the oldest resident in the Gnadenfeld community. Continued by D. H. Epp. At least 10 issues were published.

**Minsker 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 Zeltmission].** 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 ‘Abteilung Rußland’ des Bundes der Auslandsdeutschen.** Published between 1919 and 1920 in Berlin, Germany. Previously: Mitteilungen des geschäftsführenden Ausschusses der aus Rußland ausgewiesenen Reichsdeutschen.

**Mitteilungen der Lehrerbildungsanstalt (Selz): Schulblatt für [die] Schwarzmeerdeutschen[n].** Published between 1942 and 1943 in Selz, Ukraine, and/or Odessa, Ukraine.

**Mitteilungen des geschäftsführenden Ausschusses der aus Rußland ausgewiesenen Reichsdeutschen.** See Mitteilungen der ‘Abteilung Rußland’ des Bundes der Auslandsdeutschen.

**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.** Published 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 Yur(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.*

**Molochnauer Volkskalender für die deutschen Ansiedler in Südrussia.** Published between 1881 and 1912 (with volume 32; or until 1914?) in Prischib, Tauria (or founded in 1861??) in Beideck, Volga district. Published between 1885 and 1915 in Beideck, Volga district. “Friedensbote”-Kalender, founded by P. S. Bonwetsch, continued and published by H. Günther.

**Monatsschrift.** Published between 1885 and 1915 in Beideck, Volga district. “Friedensbote”-Kalender, founded by P. S. Bonwetsch, continued and published by H. Günther.

**Monatsblatt 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 Kachachaya). Religious (presumably Evangelical) paper. Editor: B. Bauer

**Moskauer Deutsche Zeitung.** Published between 1865 and 1914 in Moscow, Russia (Another source: 1903, volume 34 and 1911, volume 42). Founded again in April 1998. Publisher is the *Internationale Verband der Deutschen Kultur.* Editor-in-Chief: Heinrich Martens. News from Russia and Germany (in German and Russian): economies, politics, culture, also matters of recent repatriates. Thirty-two pages.

**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*

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**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 the ASSR 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.

**Nachrichten.** Ulyanovsk, Russia. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany (Mentioned in 1992).

**Nachrichtenblatt der Propaganda-Abteilung der russischen national-socialistischen Bewegung e.V.: Monatsblatt der Russischen Nationalen Front.** Founded in 1937 in Berlin, Germany. Was published at least until 1939. Editions in German and Russian.

**Nachrichtenblatt des Ausschusses der deutschen Gruppen aus den Ländern Altrußlands.** 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 ärztlicher 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: Informationenorgan 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 größtenteils 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 Shisny). 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 Werkätigen/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 Kolonisation (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 und Unterhaltungsbeilage.

Ost-Express-TV. See Vostochnyy Express

Ostländische Monatsschrift des Reichskommisssars 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 Pediatrica.

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 Zeitschriftenverlag, 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 Shisny. 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.

Pressdienst Wolgadeutscher. See Deutsch-Wolgadeutscher Pressdienst

Die Probleme: Ukrainische Monatsschrift. Published between 1947 and 1948 in Munich, Germany. Published in the English, German and Ukrainian languages.

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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 Jugend. 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.


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.


**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**: Halbmonatsschrift. 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 Pokrowsker Stadtrates und Kantonvollzugskomitee**. Founded in 1926 in Pokrovsk, Russia.

**Saratower’sche 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 Saratowsche Deutsche Volkszeitung with heavy attacks on Lutheran members of the clergy). Founded again in October 1906. Renamed Deutsche Volkszeitung, Saratowsche [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

Sei 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.

Sozialischer 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. Finanancially 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): Russian 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 Rabwelykop.


**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.

United Caucasus, Vereinigtes Kaukasien. Monthly. Voice of the National Caucasian National Thoughts. Published since 1953 in Munich, Germany.

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 Bundskonferenz der Mennoniten-Gemeinden der SSSR. One of three Non-Communist German papers in the Soviet Union.

Unsere Bauernzeitung: Wochenschrift für die deutschen Kolonisten der SSSR. Organ des ZB der deutschen Sektionen beim ZK der KP (B) der Räte Union. Published in 1926 (1 January - 1 June) in Moscow, Russia. Editor: G. Luft.

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 Kamjshin, 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 ...*

**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

**Vereinsbote.** Possible publisher: *Organ des [Vorstandes?] Verbandes der deutschen Kolonisten im Schwarzeergebiet*. News of the Odessa CC. Published Thursdays between 1918 and possibly 1919 in Odessa, Ukraine. Editor: G. Tauberger.

**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* ...

**Volhynia Newsletter.** Presumably founded in 1987 in North America.


**Die Völkerfreiheit.** Founded in 1919 in Kiev, Ukraine. Published by Reich-German prisoners of war.

**Volksaufklärung: 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.

**Volksbildung.** 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.


**Volkszeitung.** See Saratower Deutsche Zeitung

**Volyna Naroda.** Founded in 1944/45 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued with volume 1. See Russische Zeitung . . .

**Voprosy y Otvyty (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*.

**Vostochnyy 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.

**W**


**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 (Śljach Peremohy).**


**Weiβruthenische Rundschau (Belarusski 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**: *Monatsschrift 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 Wolgadeutschums*. 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.
**Wolgadeutsches Schulblatt.** 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).

**Wolgakalender.** 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.

**Wolhynien:** *Zeitung für Wolhynien*. Published between 1941 and 1943 in Rovno, Ukraine.

**Wolhyniendeutscher Bote [Wolhynischer Bote]: Evangelisch-lutherisches Gemeindeblatt für Wolhynien. 1929 - ?

**Wolhynische Hefte:** Publisher: *Historischer Verein Wolhynien.* Possibly edited by Karl Hugo Schmidt.


**Das Wort: literarische Monatsschrift.** 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.

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**X, Y, Z**

**Za Rodinu.** No further information available. See also *Russische Zeitung* . . .

**Zarya (Dawn).** German translation of the Russian paper. Founded in 1943 in Berlin, Germany. Discontinued in 1944 with volume 194.

**Zehn Jahre Wolgadeutsche Autonome 1918-1928.** Founded in 1928 in Pokrovsk, Russia. Discontinued the same year with issue 9.

**Zeitschrift für [den] ukrainischen Bauern.** Published between 1942 and 1944 in Rovno, Ukraine.

**Zeitschrift für Kampf und Arbeit der Internationalen Roten Hilfe.** See MOPR

**Zeitung der Deutschen Kirgistan.** Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany (Mentioned in 1999.)

**Die Zeitung der Wolgadeutschen.** Founded in 1991 in Saratov on the Volga. Financially supported by the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Zeitung für Dich.** A weekly. Editor-in-chief: Maria Alexenko. Published since 1991. *See Rote Fahne*

**Zemlyaki.** Am Lehmstich 4, 32689 Kalletal, Germany. Proprietor: Nikolai Neufeld. “Russian language paper in Germany which reports on politics, public life and all matters of recent repatriates in Germany.” – Publisher’s advertisement. Twelve issues in the year 2000.

**Zerkalo Zagadok (Mirror of Secrets).** 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.

**Zu der neuen Schule: 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.

**Die Zukunft.** Marxstadt, Russia. Discontinued after a few issues.

**Das zukünftige Rußland: Organ der russischen Volkseinigung.** Founded in 1921 in Berlin, Germany. The 22nd issue from 1922 is still known.

**Zum Kommunismus.** *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.

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 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 Eureka 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

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.
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 "*Wisheker 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 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 1905 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.

Germany – Germany

It was issued in Winnipeg, Manitoba, starting in 1904. It merged in 1911 with Der Nordwesten.

Mennonitische Rundschatz – 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 Molocha. 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. Froese. 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 deutschen 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 Kugelgen (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., Calsowstr. 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:


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.

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.


Deutscher Pfennig founded by Reich-German Communists 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.

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.

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 expedience.” 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-Comität . . . . 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 Kessler, 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; Novorossyisk 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 Hagen (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.

**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 Chisinau (Kishinev) (seat in Kaushan), three aid offices for 43 Bulgarian colonies (seat Kamrat), 20 Khersonian Hebrew colonies (seat Großnagartav) 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 Kutschurgen districts and the colony Khabag,
  Second district (16 colonies): Groß-Kujalnik 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 Starry-Crimea;

- **Bessarabia**: one district (Taratino, 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 1871 Theodor Lysander, 1867 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 . . .


**Kulturraat der Deutschen in Estland.** 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 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.

Molochna Quelle. See Allgemeiner Molochna 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 Heilbronn-Fischhausen.

Rat der Reichsdeutschen in Rußland. Founded on 7 May 1919.

Reichsamtfür 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).

Reichsaußenkunststelle. 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 Reichsamtfür 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 Reichsamtfür deutsche Einwanderung, Rückwanderung und Auswanderung

Reichsamtfür deutsche Einwanderung. See Reichsamtfür deutsche... Reichsamtfür deutsche Einwanderung. 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 Reichsstelle für Auswanderungswesen (Reich office for emigration affairs).
**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 *Kaukatische Post* (T’bilisi). Also listed as *Verband der transkaukasischen Deutschen* and *Verband der Deutschen im Kaukasus.*

**Tutelkanzlei.** See *Kanzlei der Vormundschaft.*

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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 *Volksbund für das Deutschum im Ausland.* On 1 September 1938, it was affiliated with *Deutsches Auslandsinstitut* through an agreement on 19 July 1938, and became *Forschungsstelle 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 Schwarzmeerdeutscher.** 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* and *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 in Kirgistan. Valeri Dill is chairman.


Vormundschaftskanzlei. See Kanzlei der Vormundschaft .

Wiedergeburtn. Founded on 31 March 1989 as Allunionsgesellschaft der sowjetischen Wiedergeburtn. 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 Dedener. 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.

X, Y, 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 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.


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, Dniepropetrovsk district. Founded between 1787 and 1791. In 1787, Prussians and Swabians founded Alt-Danzig (Lutherans from Danzig), Josefstal in 1789 and 1787 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, Yogodno(y)e, Yushno(y)e, Koshkaryovo, Kruch, Kuduk-Chilik, Kutambet, Mirnaya Dolina, Novinka, Pakhomovka, Povka, Prischib, Privalno(y)e, Rosa-Dolina, Ruslonovka, Segisbay, Serebropol(y)e, Sosnovka, Svonarou 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 Molocha) 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 Gnadfenfeld (95 farm holdings with 2,013 dessiatines) in a valley south of Dshambul at the base of the Alatau Mountains in Kyrgyz territory. However, some members of the trek moved on to Samarqand (Khiva). Later there were nine villages in all.

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 Korntal 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.

Baratov (Schlachtin), Ukraine, near Krivoi Rog. Founded between 1871 and 1874. Mennonite. Five Khortitza daughter colonies: Neu-Khortitza, Gnadental, Hochfeld, Grünfeld 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.

Besselaria, 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.

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.

Borsenko near Zaporizhzhya and Nikolopol. Founded between 1865 and 1866. Mennonite. Six Khortitza daughter colonies, Blumenhof, Ebenfeld, Felsenbach, Nikolaal, Schönfeld and Steinbach, north of Nikopol on privately purchased land. In 1870, there was mass migration to Canada.

Borusovo near Donets’k and Bachmut. Founded in 1890. Mennonite. Three Khortitza daughter colonies west of Bachmut on privately purchased land.

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 Belovesh colonies. Land: approximately 650,000 desiatinates 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 Schmaitd, 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 desiatinates): Feodosia district (51 colonies, 7,241 colonists, 13,171 desiatinates), Simferopol district (110 colonies, 13,171 colonists, 117,367 desiatinates), Perekop district (55: 5,155; 69,212), Evpatoria district (56: 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] Grüntal. 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 desiatinates in 1910.

Dshambyl, See Aulie Ata

E

Eigenfeld (German national rayon Vannovske(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.

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**F**

**Friedrich Engels, German national rayon**, See Kutschurgan colonies

**Fritz Heckert, German national rayon**, See Kronau and also Sagradovka

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**G**

**Gladeny**, See Halbstadt

**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.

**Gnadenfeld**, 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, Michelburg, 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, Kleinielbental 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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**H**

**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), Schönau (possibly Polevo(y)e and definitely Yasnog(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
Khasav-Yurt, See Terek settlement
Khortitza (“Altkolonie,” also German national rayon Khortitza) 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: Khortitza, Einlage, Insel Khortitza, 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.
Khortitza district, Altay. Created in 1916 by consolidating German villages.
Kokchetav, See Petropavlovsk
Köppental, See Am Trakt
Krapotkin, See Eigenfeld
Kronau (German national rayon Fritz Heckert), near Dneprpetovsk, 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 Ingulets 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.
Kutschurgan 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, Elsäß, 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 Zaporizhzhya 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 Belovesch colonies founded five more villages: Belovesch, Kalkinovka, Rundewiese, Klein- and Groß-Werder. Between 1825 and 1848, families from Baden, Hesse, Württemberg, 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 Kalchyk and Karatysh Rivers, among others, run through this area. Originally, Jews converted to the Orthodox faith (Society of Israelite 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), Götland (Catholic, founded in 1875), and Bergtal (founded in 1875).

Memrik near Donets’k and Bachmut. Founded in 1885. Mennonite. In 1884, the Molocha 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 (Alexandrovka, 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

Molocha Halbstadt and Gnadenfeld, Neukolonie, German national rayon Molochansk 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 Molocha 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 Molocha 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)e, Yelenovka, Petrovka and Vassil(y)evka.

Neplyu(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 (Plekanov villages near Pleshanovo), near Samara and Busuluk. Founded between 1891 and 1892. Mennonite. In 1890, the Molocha 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.

Nogvod, 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 Khorititza and Molochina 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; Molochina 11,000 dessiatines. An additional 24,000 dessiatines were purchased later. Khorititza residents founded 14 or 15 villages. In 1898, eight villages of Molochina 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

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'sk), Zaporizhzhya near Melitopol (Molochina). 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 Molochina 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

Rievendorf, Russia, near Voronezh. Founded in 1765. Thirty-four families from Württemberg. In 1817, Rievendorf 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 Rievendorf district.

Rosa Luxemburg, German national rayon, See Mariupol colonies

Sagradovka (Orlov or German national rayon Fritz Heckert), Ukraine, near Zaporizhzhya. Founded between 1872 and 1883. Mennonite. In 1871, the Molochina 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 Ingulets 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. Molochina colonists founded the villages of Novo Stepno(y)e, Samoylovka, Ryshkovo, and Shestakovo in the Kharkov district.

Schlachtin, See Baratov
**Schönfeld** (Barasol), Zaporizhzhya district. Founded in 1868. Mennonite. Several small Molochna daughter colonies on privately purchased land: Blumenfeld, Blumenheim, Eichental, Kronberg, Rosenhof, Schönfeld, and Silberfeld.

**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 Schlangelndorf; 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.

**T**

**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, /Daghestan, /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 Gâncâ: Alexandersdorf, Annenfeld, Elizabethtal, Freudental, 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, Freudental, 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.

**U**

**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.

Volhynia (German national rayon Pulin), Volhynia. Settled between 1787 and 1791, and also 1815 to 1816, 1830 to 1831, 1862 to 1863. Evangelical. German towns were especially near Dubno, Luts’k, Novograd-Volhynsk, Pulin, Rozhishche, Rovno and Zhytomyr. The Volhynian Germans did not come at the Czar’s invitation; neither did they receive any privileges but rather, they leased land from Polish estate owners, made it fertile and bought it or moved on. Between 1787 and 1791, six villages were founded by Mennonites, especially from West Prussia and the Palatinate. In 1815/1816, Annette and Josephine were founded as the first permanent settlements by Pomerania (Prussia). Migration of Germans occurred at the time of the Polish Uprising (1830/31 and 1862/63). A total of 17 towns near Heimtal and 16 near Rovno arose. Settlers came primarily from West Prussia, the Rhineland, the Palatinate, and Württemberg. In 1860, there were 35 smaller German villages. Between 1861 and 1863, many new settlers came from Silesia, East Prussia, and the Austrian provinces of Galicia. Number of residents: 28,560 in 1871 (139 villages), 124,000 or 171,331 in 1897 (583 villages), and 200,000 in 1914 (600 villages). In 1884, Germans owned 93,447 dessiatines of land here and leased 16,971 dessiatines. Dissolved in 1938. Germans were forcibly resettled to other areas in October 1935. In early 1938, 8,300 German families from the Volhynian border districts were deported to Siberia. The GNR Pulin was dissolved in August or October 1935. Approximately 15,000 Volhynians were deported to northern Kazakhstan and Qaraghandy in the summer of 1936.

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 Zaporoshe, also Zaporosheja), . . . 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, Abkhazia (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 Apostle, Kolonie der, Caucasus, see Kolonie der 12 Apostle.
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, Dnipropetrovsk (also Dnepropetrovsk, also Dnjeprpetrowsk), 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 Khortitsa.
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, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Steinau.
No. 2, Don, Donets’, Dzerzhinsk, Sheleznay, see Rozovka.
No. 2, Don, Donets’, Dzerzhinsk, Sheleznay, 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, Zagradovka, see Schönfeld.
No. 2, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, 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 Muntau.
No. 2, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Neukrone.
No. 2, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Olgafeld.
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, Khasavyurt, see Talma.
No. 3, Don, Donets’, see Leonidovka.
No. 3, Don, Rostov, Mave(y)ev-Kurgan, see Neu-Rotovka.
No. 3, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Khartsiovo.
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, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Neu-Landau.
No. 3, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Friedensfeld.
No. 3?, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, 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. 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, Molochna, 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 Kronstadt.

No. 5, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezny, see Verbovka.

No. 5, Mariupol, see Neuhof.

No. 5, Mariupol, see Goettland.

No. 5, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Eigental.

No. 5, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Eigental.

No. 5, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Altonau.

No. 5, Orenburg, see Dolinovka.

No. 5, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Altonau.

No. 5, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgsburg.

No. 5, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Romanovka.

No. 5, Caucasus, see Middelburg.

No. 5, Don, see Rotweide.

No. 5, Mariupol’, see Kampenau.

No. 5, Mykolayiv (also Nikolayev, also Nikolaev, also Nikolajew), Zagradovka, Kronau, see Sandfeld-Khutor.

No. 5, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Rosenort.

No. 5, Orenburg, see Rodnichnoye.

No. 5, Zaporizhzhya, see Elisabethstal.

No. 6, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Ebenfeld.

No. 6, Caucasus, see Pretoria.

No. 6, Mariupol’, see Mirau.

No. 6, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau, see Neu-Mannheim.

No. 6, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, see Munsterberg.

No. 6, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinovka.

No. 7, Caucasus, see Teplitz.

No. 7, Caucasus, see Ostheim.

No. 7, Mariupol’, see Kaiserdorf.

No. 7, Mykolayiv, see Gnadenfeld.

No. 7, Orenburg, see Kichkas.

No. 7, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedental.

No. 7, Bessarabia, see Kapschau.

No. 7, Caucasian, see Brienne.

No. 7, Don, see Verbovka.

No. 7, Mariupol’, see Eichwald.
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-Smayl; 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, Abaj-; Smayl, Abay-.

Abdul-Raschid, Caucasus, see Abdul-Rashid; also see Rashid, Abdul-.

Abdul-Rashid, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 150 in 1905. Also see Abdul-Raschid; Rashid, Abdul-; Rashid, Abdul-.

Ablam, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam.

Ablam, Dshuma-, Crimea, see Dshuma-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, Elkery-, Crimea, see Elkery-Ablam; also see Ablam, Elkery-; Elkery-Ablam.

Ablam, Elkery-, Crimea, see Elkery-Ablam; also see Ablam, Elkery-; Elkery-Ablam.
Ablam-Trekh, Crimea, see Ablam-Trekh; also see Trech-Ablam; Trekh-Ablam.

Ablam-Trekh, Crimea, see Trekh-Ablam; also see Ablam-Trekh; Trech-Ablam.

Ablesch-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ablesch-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ablesch-; Deutsch, Ablesh-.

Ablesh-Deutsch, (also Bagalchak), Crimea, Feodosiya, Andre(y)evka, Ichky. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. Founded in 1869. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. 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.

Abramovka, 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, Mykolayiv (also Nikolayev, also Nikolaev, also Nikolajew), see Hagendorf.

Abuslar, Crimea, see Abuazar.

Abus-Tuman, Caucasus, see Freudental; also see Tuman, Abus-.

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 Tatar village. Also see Abuslar.

Achairs, Omsk, Yelansk #F 1. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Atschairs.

Achka-Bailar, Crimea, see Ochka-Baylar; also see Atschka-Bailar; Bailar, Achka-; Bailar, Atschka-.

Achmat, Adshi-, Crimea, see Adshi-Achmat; also see Adzha-Akhmat; Akhmat, Adzha-.

Achmat, Syrteke-Adshi-, Crimea, see Syrteke-Adshi-Achmat; also see Adshi-Achmat, Syrteke-; Adzha-Akhmat, Syrteke-; Akhmat, Syrteke-Adzha-; Syrteke-Adzha-Akhmat.

Achtatschi-Busau, Crimea, see Akhtachi-Busau; also see Busau, Achtatschi; Busau, Akhtachi-.

Achtatschi-Kaban, Crimea, see Akhtachi-Kaban; also see Kaban, Achtatschi-; Kaban, Akhtachi-.

Achtatschi-Kutschuk, Crimea, see Akhtachi-Kuchuk; also see Kuchuk, Akhtachi-; Kutschuk, Achtatschi-.

Achtundzwanziger, Petersburg, see Kolpino.

Achy, Aksan-, Crimea, see Aksan-Achy; also see Aksan-Atschys; Atschys, Aksan-.

Ackermann-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Ackermann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ackermann-; Khutor, Ackermann-.

Ackermann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya (also Zaporosh’e, also Saporoshje), Molochna (Halbstadt.) Near Altonau, Melitopol’. Also see Ackermann-Chutor; Chutor, Ackermann-; Khutor, Ackermann-.

Ackless, Crimea, see Akleis.

Ackodsha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ackodsha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ackodsha-; Deutsch, Ackodsha-.

Ackodzha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ackodsha-; Deutsch, Ackodsha-.

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, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Klevan; also see Adamkow.

Adamkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Adamkow.

Adamov, Slavgorod, possibly Schcherbakulsky. 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, Volhynia-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, Karakalpakstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Adamowka.

Adamovka, Mariupol’, see Tiergart; also see Adamowka.

Adamovka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Adamowka.

Adamovka, Odessa, see Esslinger; also see Adamowka.

Adamovka, Tobolsk, A(y)evsky. Founded in 1908. Also see Adamowka.

Adamovka, Volhynia-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 Adamowka.
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, 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.

Adamowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 5. Also see Adamowka.


Adamowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Freienwald; also see Adamowka.

Adamowka-Cerkvischthe, (also Cerkvischthe-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-Cerkvischthe-Cerkvischthe-Adamovka; Cerkvischthe-Adamovka; Cerkvischthe-Adamovka.

Adamovka-Khutor, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Population: 16 in 1905. Also see Adamowka-Khutor; Chutor, Adamowska; Khutor, Adamowska.

Adamovka-Pustosh, Orenburg, see Pustosh, Adamowka; also see Adamowka-Pustosh; Pustosh, Adamowka.

Adamov-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, see Adamovsk. #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 Chechynans (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.
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 Schweigert, also Schweikert-Khutor, also Schweikort), Kharkiv, Varvinkove, Izum, Danilovka. #A 2. Founded in 1890. Catholic; parish: Kharkiv. Schools with grades one to four and five to nine (as of 1926.) Population: 40 in 1898; 40 in 1918; 140 in 1919; 151 in 1926. Also see Afrikanovka; Schweigert; Schweikert-Khutor; Schweikort. 
Afrikanowka, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka. 
Agai, Crimea, see Agay. 
Agai-Bellon, Crimea, see Agay-Bellon; also see Bellon, Agai-; Bellon, Agay-. 
Agai-Hoert, Crimea, see Agai-Hört; also see Agay-Hoert; Agay-Hördt; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-. 
Agai-Hört, Crimea, see Agay-Hördt; also see Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hoerdt; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-. 
Agai-Hördt, Crimea, see Agay-Hördt; also see Agai-Hoert; Agay-Hoerdt; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-. 
Agatonovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Agatonovka. 
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, Agay-. 
Agay-Hoert, Crimea, see Agay-Hört; also see Agai-Hoert; Agai-Hördt; Hoerd, Agai-; Hoert, Agay-; Hördt, Agai-; Hört, Agai-. 
Agay-Hördt (also Hoerdt), 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, Agay-. 
Agar-Dzhiren, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhiren; also see Dshiren, Agiar-; Dzhiren, Agyar-. 
Agar-Dshirin, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhiren; also see Dshirin, Agiar-; Dzhirin, Agyar-. 
Agodsha, Crimea, see Agodsha. 
Agodzha, Crimea, see Augucha; also see Agodsha. 
Agrarchan, Caucasian, see Agrarkhan. 
Agrarkhan (also No. 16), Caucasian, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. In a closed German settlement area. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. The original site was never settled because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 200 in 1918. Also see No. 16; Agrarchan. 
Agyar-Dzhiren, Crimea, see Felsenbrunn; also see Agyar-Dshiren; Dshiren, Agiar-; Dzhiren, Agyar-. 
Agyar-Dzhirin (also Dzhiren-Agyar, 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 Agyar-Dzhirin and Kabach bought by three Frasch brothers and one Sailer, all from Okrech. It was later bought by a Lutz from Dzhagulak. Acreage: 1,864 dessi. Population: 62 in 1904; 55 in 1914; 64 in 1919; 104 in 1926. Also see Agyar-Dshiren; Dshiren, Agiar-; Dzhiren-Agyar; Dzhiren, Agyar-; Felsenberg?.Felsenburg?. 
Ägypten, Caucasian, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #1 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. 
Albur (also Aybur-Deutsch, also Oybur), 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; Oybur. 
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. 
Alkaul (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 Aigaul. 
Aitugan-Deutsch (also Aytugan, also Neumond), Crimea, Simferopol’, Suja (Tabuldy.) [shtetseeker] Founded in 1889. Approximately 45 km northeast of Simferopol’. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. 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.
Akbekbey (also Akbbeck, also Weißer Hund), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 3,200 desis. Population: 20 in 1904; 200 in 1919; 202 in 1926. Also see Akbeck; Kobeck, Ak-; Weißer Hund.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch (also Ackodsha-Deutsch, also Akoddsha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 45 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 236 in 1918; 236 in 1919; 170 in 1926. Also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Akodsha; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kuyu-Bitak, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Ak-Kulskij, Kazakhstan, see Akkulsky.

Ak-Kulsky, 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; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch (also Ackodsha-Deutsch, also Akoddsha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 45 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 236 in 1918; 236 in 1919; 170 in 1926. Also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Akodsha; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kuyu-Bitak, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Ak-Kulskij, Kazakhstan, see Akkulsky.

Ak-Kulsky, 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; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch (also Ackodsha-Deutsch, also Akoddsha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 45 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 236 in 1918; 236 in 1919; 170 in 1926. Also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Akodsha; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kuyu-Bitak, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Ak-Kulskij, Kazakhstan, see Akkulsky.

Ak-Kulsky, 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; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch (also Ackodsha-Deutsch, also Akoddsha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 45 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 236 in 1918; 236 in 1919; 170 in 1926. Also see Ackodsha-Deutsch; Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Akodsha; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-; Kodsha-Deutsch, Ak-.

Ak-Kuyu-Bitak, Crimea, see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; also see Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak-.
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, Uzbekistan, 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-; Monay, Ak-.

Ak-Monei, Crimea, see Ak-Money; also see Monei, Ak-; Money, Ak-.

Ak-Money, Crimea, see Ak-Monay; also see Ak-Monei; Monei, Ak-; Money, Ak-.

Ak-My-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Kul, Ak-.

Akobeck, Crimea, see Ak-Kobeck.

Akodsha, Crimea, see Akodzha.

Akodzha, Crimea, see Ak-Kodzha-Deutsch; also see Akodsha.

Ak-Sakal-Chutor, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ak-Sakal-; Khutor, Ak-Sakal-; Sakal-Chutor, Ak-; Sakal-Khutor, Ak-.

Ak-Sakal-Khutor (also Weißer Bart), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Evangelical. Allegedly, a larger village. Population: 20 in 1918; 11 in 1926. Also see Ak-Sakal-Chutor; Chutor, Ak-Sakal-; Khutor, Ak-Sakal-; Sakal-Chutor, Ak-; Sakal-Khutor, Ak-; Weißer Bart.

Ak-Sakal-Merkit, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Merkit, Ak-Sakal-; Sakal-Merkit, Ak-.

Aksan-Achy, Crimea, see Aksan-Adzhy; also see Achy, Aksan-; Aksan-Atschi; Atschi, Aksan-.

Aksan-Adshi, Crimea, see Aksan-Adzhy; also see Adshi, Aksan-; Adzhy, Aksan-.

Aksan-Adzhy, (also Adzhy-Aksan, also Aksan-Adchy, also Asan-Hadzhu), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 45 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1885 or 1896 on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 60 in 1895; 123 in 1914; 89 in 1919; 118 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Aksan; Adzhy-Aksan; Aksan-Adshi; Aksan-Adzhy; Aksan-Achy; Aksan-Adshi; Aksan-Achy; Asan-Hadzhu.

Aksan-Atschi, Crimea, see Aksan-Achy; also see Achy, Aksan-; Atschi, Aksan-.

Akschatzi, Kazakhstan, see Akchatsky

Akschatzki, Kazakhstan, see Akchatsky

Ak-Scheich-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. #B 1. Founded in 1890 or 1897 by Berdysan’sk Swabians. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 160 in 1918; 148 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Ak-Scheich-; Scheich-Deutsch, Ak-.

Akshatsky, (also Akchatzky), Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Approximately 160 km southwest of Aktyubinsk. #B 3. Founded by Volga Germans in 1911/1912. Evangelical. Also see Akchatzky; Akshatsky

Aksjuru-Konrat, Crimea, see Aksyuru-Konrat; also see Konrat-Aksjuru; Konrat, Aksyuru-.

Akstafa, Caucasus, see Yelisavetinka.

Aksyuru-Konrat, Crimea, see Johannestal; also see Aksyuru-Konrat; Konrat-Aksjuru; Konrat, Aksyuru-.

Ak-Tachy, Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 40 km southwest of Simferopol’. Mennonite. Also see Ak-Tatschi; Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.

Ak-Tachy, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Ettingerbrunn; also see Ak-Tatschi; Tachy, Ak-; Tatschi, Ak-.

Ak-Tachy-Busav, Crimea, see Ettingerbrunn; also see Ak-Tatschi-Busav; Busav, Ak-Tachy-; Busav, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Busav, Ak-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-.

Aktachy-Busav, Crimea, see Aktatschi-Busav; also see Busav, Aktachy-; Busav, Aktatschi-.

Aktachy, Kaban-, Crimea, see Kaban-Aktachy; also see Aktatschi, Kaban-; Kaban-Aktatschi.

Ak-Tachy-Kabany (also Kaban-Aktachy, also Kaban-Aktatschi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Near the Saky mineral springs. #C 5. Founded in 1866. Evangelical; parish: Dzhetal. 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-Kabany; Kaban-Aktachy; Kaban-Aktatschi; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Kabany-Kabany, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabany, Ak-.

Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.

Ak-Tasch, Crimea, see Ak-Tash; also see Tasch, Ak-; Tash, Ak-.

Aktasch, Caucasus, see Aktash.

Aktatschi, Busav, Crimea, see Busav-Aktatschi; also see Aktatschi, Busav-; Busav-Aktashy.

Aktash (also No. 17), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1903. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. The site was never settled because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 400 dessi.. Population: 60 in 1918. Also see No. 17; Aktasch.

Ak-Tash, Crimea, Dzhanokoy, Pavlovka. Approximately 25 km northwest of Dzhanokoy. #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-.

Aktatschi, Busav, Crimea, see Aktatschi-Busav; also see Busav, Aktatschi-; Busav, Aktashy-.
Ak-Tatschi-Busaw, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Busav; also see Busav, Ak-Tachy-; Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Busav, Ak-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-.

Aktatschi, Kaban-, Crimea, see Kaban-Aktatschi; also see Aktachy, Kaban-; Kaban-Aktachy.

Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-; Tatschi-Kabany, Ak-.

Ak-Tatschi, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Aktatschi; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Kuchuk-Aktatschi; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.

Aktschatzki, Kazakhstan, see Akchatzky.

Ak-Tschora, Bessarabia, see Ak-Chora; also see Chora, Ak-; Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Kuchuk-Ak-; Tachy-Busav, Ak-Tatschi-; Busaw, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-.

Aktschatzki, Kazakhstan, see Akchatzky.

Ak-Tscherka, Crimea, see Ak-Chora; also see Chora, Ak-; Tschora, Ak-.

Aktschura-Konrad, Crimea, see Akchura-Konrad; also see Konrad, Aktschura-; Konrad, Akstschura-.


Alabash-Konrat, Crimea, see Alabasch-Konrat; also see Konrat, Alabash-; Konrat, Alabasch-.

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; 195 in 1926. Also see Alabash-Konrat; Konrat, Alabasch-; Konrat, Alabash-.

Alach, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Alatsch.

Alatay, Crimea, see Alatay.

Alatsch, Crimea, see Alach.


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, northern Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Alber-Chutor; Chutor, Alber-; Khutor, Alber-.


Albertinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Albertinov.


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, Zaporizhzhya, see Albrecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Albrecht-; Khutor, Albrecht-.

Albrecht-Khutor (also Neufeld), Zaporizhzhya, 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, Don, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Bessarabia, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld.

Alexanderfeld, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Bessarabia, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomyssk, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Don, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld.

Aleksanderfeld, Volhynia-Ukraine, 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-.
Aleksanderkron, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see
Aleksanderkron.
Aleksanderkron, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see
Aleksanderkron.
Aleksanderkron, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkron, Omsk, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkron, Slavgorod, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksanderkronz, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkron.
Aleksander Nevsky, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky;
also see Aleksander Nevsky; Alexander Nevsky;
Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Nevski,
Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksander Nevski, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevski;
also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Nevski;
Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Nevski,
Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.
Aleksanderpol, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Alexanderpol.
Aleksanderpol, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see
Alexanderpol.
Aleksanderpol, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see
Alexanderpol.
Aleksanderpol, Kazakhstan, see Alexanderpol.
Aleksanderstrasse, Dnipropetrovs’k, see
Alexanderstraße; also see Aleksanderstraße;
Alexanderstraße.
Aleksanderstraße, Dnipropetrovs’k, see
Aleksanderstraße; also see Alexanderstraße;
Alexanderstraße.
Aleksandertal, Caucasus, see Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Crimea, see Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor(y)evka, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs’k, Shchorsk, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Dnipropetrovs’k, Slavyanoserbsk, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Kazakhstan, see Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Luhans’k, see Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Samara, see Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Volga Republic, see Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see
Aleksandertal.
Aleksandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Aleksandertal.

Aleksandertal-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Aleksandertal-
Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-
Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Aleksandertal-;
Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-.
Aleksandertal-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Aleksandertal-
Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-
Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Aleksandertal-
Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-.
Aleksandertal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-
Aleksandertal; also see Aleksandertal, Neu-; Neu-
Aleksandertal.
Aleksanderwohl, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderwohl.
Aleksandreenni Noi, Bessarabia, see Alexandreenni
Noi; also see Aleksandreenni Noi; Alexandreeny
Noy; Noi, Aleksandreenni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy,
Aleksandreenny; Noy, Alexandreeny.
Aleksandreenny Noi, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny
Noy; also see Alexandreeni Noi; Alexandreeni
Noi; Noi, Aleksandreenni; Noi, Alexandreeni; Noy,
Aleksandreenny; Noy, Alexandreeny.
Aleksandreesti, Bessarabia, see Alexandreesti.
Aleksandria, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alexandria;
also see Oleksandriya.
Aleksandria, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Alexandria;
also see Oleksandriya.
Aleksandria, Volhynia-Poland, Ushomir, see Alexandria;
also see Oleksandriya.
Aleksandrodar, Caucasus, see Aleksandrodar.
Aleksandrodar, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrodar.
Aleksandrogad, Don, see Aleksandrogad.
Aleksandronewsk, Mariupol’, see Aleksandronewsk; also
see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk.
Aleksandronewsk, Slavgorod, see Aleksandronewsk; also
see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk.
Aleksandronewsk, Mariupol’, see Aleksandronewsk; also
see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk.
Aleksandronewsk, Slavgorod, see Aleksandronewsk; also
see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk.
Aleksandropol, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Aleksandropol.
Aleksandropol, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol, see
Aleksandropol.
Aleksandropol-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandropol-
Khutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-
Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Chutor, Aleksandropol-;
Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-.
Aleksandropol-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandropol-
Khutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-
Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Chutor, Aleksandropol-;
Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor, Aleksandropol-.
Aleksandrov, Odessa, see Alexandrov; also see
Aleksandrow; Alexandrow.
Aleksandrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze, see
Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrow; Alexandrow.
Aleksandrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see
Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrow; Alexandrow.
Aleksandrova, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Nowo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Nowo-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; Alexandrowka I-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka -Chutor, Alexandrovka I-Khutor, Aleksandrovka I-; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-

Aleksandrovka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka II; also see Aleksandrovka II; Alexandrowka II.

Aleksandrovka II-Khutor, Odessa, see Alexandrovka II-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Alexandrowka II-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka II-; Chutor, Alexandrovka II-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka II-

Aleksandrovka III, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka 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, Bachmut, 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, Yanisol, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Aleksandrovka; 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, Zagradovka, 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, Myliv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.
Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrov’sk, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrov’sk, Grigor(y)evka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Petersburg, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zviahel, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Aleksandrowka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrovsk, Caucasus, see Aleksandrovsk; also see Aleksandrowsk; Alexandrowsk.

Aleksandrovskaya, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Aleksandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrovskaya, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Aleksandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrovskaya, Neu-, Neu-Aleksandrowski; also see Aleksandrowski; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrovo, Odessa, see Alexandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Alexandrovsk.

Aleksandrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Alekandrovo; also see Aleksandrovo; Alexandrovsk.

Aleksandrovsk, Caucasus, see Aleksandrovsk; also see Aleksandrowski; Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrovskaya, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Aleksandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrovskaya, Neu-, see Aleksandrovskaya; also see Aleksandrowskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrovsky, Petersburg, see Aleksandrovsky; also see Aleksandrowski; Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrovsky, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrovsky; also see Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrov-Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrow-Julianow;
Aleksandrowka, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Caucasus, 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, Dnipropetrovs'k, Karl Marx, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, Pavlograd, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Dnipropetrovs'k, 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, Yanispol', 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, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayevo, 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, Zagradovka, 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, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowa, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn, see Aleksandrow.

Aleksandrowa, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, see Aleksandrow.

Aleksandrowa, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchin, see Aleksandrow.

Aleksandrowa, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Aleksandrowa; also see Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexanderowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrowa; Novo-Alexandrowa; Nowo-Alexandrowa.

Aleksandrow-Julianow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrow-Julianow; also see Aleksandrov-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrov-; Julianow, Alexandrow-; Yulianov, Aleksandrov-; Yulianov, Alexandrow-.

Aleksandrow, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrow-Julianow; also see Aleksandrow, Neu-; Alexandrow, Neu-; Alekksandrov, Neu-; Aleksandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Aleksandrow; Neu-Alexandrov.

Aleksandrowa-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-.

Aleksandrowa-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-.

Aleksandrowka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka I; also see Alexandrovka I; Alexandrowka I.

Aleksandrowka I-Chutor, Odessa, see Alexandrovka I-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; Alexandrovka I-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka I-Chutor; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-Chutor.

Aleksandrowka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka II; also see Alexandrovka II; Alexandrowka II.

Aleksandrowka II-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka II; also see Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Alexandrovka II-Chutor.

Aleksandrowka III, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka III; Alexandrowka III.

Aleksandrowka, Bashkortostan, see Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexandrowka.

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Aleksandrowka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Petersburg, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Tobolsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, possibly Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertse, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksiandiya, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Yeniseysk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka; Chutor, Alexandrovka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka; Chutor, Alexandrovka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; also see Alexandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka; Khutor, Aleksandrovka; Khutor, Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Aleksandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka; Chutor, Alexandrovka; Khutor, Aleksandrovka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Aleksandrovka; also see Alexandrovka; Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-, Omsk, Lubo-, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka; Chutor, Alexandrovka; Khutor, Aleksandrovka.

Aleksandrowka-Holendry, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka; Holendry, Aleksandrowka; Holendry, Alexandrovka; Holendry, Alexanderowka.

Aleksandrowka, Kievo-, Odessa, see Kievo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka-Kievo; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Alexandrowka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Aleksandrowka; Kievo-Alexanderowka.
Aleksandrowka, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-;
Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-;
Lubo-Aleksandrowka; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see
Aleksandrovka-Markovich; also see Alexandrovka-
Markowitsch; Alexandrowka-Markowitsch; Markovich-
Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrovka;
Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-;
Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka;

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Bessarabia, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-;
Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Armavir, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-;
Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-;
Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Dnipropetrov'sk, Fissaky, see
Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Donetsk, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo,
see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka,
Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo,
Krivoroschsky, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see
Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-
Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo,
Tarasova, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see
Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-
Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see
Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka,
Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar,
see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka,
Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Kirovograd, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Omsk, see Nowo-
Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-;
Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olev'sk, see
Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka,
Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see
Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka,
Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.

Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel,
see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka,
Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-;
Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-
Alexandrowka.
Aleksandrowka, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderrowka, Nowo-; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexe'evka; Novo-Aleksaszkino; Novo-Alexashkino.

Aleksandrowka, Staraja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraja-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Staraja-; Alexandrowka, Staraja-; Staraja-Aleksandrowka; Staraja-Aleksandrovka; Staraja-Alexe'evka.

Aleksandrowka, Zarevo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Zarevo-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka, Zarevo-; Alexandrowka, Zarevo-; Alexanderrowka, Zarevo-; Zarevo-Aleksandrowka; Zarevo-Alexandrowka; Zarevo-Alexe'evka; Zarevo-Alexashkino.

Aleksandrowo, Odessa, see Aleksandrowo; also see Alexandrov; Alexandrovo.

Aleksandrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrowo; also see Alexandrov; Alexandrovo.

Aleksandrowsk, Caucasus, see Aleksandrowsk; also see Alexandrowsk; Alexandrowsk.

Aleksandrowskaja, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Aleksandrowskaja; also see Alexandrovskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrowskaja, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Aleksandrowskaja; also see Alexandrovskaja; Alexandrowskaja.

Aleksandrowski, Petersburg, see Aleksandrowski; also see Alexandrovsky; Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrowski, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrowski; also see Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.

Aleksandrucl Bun, Bessarabia, see Aleksandrucl Bun; also see Bun, Aleksandrucl; Bun, Alexandrucl.

Aleksaschkino, Volga Republic, see Aleksaschkino; also see Alexashkino; Alexashkino.

Aleksaschkino, Volga Republic, see Aleksaschkino; also see Alexashkino; Alexashkino.

Aleks'evka, Bashkortostan, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Caucasus, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Don, Donets'k, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Kyrgyzstan, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Odessa, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Omsk, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Omsk, Krestinsk, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.

Aleks'evka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Alexe'evka; also see Alekseyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexeyevka; Alekseyevka; Alexe'evka.
Aleksejfeld Schönau, Slavgorod, see Alekseyfeld Schönau; also see Alexejfeld Schönau; Alexeylefeld Schönau; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexefeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld.

Aleksey-Nevskij, Slavgorod, see Alexe-Nevsky; also see Alexe-Nevskij; Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexeysky; Nevsky, Alexey; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevskij; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Alexe-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky.

Alekseytal, Mykolayiv, see Alekseytal; also see Alekseytal.

Aleksejtal, Mykolayiv, see Alekseytal; also see Alekseytal.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alexe-Nevskij; Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexse-Nevski; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky.

Aleksej-Newskoi, Slavgorod, see Alexej-Newskoi; also see Alexe-Nevskij; Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky.

Alekseytal, Mykolayiv, see Alekseytal; also see Aleksejtal; Alexejtal.

Alendorf, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Kostopol’. No other information available.

Aleshcha, Volga Republic, see Aleshcha.

Aleschniki, Volga Republic, see Aleshniky.

Aleshka, Volga Republic, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleshka.

Aleshniki, Volga Republic, see Aleschniki.

Aleshniky, Volga Republic, see Aleshniky.

Alexander, Bessarabia, see Borodino; also see Aleksander.

Alexanderberge, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Founded between 1848 and 1864. Ceased to exist after a few years. Also see Aleksanderdeger.

Alexanderdorf, Caucasus, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksanderdorf.

Alexanderdorf (also Liebknechtsdorf), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Didube. Three versts from T’bilisi on the left bank of the Kara River. #6. Founded in 1817/1818 allegedly by Wuerttembergers. Four hundred eighty meters above sea level. Evangelical; parish: Alexandorf. School with two teachers. Patients seriously ill from the migration were settled here; they were 23 families. People lived mainly from dairy farming, from growing wheat, potatoes, vegetables and from viniculture. Acreage: 26 farms with 40 dessi. each; they were for the most part divided approximately in 1913; 1,710 or 1,711 dessi. Population: 239 in 1869; 518 in 1900; 714 Germans in 1908; 790 in 1913, 879 in 1914; 789 in 1918; 700 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Aleksanderdorf; Liebknechtsdorf.

Alexanderdorf (also Alexandrovskaya), Caucasus, Kabardino-Balkariya, Nal’chik. #H 4. Founded in 1843 by 50 families mainly from the Volga region who can possibly be traced back to the preacher on the apocolypse, Cloeter. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk; possibly also Separatist. Between 1922 and 1927, the daughter colonies of Brunnental on the Solk River and Gnadental near Prokhladnaya on the Backsan River were founded. Population: 837 in 1905; possibly 837 people or 1,600 people and approximately 340 refugees from the Ukraine or 241 families in 1918; 1,500 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderdorf; Alexandrovskaya.

Alexanderhof, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golitsinovka, Alexandrovskaya.

Aleksey-Nevsky, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevsky; also see Alexej-Nevsky; Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevsky.

Aleksey-Nevskoy, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Alexej-Nevskoy; Alexej-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexej-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexey-Nevskoy.

Alekseytal, Mykolayiv, see Alekseytal; also see Aleksejtal; Aleksejtal.

Aleksejtal, Mykolayiv, see Alekseytal; also see Alekseytal.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.

Alekseyevka, Slavgorod, see Alekseyevka; also see Alekse-Nevsky; Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky; Nevsky, Aleksey-Nevsky; Nevsky, Alekse-Nevsky.
Alexanderfeld (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; Aleksanderfeld; Alexandrovka.

Alexanderfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Patrikeyevskaya, 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: 368 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 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: 368 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.
rayon (Rayon-Bauernheim) (as of 1926). Acreage: 3,337 dessi. Population: 450 or 498 in 1914; 498 in 1918; 465 in 1919; 563 in 1926; 781 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Aleksanderfeld; Adamovka; Berezanka; Suworov; Suworovo; Tiligul-Berezanka.

**Alexanderfeld**, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannistal and Worms. Population: 300 in 1905. Also see Aleksanderfeld.

**Alexanderfeld**, (also Alexandrovka-Khutor, also Kursakova, also Kusakovo I, also Suworovo), 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; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Kursakova; Kusakovo I; Suworovo.

**Alexanderfeld**, Odessa, Taras-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 the name of Lenin. Seed kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 204 in 1857; 299 to read and write, names to give residents an opportunity to learn how to read and write, reading room, 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: 210 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, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) 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 Aleksanderhilf; 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.

**Alexanderhö́h** (also Uralsk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhö́h. #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 Aleksanderhö́h; 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), Petersbourg, 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.

Alexanderkron (also Verbovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Kola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded approximately in 1875 or possibly as early as 1855 by families from Khotitza and Molochka. Mennonite and Evangelical. Also see Aleksanderkron; Krukov. Alexanderkron (also Krukov), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1882/1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Acreage: 750 dessi. Population: 57 in 1904; 70 in 1911; 80 in 1914; 80 in 1918; 75 in 1919. Also see Alexanderkron; Verbovka.

Alexanderkron (also No. 17, also Lugovka), Mykolayiv, Alexandrovskaya. Founded in 1883. Mennonite; parish: Altonau and Orlov. Everyday languages: High German, Danziger Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) In 1919, No persons were murdered by Makhno's gang. Died of starvation: No people in 1942: 5 Mennonites. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 656 dessi. or 671 ha in 1918; 28 farms. Population: 124 in 1905; 107 in 1910; 116 in 1911; 110 in 1912; 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; Aleksanderkron; Lugovka.

Alexanderkron, Omsk, Gorsko(y)ye. #C 2. Between Omsk and Petrovlovsk. Founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Aleksanderkron.

Alexanderkron (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 Aleksanderkron; Kus(s)ak.

Alexanderkron, Zaporizhzhya, Molochka (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1857. Mennonite; parish: Margenau. Kleefeld, Lichtfelde, Neukirch, Prangenau and Steinfeld were part of this parish. In 1905 a junior high school was founded. Cooperative or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,600 dessi. in 1859 with 40 houses; 2,887 dessi. Population: 220 in 1858; 220 in 1859; 332 in 1860; 361 in 1864; 488 in 1905; 528 in 1911; 550 in 1913; 525 in 1914; 835 in 1915; 525 in 1918; 405 in 1919; 664 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderkron.

Alexander Nevsky, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevsky; also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Nevsky; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Alexander Nevski, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Alexander Nevski, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Nevsky, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander Nevsky; Aleksander Newski; Nevsky, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander; Newski, Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Alexanderpol, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Neu-Hochstädt; also see Aleksanderpol.

Alexanderpol (also Popassnaya), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Santurinovka. Near Kaganovich. #D 3. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Luhans'k. Population: possibly 100 approximately in 1905; possibly 150 in 1918. Also see Aleksanderpol; Popassnaya.

Alexanderpol, Don, Donets'k, Dzerzhinsk, Kamyshnevakh, Zheleznny. #C 4. Founded in 1888. Mennonite; parish: Memrik. Seed kolkhoz, butter artel, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 425 dessi. Population: possibly 100 in 1905; possibly 150 in 1911; possibly 150 in 1914; 164 in 1918; 425 or 426 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderpol.

Alexanderpol (also Matveyevka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinik, Borodulikha. Approximately 50 km north of Semipalatinik. #G 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans on leased land in 1900. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Cooperative or cooperative store, butter artel, alphabetization location, reading room, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 100 approximately in 1905; 218 or 237 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderpol; Matveyevka.

Alexandersdorf, Caucasus. Also see Alexandersdorf; Alexandrovskaya.

Alexanderstraße, Omsk, Moskaleni. Seed kolkhoz, cattle kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 126 in 1926. Also see Aleksanderstraße; Alexanderstraße; Alexanderstraße.

Alexanderstrasse, Omsk, see Alexanderstraße; also see Aleksanderstraße; Alexanderstrasse.

Alexandertal, (also Rudneva-Khutor), Caucasus, Stavropol', Stavropol'. Northeast of Stavropol'. #G 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 294 in
1904; 307 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal; Rudneva-Khutor.

**Alexandertal** (also Saurchi-Deutsch, also Saurshi), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky, Andreyevka. Between Dzhankoy and Feodosiya. #E 3. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,668 dessi. Population: 40 in 1904; 150 in 1911; 150 in 1914; 150 in 1918; 120 in 1919; 230 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal; Saurchi-Deutsch; Saurshi.


**Alexandertal**, Dnipropetrovsk’s k, Pavlograd. Between Vassilkovka and Grigorovka. #G 5. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandertal.

**Alexandertal**, Dnipropetrovsk’s k, Schorsk. Approximately 70 km west of Dnipropetrovsk’s k. #C 4. Population: 200 in 1918. Also see Aleksandertal.

**Alexandertal**, Dnipropetrovsk’s k, Slavyanoserbsk. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k (also Lugansk.) Population: 120 approximately in 1905; 200 in 1911. Also see Aleksandertal.


**Alexandertal**, (possibly also Littke-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya. #C 8. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Population: 319 in 1855 with 35 families on 21 farms; 307 in 1856; 373 in 1864; 382 in 1858; 395 in 1860; 341 in 1859; 362 in 1860; 382 in 1864; 378 in 1905; 319 in 1911; 400 in 1913; 402 in 1914; 365 in 1915; 402 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: Khortitzha. 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-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

**Alexandertal-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedora. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 60 in 1904. Also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

**Alexandertal-Chutor**, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. Population: 333 in 1904. Also see Aleksandertal.

**Alexandertal**, (also Novo-Alexandrovka, also Podizabar), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1872. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 350 in 1904; 250 in 1911; 350 in 1919. Also see Aleksandertal; Novo-Alexandrovka; Podizabar.

**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 1826.) 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 1913; 402 in 1914; 365 in 1915; 402 in 1918; 370 in 1919; 368 or 502 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal; Zarevo-Alexandrovka.


**Alexandertal-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal-Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

**Alexandertal-Khutor**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedora. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 60 in 1904. Also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

**Alexandertal**, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, Neu-Alexandertal; also see Aleksandertal, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandertal.

**Alexanderwohl** (also Blagoslavennoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1867/1868. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderwohl. Acreage: 880 dessi. Population: 382 people or 37 families on 30 farms on 1,950 dessi. and 7 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 382 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 1913; 402 in 1914; 365 in 1915; 402 in 1918; 370 in 1919; 368 or 502 in 1926. Also see Aleksandertal; Zarevo-Alexandrovka; Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

**Alexandertal**, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Neu-Schilling; also see Aleksandertal.
Alexandrei Noi, Bessarabia, see Alexandreney Noi; also see Aleksandrei Noi; Aleksandreney Noi; Noi, Aleksandrei; Noi, Alexandrei; Noy, Aleksandreney; Noy, Alexandreney.

Alexandreeny Noy, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrova; also see Aleksandreney Noi; Aleksandreney Noi; Noi, Aleksandrei; Noi, Alexandrei; Noy, Aleksandreney; Noy, Alexandreney.

Alexandresti, Bessarabia, see Alexandrova; also see Aleksandresti.

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 Aleksandrograd.

Alexandronewsk, Mariupol’, see Grunau; also see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk; Alexandronewsk.

Alexandronewsk, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk; Alexandronewsk.

Alexandronewsk, Mariupol’, see Alexandronewsk; also see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk.

Alexandronewsk, Slavgorod, see Alexandronewsk; also see Aleksandronewsk; Aleksandronewsk.


Alexandropol, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, Nikopol, see Neu-Hochstädt; also see Aleksandropol.

Alexandropol-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Alexandropol-Chutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol--; Chutor, Alexandropol--; Khutor, Aleksandropol--.

Alexandropol-Chutor, Mykolayiv. Population: 80 in 1904. Also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol--; Chutor, Alexandropol--; Khutor, Aleksandropol--.

Alexandropol-Khutor, Mykolayiv. Population: 80 in 1904. Also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Aleksandropol-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol--; Chutor, Alexandropol--; Khutor, Aleksandropol--.

Alexandrov, Odessa, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Alexandrow.

Alexandrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. South of Rozhyschche. Evangelical. About 25 to 50 percent Germans in 1927. Population: about 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow.

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; Aleksandrow.

Alexandra, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Alexandrova; also see Aleksandra; Noya; Aleksandrow; Aleksandrow; Alexandrow, Novo--; Novo-Alexandrova; Novo-Alexandrow; Novo-Alexandrova.

Alexandrovka, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Darmstadt; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Population: 38 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, (also Alexandresti), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Albota. Acreage: 2,200 ha. Population: 688 in 1939. Also see Alexandresti; Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, (also No. 6), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. In closed German settlement area. Founded in 1901 by Halbstadt residents. Mennonite. In 1913, only half of the 24 farm holdings were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,920 dessi. Population: 14 families in 1913; 120 in 1918. Also see No. 6; Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. On the Russian border to the German settlement area, the Terek settlement in Dagestan. #L 4. Evangelical. Population: 70 in 1918. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, (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: 582 in 1918; 802 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black

Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, (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: 582 in 1918; 802 in 1926. Also see No. 6; Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Alexandrovka. Approximately 25 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1863. Founders 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: 591 in 1911; 595 in 1913; 503 in 1914; 503 in 1918; 666 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, Karl Marx, see Billersfeld; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrovka; Alexandrovka.
Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih, Pyatykhatskiy. Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, see Blumenhof; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Herzenberg; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, (also Kumitzky, also Kusmitsky, also Kusnitzky, also Neuland), Dnipropetrovs’k, Shchorsk (Neu-Khortitza.) North of Kryvyi Rih. Approximately 100 km west of Dnipropetrovs’k. #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; Kusmitsky; 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 Hermannstat; 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; Tongonogov, Tonkonogovo.

Alexandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akмолинск, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. #A 3. Founded in 1906. Mennonite. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Golbinsk. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 318 or possibly 749 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Mykolayiv, see Böhme-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Alexanderfeld; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Mykolayiv, Snigirovka, see Alexanderdorf; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Novgorod, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka

Alexandrovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #D 2. Founded in 1893. Mennonite and Evangelical. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, (also Kosh Kul), Omsk, Sosnovka (GNR Azovo.) On the small steppe lake Kosh Kul without an outlet. #D 2. Founded in 1883 or possibly 1893 by Volga Germans from the Wiesenseite. Evangelical. Oldest and largest German village in all of Sibkrai. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, butter artel, agricultural artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans (Kreditkolchose), school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat, electric lights, steam mill on the lake shore (as of 1926.) Population: 1,700 in 1920; 1,676 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka; Kosh Kul.

Alexandrovka, Petersburg, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evka. #J 3. Evangelical. Population: 525 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 ugodol), which originally was a special place for displaying icons in Russian farm houses, later a place for indoctrination (krasnyy ugodol) 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; Sklyarovsky; Uchastok No. 2.

Alexandrovka, Tobolsk, Tara. Founded in 1898 in the swampy forests of Tara by Volhynian Germans who were allegedly landless farm holders from the Novograd-Volynsk or Zhytomyr districts. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Ukraine, Kuzmitsky. Mennonite. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, possibly Ukraine. Estate where allegedly sheep, cattle or horses were bred; it was purchased from Friedrich Fein (16 April 1863-2 August 1920.) Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka?, Volhynia-Poland, see Pekandsrovou; also see Aleksandrovka?; Aleksandrowka?; Alexandrowka?.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostrog or Kremenets or Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno) or Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 18 in 1905. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. Southwest of Dubno. Evangelical. Acreage: at most 25 German farm holdings in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. #F 2. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.


Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, 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, Kivertse; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. #D 4. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; 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), Blyanska (also Alexandria.) West of Oleksandiya. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Osmigovich: 128 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor. Southeast of Nowy Dwor. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Acreage: at the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: with Osmigovich: 128 in 1904. At the most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.


Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 303 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka; Alexandrowka.

Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. North or southeast of Zwiahel. #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), see Grünhoffental; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka..

**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, Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Khutor, Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Khutor, Alexandrowka II.

**Alexandrovka III**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 61 in 1904. Founded in 1906 by German private school (as of 1935.) Population: 270 in 1904; 30 families with 40 students in 1938. Also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka-Markowitsch; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka**, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrowka; Neu-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka**, Dobro-, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka-Holendry**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Alexandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexanderovka-.

**Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

**Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Odessa, see Alexanderfel’d; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

**Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; Aleksandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.


**Alexandrovka-Khutor**, Kievo-, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrowka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Aleksandrowka; Kievo-Alexandrovka; Kievo-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka, Lubo-**, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka.

**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; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka**, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrowka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Aleksandrowka; Neu-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Alexandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Alexandrovka, Novo-**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Alexanderovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.
Alexandrovka, Novo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovskaya-Nov; Alexandrovsk-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor(y)evka, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Alexandrovka, Novo-, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka-Nov; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.
Alexandrovsky, Petersburg. Near Schlüsselburg Trakt. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrovsky; Aleksandrowski; Alexandrovsky.

Alexandrovsky, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovsky; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovsky; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrovsky.

Alexandrov-Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. #D 5. Also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Aleksandrow-Julianow; Alexandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrow-; Julianow, Alexandrow; Yulianov, Aleksandrow-; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.

Alexandrow, Odessa, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow.

Alexandrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov; Aleksandrow.

Alexandrowa, Nowo-, Odessa, see Nowo-Alexandrowa; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowa.

Alexandrow-Julianow, Volhynia-Poland, also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Aleksandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Aleksandrow-; Julianow, Alexandrow; 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-Chutor; Chutor, Alexandrovka I-Chutor; Khutor; Aleksandrovka I-Khutor; Khutor, Alexandrovka I-Khutor.

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-Chutor; Chutor, Alexandrovka II-Chutor; Khutor; Aleksandrovka II-Chutor; Khutor, Alexandrovka II-Chutor.

Alexandrowka III, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrovka III; also see Aleksandrovka III; Aleksandrowka III.

Alexandrowka, Bashkortostan, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Crimea, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Karl Marx, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Shchorsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Don, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Don, Donets’k, Yanisol, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhst, Akmolinsk, or Omsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhst, Akmolinsk, Petropavlovsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhst, Akmolinsk, or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhst, Petropavlovsk, Bulayev, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhst, Semipalatinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Kazakhst, Semipalatinsk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Mykolayiv, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
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, Kuzmitsky, 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, 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, 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-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Nowy Dwor, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Yeniseysk, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka; Aleksandrowka.
Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Alexandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-; Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor; Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.

Alexandrowka-Holendry, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Aleksandrowka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexanderovka-; Holendry, Alexandrowka-.

Alexandrowka, Kiewo-, Odessa, see Kievo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrowka, Kievo-; Alexandrovka, Kievo-; Kievo-Aleksandrovka; Kievo-Alexandrovka; Kievo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Lubo-, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Lubo-; Alexandrovka, Lubo-; Lubo-Alexandrovka; Lubo-Aleksandrovka; Lubo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka-Markowitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Alexandrovka-Markovich; also see Aleksandrovka-Markovich; Markovich-Aleksandrovka; Markovich-Alexandrovka; Markowitsch-Aleksandrovka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka; Neu-Alexandrovka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexsandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor’yevka, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Kazakhstn, Akmolinsk, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Kazakhstn, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

Alexandrowka, Novo-, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka; Novo-Alexandrowka.
Alexejewka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka.

Alexejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka.

Alexejewka, Nowo-, Crimea, see Nowo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-; Aleksejewka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka.

Alexejewka, Nowo-, Omsk, see Nowo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-; Aleksejewka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Nowo-Alekseejewka; Nowo-Alekseejewka.

Alexejewka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-; Aleksejewka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-Aleksejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka.

Alexejewka, Omsk. Approximately 100 km east of Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk, Krestinsk. #G 2. Mennonite. Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. Mennonite. Population: 122 in 1926. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.


Alexeyevka, (also No. 2), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #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; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, (also Slobodka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka; Slobodka.

Alexeyevka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-; Aleksejewka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka.

Alexeyevka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-; Aleksejewka; Novo-; Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alexejewka; Novo-Alejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alekseejewka; Novo-Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, also see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Omsk. Approximately 100 km east of Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.

Alexeyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka.

Alexeyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka.

Alexeyevka, Zhelezny. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932.) Also see No. 2; Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.

Alexejewka, Bashkortostan, see Waldheim; also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka.

Alexejewka, Kirovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Kasakh), Alexeyevka. Ninety-six Km east of T’bilisi. #K 6. Founded in 1926.) Acreage: 540 dessi. Population: 76 in 1914; 260 in 1913 with 40 farms; 262 in 1914; 262 in 1926. Population: 151 in 1926; 163 people and 35 farms possibly in 1928; 1,148 people or 304 families in 1980. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka; Slobodka.

Alexejewka, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Santurinovka, Zhelezny. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 100 dessi. Community land; 98 or 350 dessi. Population: 260 in 1913 with 40 farms; 262 in 1914; 262 in 1926. Daughter colony, especially of Elisabethal. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka; Gassan-Su; Hassan-Su; Kirovka.

Alexejewka, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Santurinovka, Zhelezny. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 100 dessi. Community land; 98 or 350 dessi. Population: 260 in 1913 with 40 farms; 262 in 1914; 262 in 1926. Daughter colony, especially of Elisabethal. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexejewka; Gassan-Su; Hassan-Su; Kirovka.

Alexejewka, Kyrgyzstan, Chu River. Founded approximately in 1913 by people from the Talas Valley. Also see Alekse’evka; Alekseejewka; Aleksejewka; Alexe’evka; Alexejewka.
Alexey Nevsky, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Aleksey Nevsky; Aleksey Newskij; Alexej Newskij; Nevsky, Aleksey; Nevsky, Alexey; Newskij, Aleksj; Nevsky, Alexej.

Alexey-Nevskey, (also Alexander Nevsky, also Alexandronevsk, also Alexey Nevsky), Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. 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-Newskoi; Alexej-Newskoi; Alexej-Nevskey; Alexej-Newskoi; Alexandronevsk; Alexey Nevsky; Nevsky, Alexey; Nevsky, Alexey; Nevsky, Aleksey; Nevskij, Aleksey; Nevsky, Alexej.

Alexeytal, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.

Alexeytal, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.

Alexeytal, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.

Alexejtal, Crimea, see Devlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.

Alli, Devlet-, Crimea, see Dewlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.

Alli, Dewlet-, Crimea, see Dewlet-Alli; also see Alli, Dewlet-; Devlet-Alli.

Alshin, Crimea, see Alt-Schin; also see Alschin.

Alschin, Crimea, see Alt-Schin; also see Alschin.

Alt-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

Alt-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

Alt-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

Alt-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

Alt-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

Alt-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Aleksandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Aleksandrowka.

Alt-Alexandrowka, (also Chervonoarmiys’k), Volhynia-Ukraine. Between Zhytomyr and Zviahel. #D 5. Founded on its own land. 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-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.

Alt-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.

Alt-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.

Alt-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.

Alt-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.

Alt-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Aleksandrovka, Alt-; Alexanderovka, Alt-; Alt-Aleksandrovka; Alt-Alexandrowka.

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; Antonowka, Alt-; Antonowka, Alt-.

Alt-Arzis, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arcis; also see Arcis, Alt-; Arzis, Alt-.

Alt-Arcis, (also No. 14), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1816. One hundred and twenty-eight [or 80] founding families: 70 from Württemberg, 48 from Poland, 10 from Bessarabia and Prussia. Their ancestors, 48 families from the Black Forest, Württemberg, 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-Aryan, Crimea, see Alt-Arslan; also see Arslan, Alt-.

Alt-Aryan, Crimea, see Alt-Arslan; also see Arslan, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Tyryskisch; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrowa, 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-Dabrowa; Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrowa; also see Dabrova, Alt-; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Alt-Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrowa; 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, Rojhyschche. #D 5. Also see Alt-Dimitrowka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrowka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Dshankoj, Crimea, see Alt-Dzhankoy; also see Dshankoy, Alt-; Dshankoy, Alt-.

Alt-Dubischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischte; also see Dubischte, Alt-; Dubischte, Alt-.

Alt-Dubischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischte; also see Dubischte, Alt-; Dubischte, Alt-.

Alt-Dubischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubischte; also see Dubischte, Alt-; Dubischte, 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: 138 in 1886; 138 in 1918; 141 in 1914. Also see Alt-Dzhankoy; 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-Elft, also Fere-Champenoise I, also Fersampenuaz-Mare, also Michaelsruhm, also Sadovoye, Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1816. Two hundred and five [or 126] founding families: 105 from Wuer Temper, 75 from Poland, 25 from Bessarabia and Prussia. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. 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 Elft, Alt-; Fere-Champenoise I; Fersampenuaz-Mare; Michaelsruhm; Sadovoye.

Alt-Emetovka, Odessa, see Emmental; also see Alt-Emetowka; also see Emetovka, Alt-; Emetowka, Alt-.

Alt-Emetowka, Odessa, see Alt-Emetovka; also see Emetovka, Alt-; Emetowka, Alt-.

Alt-Emilin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyschche. North of Rozhyschche. 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), Krasnyn-Kut. Southeast of Krasnyn-Kut. #F 5. Evangelical. Also see Friedenfeld, Alt-.


Alt-Glaﬁrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glaﬁrovka; also see Glaﬁrovka, Alt-; Glaﬁrovka, Alt-.

Alt-Gololobovka, Volga Republic, see Dônho; also see Alt-Gololobovka; Gololobovka, Alt-; Gololobovka, Alt-.

Alt-Gololobovka, Volga Republic, see Alt-Gololobovka; also see Gololobovka, Alt-; Gololobovka, Alt-.

Alt-Helenovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyschche. North of Rozhyschche. #E 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Helenowka; Helenovka, Alt-; Helenowka, Alt-.

Alt-Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Helenovka; also see Helenowka, Alt-; Helenowka, Alt-.

Alt-Huta, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Huta, Alt-.

Alt-Ivanchice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knihinnek; also see Alt-Iwantschice; Ivanchice, Alt-; Ivantschice, Alt-.

Alt-Iwantschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ivanchice; also see Ivanchice, Alt-; Ivantschice, Alt-.

Alt-Jakschibaj, Crimea, see Alt-Yakshibay; also see Jakschibaj, Alt-; Yakshibay, Alt-.

Alt-Jakubowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Yakubovka; also see Jakubowka, Alt-; Yakubovka, Alt-.

Alt-Kalcha, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Alt-Kaltscha; Kalcha, Alt-; Kaltscha, Alt-.

Alt-Kaltscha, Odessa, see Alt-Kalcha; also see Kalcha, Alt-; Kaltscha, Alt-.

Alt-Kamionka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Stydyn. #H 7. Also see Kamionka, Alt-.

Alt-Kana, (also Kano, also Kanovo), Caucasus, Prokhladnyy. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Founded in 1840 or 1885 by Volga Germans. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,516 in 1905; 886 in 1926. Also see Kana, Alt-; Kano; Kanovo.

Alt-Kantor, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Kantor, Alt-.

Alt-Kaschary, Odessa, see Alt-Kashary; also see Kaschary, Alt-; Kashary, Alt-.


Alt-Kerleut, Crimea, see Alt-Wasserreich; also see Kerleut, Alt-.

Alt-Kholnica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Cholnica; Cholnica, Alt-; Kholnica, Alt-.

Alt-Koschary, Odessa, see Koschary.

Alt-Koschary, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koshary; also see Koschary, Alt-; Koshary, Alt-.

Alt-Koschary, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Stare Koschary; also see Koschary, Alt-; Koshary, Alt-.

Alt-Koziary, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Krylov; also see Koziary, Alt-.


Alt-Kronsweide, (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-Kisminets, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ximinez; also see Kisminets, Alt-; Ximinez, Alt-.

Alt-Kurgan, (also Alt-Kurhany), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopił. West of Kostopił. 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, Kivertsi. North of Luts’k. #E 5. Founding families from Swabia. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 130 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Lipowiec; Lipowitz, Alt-.

Alt-Lischenia, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lishnia; also see Lischenia, Alt-; Lishnia, Alt-.

Alt-Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Alt-Lischenia; Lischenia, Alt-; Lishnia, Alt-.

Alt-Lubomirka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. #14. Baptist. Prayer house. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Lubomirka, Alt-.

Alt-Majorskoje, Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoe; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Mayorskoe; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoye, 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-Mayorskoe; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Majorskoje; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.

Alt-Mayorskoe, Odessa, Sakhar(y)evka; also see Alt-Maerskoe; Alt-Maerskoye; Alt-Mayorskoe; Alt-Mayorskoe; Maerskoe, Alt-; Maerskoye, Alt-; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoe, Alt-; Mayorskoye, Alt-.

Alt-Montal, (also Kurgany), 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), 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-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-.

Altonau, Mykolayiv, see Altonau.

Altonau, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau.

Altonau, (also No. 9, also Altenau, also Altona, also Kirov, also Prigorye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohlloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #13. 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 kolkhoz 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: 1,277 dessi. or 1,346 ha. in 1918; 92 farms. Population: 201 of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,277 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-.
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; 387 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-Podeschrevice, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandria. West of Oleksandria. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu Podeschrevice appear to be one village. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Alt-Podeschrevice; Podeschrevice, Alt-; Podeschrevice, Alt-.

Alt-Podscherevitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Medwieze; also see Podscherevitsche, Alt-; Podscherevitsche, Alt-.

Alt-Polannovka, Volhynia-Poland, Polanowka, Alt-. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Polanovka. 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-Rotovka; Rotovka, Alt-; Rotovka, Alt-.

Alt-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnya; also see Rudnya, Alt-; Rudnya, Alt-.

Alt-Schin, (also Alchin, also Alshin), Crimea, Dzhankoy. #E 2 or possibly F 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Alt-Schin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Alt-Scholtoi, Bessarabia, see Alt-Scholtoi; also see Scholtoi, Alt-; Sholtoy, Alt-.

Alt-Schwendendorf, (also Gammalsvenskby, also Kidaste, also Reni, also Staro-Svedskoye), Mykolaiv, Berislav (Schwedenkolonie) #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. Stumpp mistakenly listed these two villages as Reni and Kidaste. They spent the winter in Roschitilovka 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-Schwendendorf. Everyday language: Swedish, hence the name Gammalsvenskby, and High German. Language in schools: Swedish until 1937. In 1905 eight German villages with 1,800 Germans and 700 Swedes were part of the parish. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,787 dessi. and 40 houses in 1859, or 3,246 dessi.
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-Shirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-; Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Alt-Sholttoy, Bessarabia, Belz. Founded on leased land in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Chisiniau. Acreage: 420 ha. Population: 241 in 1904; 286 in 1939. Also see Alt-Sholtloi; Sholtai, Alt-; Sholttoy, Alt-.

Alt-Stav, (also Starostav), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Alt-Stav; 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-Svojtschovka?; Svoychovka?, Alt-; Svojtschovka?, Alt-.

Alt-Svojtschovka?, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Svoychovka?; also see Svoychovka?, Alt-; Svojtschovka?, Alt-.

Alt-Valerianovka, (also Styrlkolonie), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southeast 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-Valerianovka; Styrkolonie; Valerianovka, Alt-; Valerianovka, Alt-.

Alt-Valerianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka; also see Valerianovka, Alt-; Valerianovka, Alt-.

Alt-Viktorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 267 in 1904. Also see Alt-Viktorowka; Viktorovka, Alt-; Viktorowka, Alt-.

Alt-Viktorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Viktorovka; also see Viktorovka, Alt-; Viktorovka, 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 1906; 736 in 1912; 1,090 in 1926. Also see Weimar, Alt-.

Alt Weynothen, Kaliningrad district, see Oktyabrskoye; 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; Jakubovka, 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-Zukov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Klevan; also see Alt-Zukov; Zukov, Alt-; Zukov, 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-.

Amalianova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Amalien; also see Amalianowa.

Amalianowa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Amalianova.

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.
Amar, Bessarabia, see Tamurka.
Amboni-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, see Amboni-Khutor; also see Chutor, Amboni-; Khutor, Amboni-.
Amboni-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, see Varvarovka; also see Amboni-Chutor; Chutor, Amboni-; Khutor, Amboni-.
Amborovo, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld; also see Amborowo.
Amborovo, Odessa, see Amborovo.
Ambrosevo, Odessa, see Ambroisevo; also see Ambrosjewo.
Ambrosjewo, Odessa, see Ambroisevo; also see Ambrosevo.
Ambroisevo, Odessa, see Ambroisevo; also see Ambrosjewo.
Amelin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne-, Tuchyn. North of Tuchyn. #J 4. The southern Amelin. 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.
Anakoj-Ely, Crimea, see Anakoy-Ely; also see Ely, Anakoj; Ely, Anakoy-.
Anakoy-Ely, (also Anaka-Eli), Crimea, Karasubazar. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Neusat. Population: 63 in 1904; 96 in 1926. Also see Anaka-Eli; Anakoj-Ely; Ely, Anakoj; Ely, Anakoy-.
Ananevka, Slavgorod, see Anan'evka; also see Anan'jewa.
Anan'jewa, Slavgorod, see Anan’evka; also see Anan’evka.
Anan'evka, 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’yevka. 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 Anan’evka; Anan’jewa.
Anastasievka, Kazakhstan, see Anastasievka; also see Anastasievka.
Anastasievka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or railway station. Also see Anastasievka.
Anastasievka, Odessa, see Anastasievka.
Anastasievka, Kazakhstan, see Anastasievka; also see Anastasievka.
Anastasievka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #J 4. Possibly Mennonite. Population: 92 in 1926. Also see Anastasievka; Anastasievka.
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.
Anchekrak, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Antschekrak.
Andersberg?, Zaporizhzhya, see Andeburg.
Andreasdorf, (also Vassilyevka), Odessa, Yanovka. Catholic. Also see Vassilyevka.
Andreasfeld, (also Andreuyevka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 30 km north of Millerovo. #G 1. Population: 437 in 1926. Also see Andreyevka.
Andreasfeld, Don, Rostov, Natal(y)evsk. Yamburg daughter colony.
Andreburr, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Vassil(y)evka. 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;
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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 Andreyewsk-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andre'evsk-; Khutor, Andrejewsk-.
Andre'evsky, Kazakhstan, see Andreveysky; also see Andrejewski.
Andre'evsky, Orenburg, see Andreveysky; also see Andrejewski.
Andrejaschewka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Andrejaschewka; also see Andreyashevka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka.
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, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Kyrgyzstan, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Mykolayiv, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka.
Andrejewka, Odessa, 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, Emilchinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Emilchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emilschinskaja; Emilchinskaya, Andrejewka; Emilschinskaya, Andrejewka; Emilschinskaja, Andrejewka.
Andrejewka-Khutor, Bashkortostan, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka; Khutor, Andrejewka.
Andrejewka-Khutor, Chernihiv, see Andreyevka-Khutor; also see Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-; Khutor, Andre'evka; Khutor, Andrejewka.
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 Andreyevka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka; Novo-Andrejewka.
Andre'evka Suschanshaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andreyevka Suschanshaya; also see Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja; Suschtschanskaja, Andrejewka; Suschanskaya, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaya, Andrejewka.
Andrejewka Emültshinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka Emültchinskaya; also see Andrejewka Emültchinskaya, Andrejewka Emültchinskaia, Andrejewka Emültshinskaj, Andrejewka.

Andrejewka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Andrejewka; also see Andrejewka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka; Neu-Andrejewka.

Andrejewka, Nowo-, Saratov, see Novo-Andrejewka; also see Andrejewka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka; Novo-Andrejewka.

Andrejewka Suschtschanskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine; see Andrejewka Sushchanskaja; also see Andrejewka Sushchanskaia; Sushchanskaia Andrejewka; Sushchanskaia, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaia, Andrejewka.

Andrejewka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka I; also see Andrejewka I.

Andrejewka II, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka II; also see Andrejewka II.

Andrejewsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Andrejewsk-Khutor; also see Andrejewsk-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andrejewsk-; Khutor, Andrejewsk-.

Andrejewski, Kazakhstan, see Andrejewsky; also see Andrejewski.

Andrejewski, Orenburg, see Andrejewsky; also see Andrejewski.

Andrepol, Zaporizhzhya, see Andrepol.

Andres-Chutor, Odessa, see Andres-Khutor; also see Chutor, Andres-; Khutor, Andres-.

Andres-Khutor, Odessa, see Andres-Chutor; Chutor, Andres-; Khutor, Andres-.

Andreyasheva, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Andreyasheva; also see Andreyaschewka, Novo-; Novo-Andreyaschewka.


Andreyevka, (also Andreeni), 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 Andrejewka; Andrejewka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Mallychevsk. Soviet seat; agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 437 in 1926. Also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Kyyrgyzstan, see Gnadental; also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Mykolayiv. Population: 29 in 1919. Also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.


Andreyevka, Omsk, possibly Odesa. #E 2. Mennonite. Also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.


Andreyevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivno (also Rovno, also Rowno), Tuchyn; also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.


Andreyevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Andreevsfeld; also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka.

Andreyevka Emültchinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka I; also see Andrejewka Emültchinskaya; Andrejewka Emültchinskaja, Andrejewka Emültchinskaia, Andrejewka Emültshinskaj, Andrejewka.

Andreyevka Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Andrejewka-Khutor; Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andrejewka.

Andreyevka-Khutor, Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Andrejewka-Khutor; Andrejewka-Chutor; Chutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andrejewka; Khutor, Andrejewka.

Andreyevka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka; Andrejewka; Neu-; Neu-Andreyevka; Neu-Andreyewka.

Andreyevka, Novo-, Saratov, see Novo-Andreyevka; also see Andrejewka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka; Novo-Andrejewka.

Andreyevka Sushchanskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Andrejewka; Andrejewka; Andrejewka Sushchanskaja; Sushchanskaia Andrejewka; Sushchanskaia, Andrejewka; Sushchanskaia, Andrejewka.

see Andre’evka I; Andrejewka I; Andreyevka
Emilchinskaya.

Andreyevka II, (also Andreyevka Sushchanskaya),
Volhynia-Ukraine, Olev’s’k. North of Olev’s’k. #C 1.
Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin.
Population: 700 in 1904. Also see Andre’evka II;
Andreyewka II; Andreyevka Sushchanskaya.

Andreyevsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)
evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 18
in 1904. Also see Andre’e’vsk-Khutor; Andrejewsks-
Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewsks-; Khutor, Andre’e’vsk-;
Khutor, Andreyevsk-.

Andreyevsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petro pavlovsk or
Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo.
Crown settlement. Also see Andre’e’vsky; Andrejewski.

Andreyevsky, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded
in 1894 or 1903 by residents from the Molochna district.
Mennonite. Also see Andre’e’vsky; Andreyewski.

Andrianovka, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, Leen-
Kalitvinsky. #G 1. Founded in 1900. Evangelical;
parish: Rynovka. Population: 95 in 1926. Also see
Andrianovka.

Andrianovka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also
see Andrianovka, Nowo-; Novo-Andrianovka.

Andrianovka, Don, see Andrianovka.

Andrianovka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also
see Andrianovka, Novo-; Novo-Andrianovka.

Andriew, Zaporizhzhya, see Reichenfeld; also see
Andriew.

Andriew, Zaporizhzhya, see Andriev.

Andrusiev, Volhynia-Poland, see Andrusyov; also see
Andrusjow.

Andrusjow, Volhynia-Poland, see Andrusyov; also see
Andrusiev.

Andrusyov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see
Andrusiev; Andrusjow.

Anenii Noi, Bessarabia, see Anenyy Noy; also see Noi,
Anenii; Noy, Anenyy.

Anenyy Noy, Bessarabia, see Novo Nikolayevka; also see
Anenii Noi; Noi, Anenii; Noy, Anenyy.

Anesti, Bessarabia, see Neu-Anninka.

Aneta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Annette-Josefine.

Angermohr, (also Pokashchevo, also Pokoshev),
Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. East of Emilchin. #C
3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 507 in
1904. Also see Pokashchevo; Pokoshev.

Anhalt-Köthen, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya Nova; also see
Köthen, Anhalt-.

Anielen, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. No other
information available.

Anielovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #H 5.
Also see Anielenowka.

Anielovka, (also Anilovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’,
Derazhne. Northwest of Derazhne. Founded on leased
land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with
Yalomets and Soshin, 60 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior
to 1928. Also see Anielowka; Anilovka.
<table>
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<th>City/Location</th>
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| 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 Berdyaevsk’s 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 | Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. 
| Annenfeld | Zaporizhzhya, Vassilli(y)evo. Evangelical. |
| Annenfeld-Fink | (also Fink), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Also see Fink; Fink, Annenfeld-. |
| Annenskoe | Samara, see Annenskoye; also see Annenskoje. |
| Annenskoje | Samara, see Annenskoye; also see Annenskoe. |
| Annenskoye | Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Possibly founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochota district. Mennonite. Acreage: 750 dessi. Population: 93 people or 15 families in 1922; 87 or 93 in 1926. Also see Annenskoje; Annenskoe. |
| Annual, | (also Poseyevka), Dnipropropetrovs’k. Population: 230 in 1919. Also see Poseyevka. |
| Annual, | (also Levenskaya Kolonka, also Levinskoye), Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. Northwest of Taganrog. 
#C 5. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. In 1880, land was purchased from the Grunau volost administration in the Russian village of Yeffremovka. Acreage: possibly 1,800 or 4,000 dessi. Population: 323 in 1904; 350 in 1918; 421 in 1926; 750 in 1941. Also see Levenskaya Kolonka; Levinskoye. |
| Annual, Alt- | Odessa, see Alt-Annual. |
| Annual, Neu- | Odessa, see Neu-Annual. |
| Annette-Josefine | (also Aneta, also Josefine-Annette), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun, Volodarsk. A few kilometers west of Zwiachel. 
#C 4. Founded in 1816 by families from Bohnsack near Danzig, Galicia, and Germany. The two villages were separated by a street. Evangelical; parishes: Heimtal and Novograd. Anette is the birthplace of author Herbert Henke, who was born in 1913. Acreage: 800 ha. Population: 233 in 1904. Volhynian-German mother colony. Also see Aneta; Josefine-Annette. |
| Anissovk a | Dnipro-petrovs’k, see Anisovka; also see Anissowska. |
| Anissovka | Dnipropropetrovs’k, see Anissovka. |
| Annovka | Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo; also see Annovka. |
| Annovka | (also Aninoasa, also Mansha), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1880 or possibly in 1908. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 2,500 ha. Population: 425 in 1939. Also see Aninosa; Annovka; Mansha. |
| Annovka | Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay, see Annenfeld; also see Annovka. |
| Annovka | Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 25 km southwest of Dzhankoy. 
#D 2. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 242 in 1926. Also see Annovka. |
| Annovka | (also Azarovka), Luhans’k, Uspensk. Approximately 30 km south of Luhansk.’ 
| Annovka | Mariupol’, see Maidorf; also see Annovka. |
| Annovka | Mykolayiv, see Blumenberg; also see Annovka. |
| Annovka | Mykolayiv, see Athelental; also see Annovka. |
| Annovka | Slavgorod, see Landskrome; also 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. |
| Anoval | Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Anoval. |
| Anoval | Volhynia-Poland, see Anoval. |
| Anscharak | Bessarabia, see Anscharak. |
| Anscharak | Volhynia-Ukraine, see Anscharak. |
| Anscharak | Bessarabia, see Tarutino; also see Anscharak. |
| Anscharak | Volhynia-Poland, see Anscharak. |
| Anscharak | Bessarabia, see Anscharak. |
| Anscharak | Volhynia-Ukraine, see Anscharak. |
| Anscharak | Bessarabia, see Tarutino; also see Anscharak. |
| Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege | Petersburg, see Krasnenska; also see Peterhofer Wege, Ansiedlung am. |
| Ansiedlung Privalnoe | Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoye; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoje; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoje, Ansiedlung; Privalnoye, Ansiedlung. |
| Ansiedlung Privalnoe | Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoje; Ansiedlung
Antonovka, Odessa, Krasny Okna. Near Marienberg. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Omsk, Barabinsk, Kupino. #H 3. Butter artel (as of 1926.) Population: 210 in 1926. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechno; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Northwest of Kisielin. Evangelical. At the most, 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. #J 6. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Nowy Dwor; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. Southwest of Kolki. #F 6. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne , Tuchyn; also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonovka. On the Horyn River. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Northeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Antonowka.

Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Southeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Antonowka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Antonowka.


Antonovka, Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Priwalnoe; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung.

Antonówka, Privalnoe, see Privalnoe; also see Privalnoe; also see Priwalnoje, Ansiedlung; Privalnoje, Ansiedlung.

Antonówka, Chutor, Anton-; Khutor, Anton-.

Antonówka, Podhaizy; see Podhaizy, Antonówka-Podhaizy; Podhaizy, Antonówka-Podhaizy; Podhaizy, Antonówka; Podhaizy, Antonówka.

Antonowka, Mariupol’, see Tiegenort; also see Antonowka.

Antonowka, Odessa, Krasny Okna. Near Marienberg. Also see Antonowka.
Antonovka, (also Kruglik), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylkiv. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 94 in 1904. Also see Antonowka; Kruglik.

Antonovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonovka; also see Alt-Antonowka; Antonowka, 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 Antonowka-Borek; Borek-Antonovka; Borek-Antononwka; Bozek.

Antonovka-Khutor, Odessa, Berean district. Eighteen kilometers northeast of Karlsruhe. Catholic; parish: Karlsruhe. The entire population of 150 people possibly fled to Karlsruhe in 1918. Population: 150 in 1918. Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Antonowka-Chutor; Chutor, Antonovka-; Khutor, Antonowka-.

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 Antonowka-Chutor; Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonowka-.

Antonovka-Kocher, (also Kocher-Antonovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 46 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Kotscher; Kocher-Antonovka; Kotscher-Antonovka.

Antonovka-Makovich, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Makowitsch; Makovich-Antonovka; Makowitsch-Antonowka.


Antonovka-Ochnovka I, (also Ochnovka-Antonovka I), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Ochnovka I; Ochnovka-Antonovka I; Ochnovka-Antonovka I.

Antonovka-Ochnovka II, (also Ochnovka-Antonovka II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 97 in 1904. Also see Antonowka-Ochnovka II; Ochnovka-Antonovka II; Ochnovka-Antonovka II.


Antonovskij-Bortsovo Kupino, Tomsk, see Bortsovskij-Antonovskij Kupino; also see Antonovskij-Bortsovo-Kupino; Borzowo-Antonovskij Kupino; Kupino, Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Kupino, Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Borzowo; Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Kupino, Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Borzowo; Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Kupino, Antonovskij-Bortsovo-; Borzowo.

Antonowka, Mariopol’, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Odessa, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Omsk, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volga Republic, see Antonovka.

Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechnko, 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, Sudylkiv, see Antonovka.

Antonowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka I.

Antonowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka II.

Antonowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Antonovka; also see Alt-Antonovka; Antonovka, Alt-.

Antonowka-Borek, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Borek; also see Borek, Antonovka-; Borek, Antonovka-.

Antonowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Antonovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonowka-.

Antonowka-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Antonovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Antonowka-; Khutor, Antonowka-.
Antonowka-Kotscher, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Kotscher; also see Kocher, Antonovka-.; Kocher-Antonovka–.

Antonowka-Makowitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Makovich; also see Makovich, Antonovka; Makowitsch, Antonovka.

Antonowka-Mohylno, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Mohylno; also see Mohylno-Antonovka; Mohylno-Antonovka.

Antonowka-Ochnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka; also see Ochnowka-Antonovka; Okhnovka-Antonovka.

Antonowka-Ochnowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; also see Ochnowka-Antonovka I; Okhnovka-Antonovka I.

Antonowka-Ochnowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; also see Ochnowka-Antonovka II; Okhnovka-Antonovka II.

Antonowskij-Borzowo Kupino, Tomsk, see Antonovsky-Bortsovo Kupino; also see Bortsovo-Antonovsky Kupino; Borzowo-Antonovskij Kupino; Kupino, Antonovsky-Bortsovo-.; Kupino, Antonowskij-Borzowo.

Antopol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Antoschkino, Chelyabinsk, see Antoshkino.

Antoshkino, Chelyabinsk, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Antoschkino.

Antoschekrak, Odessa, see Aneschekrak.

Anusin, Volhynia-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 Chechynans in 1904.

Apanavchizna, (also Apanovshchizna), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. North of Volodimyr-Volyns'kyy (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; Apanovshchizna.

Apanawtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Apanavchizna.

Apanovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Apanavchizna; also see Apanowschtschizna.

Apanowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Apanovschizna.

Apas-Bogalak, Crimea, see Appaz-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.

Apollonovka, Omsk, Isil’Kul’, see Apollonovka.

Apollonia, (also Babye-Apollonia), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southwest of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Babye-Apollonia.

Apollonia, Babe-, Volhynia-Poland, see Babe-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babej-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia; Babye-Apollonia.

Apollonia, Babje-, Volhynia-Poland, see Babe-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babej-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babe-Apollonia; Babye-Apollonia.

Apollonia, Babe-, Volhynia-Poland, see Babye-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babej-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babe-Apollonia; Babye-Apollonia.

Appaz-Bogalak, (also Apas-Bogalak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 21 in 1926. Also see Apas-Bogalak; Bogalak, Appaz-.

Arbeiterheim, (also Nikolayevka), Luhans’k, Novo-Aidar. Approximately 10 km north of Novo-Aidar. #D 1. Evangelical. Also see Nikolayevka.

Arbeitsfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Lysanderhöh. #D 4. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt.

Arbeitsheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. No other information available.

Arbeitsliebe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.

Arbeitstaw, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. No other information available.

Arbusovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Weinau; also see Arbusovka.

Arbusovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Arbusovka.

Archangelskoje, Dnipropetrov's'k, see Arkhangelskoye; also see Arkhangelskoe.

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 Arkhirev’evka.

Arcis, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arcis; also see Alt-Arzis; Arzis, Alt-.

Arcis, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Arzis, Neu-; Neu-Arzis.

Arcizovka, (also Narcisovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Arcizovka; Narcisovka.

Arcizovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Arcizovka.

Areval, (also Arival, also Arrival), 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.

Argantschik, Crimea, see Arganchik.

Argen, Crimea, see Arygn.

Argenckh, Crimea, see Argenchik; also see Argentschik.

Argentschik, Crimea, see Argechik.


Arlival, Caucasus, see Areval; also see Arriwal; Arrival.

Arkabad-Station, Saratov, Balashovo (Arkabad.) Founded between 1910 and 1913. Mennonite. Land was bought from the Khortitza land commission. Sixteen families settled here during World War I; they operated a machinery factory, steam mill, oil press, and a brickyard. Not a village in the true sense. Also see Station, Arkadak.

Arkhangelskoe, Dnipropetrovsk’y, see Archangelskoe; also see Archangelskoje.

Arkhangel’yevka, Omsk, see Archierejewka; also see Archirejewka.

Aska, Adshi, Ashchubudak, Ash-Chebudak, Ashasa, Aschtschubudak, Asch- Tschebudak, Asch-Tschebudak; Ashchubudak, Ash-; Tschebudak, Asch-.

Aschaga-Dsharmin, Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 30 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1879. Catholic; parishes: Kronental and Simferopol’. Acreage: 3,806 dessi. Population: 296 in 1914; 296 in 1918; 292 in 1919; 401 or 402 in 1926. Also see Aschaga-Dzhurmin; Dsharmin, Aschaga-; Dzhurmin, Ashaga-.

Aschanowo-Chutor, Volgograd, see Archeda-Khutor; also see Chutor, Artscheda-; Khutor, Archeda-.

Artyne, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Michailsdorf.

Arzis, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Arzis; also see Alt-Arcis; Arcis, Alt-.

Arzis, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arzis; 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-.

Asano, Kazakhstan, see Asanovo-Khutor; also see Assanowo.

Asano-Khutor, (also Asanovo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Asano-Chutor; Asanovo-; Chutor, Asanowo-; Khutor, Asanovo-.

Asano-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Asano-Khutor; also see Chutor, Asanovo-; Khutor, Asanovo-.

Asarowka, Luhans’k, see Azarovka.

Asayak, Crimea. Mennonite.

Aschaga-Dsharmin, Crimea, see Ashaga-Dzhurmin; also see Dzhurmin, Ashaga-.

Aschasa, Crimea, see Ashasa.

Aschen-Chutor, Don, see Aschen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Aschen-Hügel, Crimea, see Hoffnungstal; also see Hügel, Aschen-.

Aschen-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 7. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 240 dessi. Population: 30 in 1918; 100 in 1941. Also see Aschen-Chutor; Chutor, Aschen-; Khutor, Aschen-.

Asch-Tschebudak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chebudak; also see Chebudak, Asch-; Tschebudak, Asch-.

Aschtshubadak, Orenburg, see Ashchubadak.

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; 292 in 1919; 401 or 402 in 1926. Also see Ashchaga-Dzharmin; Dzhurmin, Ashchaga-; Dzharmin, Ashcha-.

Aschasa, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Aschasa.

Ash-Chebudak, (also Ashchubadak), Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #F 5. Founded between 1890 and about 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 300 in 1926. Also see Asch-Tschebudak; Chebudak, Ash-; Tschebudak, Asch-.

Ashchubadak, Orenburg, see Ash-Chebudak; also see Aschtshubadak.

Aska, Adshi, Odessa, see Adshi-Aska; also see Azhdy-Aska; Ask; Adzhy-.
Ask-Naiman-Khutor, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Atarstackh.

Atarstackh, Crimean. Also see Atarstackh.

Atay, also Altai, also Deutsch-Atay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kuzhambak. Approximately 20 km southwest of Ishun. #C 1. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Catholic; parish: Alexandria. School: grades one to four, alphabetization location (as of 1926.) Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 60 in 1918; 84 in 1926. Also see Atay; Altai; Deutsch-Atay.

Atay, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Atay; also see Atay, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Atay.

Atchelental, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Evangelical and possibly Catholic. #E 7. Population: 135 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Annovka; Kakushina; Kokushino.

Atchelental-Chutor, Odessa, see Atchelental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Atchelental-; Khutor, Atchelental-.

Atchelental-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Possibly Evangelical. Also see Atchelental-Chutor; Chutor, Atchelental-; Khutor, Atchelental-.

Atchshora, Crimea. Possibly Evangelical; parish: possibly Byten. Former Tartar village bought by colonists from Bilovizh. Also see Atchshora.

Atschair, Caucasus, see Achair.

Atschka-Bailar, Crimea, see Achka-Bailar; also see Bailar, Aksa-; Bailar, Atschka-.

Atschy, Aksan-, Crimea, see Aksan-Atschy; also see Achy, Aksan-; Aksan-Achy.

Attau, Crimea, see Atay.

Audincourt, Vogla 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.


Augustovka, 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.

Augutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Augustowka.

Augwegen, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available. 

Avakumovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Avakumovskoe; also see Avakumovskoe.

Avakumovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Awakumovskoe; also see Awakumovskoe.

Atamanovka, Don, see Atamanovka.
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.

Avgustkovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Avgustkovka.

Avillovs, Station-., Volga Republic, see Station-Avillovs; also see Avillovs, Station-., Station-Awillovs.

Avilova, 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-; 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 Avvakumovskoe; Chebundy.

Awilova, Novaja, Volga Republic, see Novaja Avilova; also see Awilova, Nowaja; Nowaja Avilova.

Awgustkovka, Volga Republic, see Avgustkovka.

Bachmetjewka, Volga Republic, see Bachmetjewka.


Babailowka, Omsk, Bacher, Volhynia-Poland, see Babajlowski.

Babaje-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Babaje-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia.

Babie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shehurin. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 16 in 1918. Also see Baas-Chutor; Chutor, Baas-; Khutor, Baas-.

Babajlowski, Volhynia-Poland, see Babajlowski.


Babakovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Babje-Apollonia, Volhynia-Poland, see Babje-Apollonia; also see Apollonia, Babe-; Apollonia, Babje-; Apollonia, Babje-; Babje-Apollonia.

Babin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Bakuchka, Zaporizhzhya, see Babukhka.

Babukhka, Zaporizhzhya, see Babukhka.


Babakovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Bachmetjewka, Don, see Bakhmetjewka; also see Bachmetjewka.
Bachmetjewka, Novo-,

Don, see Nowo-Bachmetjewka; also see Bakhmetyevka, Novo-; Bakhmetyevka, Novo-Bakhmetyevka; Novo-Bakhmetyevka.

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-Postal. 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. Also 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.


Bagdanovka, Volga Republic, see Bagayevka; also see Bagajewka.

Bagajewka, Volga Republic, see Bagayevka; also see Bagajewka.

Bagaltschak, Crimea, see Ablesh-Deutsch; also see Bagaltschak.

Bagaltschak, Crimea, see Bagaltschak.

Bagayevka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Bagajewka; Bagajewka.

Bagdanovka, Odessa, see Bogdanovka-Khutor; also see Bagdanovka.

Bagdanovka, Odessa, see Bagdanovka.

Bairamtscha, Bessarabia, see Bairamtscha.

Bairamtscha, Bessarabia, see Bairamtscha.

Bairunenki?, Luhans’k, see Schmidgal-Khutor; also see Bairrowenki?.

Bajaut, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Bajaut; also see Bayaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Bajaut, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Bajaut; also see Bayaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balk, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balk; also see Beck, Neu-; Neu-Balk.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

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Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,

Crimea, see Neu-Balkentschek; also see Bajaut, Alt-; Alt-Bajaut; Alt-Bayaut; Bayaut, Alt-.

Balkentschek, Neu-,


Balabanka, Bessarabia, see Fuchs-Khutor.

Balabanovka, Don, see Balabanovskfeld; also see Balanowka.

Balabanovskfeld, (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.

Balabanovskfeld, Don, see Balabanovskfeld.

Balabitino, Mykolayiv, see Eigengut.

Balachelu Mare, Bessarabia, see Balakchel; also see Mare, Balachelu; Mare, Balakelu.

Balachuk, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Balaitshuk.

Balaischuk, Odessa, see Balachuk.

Balakchel, Bessarabia, see Balakchel; also see Balakchel.

Balakchelly, (also Balakchel, also Balakelu Mare), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1899. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Acreage: 1,627 ha. Population: 83 in 1905; 189 in 1939. Also see Balachelu Mare; Balakshel; Balakhelu Mare; Balaktschel.

Balakelu Mare, Bessarabia, see Balakchel; also see Balachelu Mare; Mare, Balachelu; Mare, Balakelu.


Balakovo, (also Axt-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Federovka. Evangelical. Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Axt-Khutor; Balakowo.

Balakov, Volga Republic, Balakovo, see Balakovo.

Balakovo, Volga Republic, Federovka, see Balakovo.

Balaktschel, Bessarabia, see Balakchel.

Balaktschel, Bessarabia, see Balakchel.

Balanda, 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 50 percent Germans. Also see Zabokrzyky Dolina.


Balarka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #H 6. No other information available.

Balarka, (also Polarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddechey. #F 5. Also see Polarka.

Balarka, (also Polarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Silno; also see Palka.

Balacescu, Nicolae, Bessarabia, see Nicolae Balacescu.

Balitsky-Khutor, Odessa, see Balitsky-Khutor.

Balitski-Chutor, Odessa, see Balitsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Balitski-; Khutor, Balitsky-.

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 Balitzky; Balitski-Khutor; Chutor, Balitski-; Khutor, Balitsky-; Saratov.

Balka, Odessa, Berezan 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, Mokraja-, Caucasus, see Mokraja-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraya-; Mokraya-Balka.

Balka, Mokraya-, Caucasus, see Mokraya-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraja-; 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, Shirokaya-; Shirokaya-Balka.

Balka, Schirokaya-, Mykolayiv, see Schirokaja-Balka; also see Schirokaja-Balka; Balka, Schirokaja-.

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, Sokolaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Sokolaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sokolaja; Sokolaja-Balka.

Balka, Sokolaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Sokolaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sokolaja; Sokolaja-Balka.

Balka, Studnaja-, Odessa, see Studnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Studnaja-; Studnaja-Balka.

Balka, Studnaja-, Odessa, see Studnaja-Balka; also see Balka, Studnaja-; Studnaja-Balka.

Balka, Suchaja-, Kazakhstan, see Suchaja-Balka; also see Balka, Sukhaya-; Sukhaya-Balka.

Balka, Sukhaya-, Kazakhstan, see Sukhaya-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. #A 2.
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.

Baltsar-Khutor, Bessarabia, Ismail. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Also see Balzar-Chutor; Chutor, Balzar-; Khutor, Baltsar-.

Balvanovka, Don, see Balwanowka; also see Balvanovka.

Balwanowka, Crimea, see By-Balush; also see Balusch, By-; Balush, By-; Bij-Balusch.

Bandyschewka, Podil's'ka. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Romanian village possibly with German residents.

Baragon, Crimea, see Boragan.

Baragan, Crimea, see Boragan.

Baratayevka; Baronsk?; Saumorye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #C 4. 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 Baratayevka; Baronsk?; Saumorye.

Bangert, (also Baratayevka, possibly also Baronsk, also Saumorye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #C 4. Founded in 1862 or in 1882. Mennonite and Evangelical; parishes: Bangert and Kukkus. Approximately 20 km north of Feodosiya. 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 Baratayevka; Baronsk?; Saumorye.

Baraboy, Odessa, see Baraboy.

Baraboy, Odessa, also see Mannheim; also see Baraboj.

Baranowschtschizna, (also Baratayevka, possibly also Baronsk, also Saumorye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #A 2.

Baranowka, (also Goloy-Karamysh, also Golyy-Karamysh), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzar-Chutor; Chutor, Balzar-; Khutor, Baltsar-.

Baranovka, Don, see Baronovka; also see Baranowka.

Baranovka, 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 Baranovshchizna.

Baranowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baranowskoje; also see Baranovskoe.

Baraschi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Baraschi.


Baratevka, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.

Baratevka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.

Baratayevka, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Baratayevka; also see Baratajewka.

Baratefeld, (also Varvarovka), Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove, Kramatovsk. #B 3. Catholic. Also see Vavarovka.

Barbarastadt, (also No. 9), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molocha or possibly Prischib. Catholic. Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 77 and 30 farms in 1926. Also see No. 9.


Barbaroschna, Volhynia-Poland, see Barbaroshina.

Barbaroschina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Barbaroschina.


Barbarov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Barbarow.

Barbarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Barbarowka.

Barbarovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Also see Barbarowka.

Barbarow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Barbarow.

Barbarow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Barbarow.

Barbarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Barbarowka.

Barbaroshna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Barbaroschna.

Bardhaza, Volhynia-Ukraine, 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 Bardova; Bardzhaz; Bartheus.

Barin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Barin.

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, Van., Crimea, see Van-Barin.

Baronov, Caucasus, Armavir. Population: 65 in 1926. Also see Baronow.

Baronovka, (also Baranovka, also Baranowka), Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Grodogovsk. Founded in 1889 by Berdyans’k Swabians. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. 3,000 dessi. Population: 149 in 1911; 148 in 1914; 148 in 1918; 144 in 1919. Also see Baranovka; Baronowka; Boronovka.

Baronovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Baronovskoe; also see Baronowskoje.

Baronowskoye, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 137 in 1926. Also see Baronovskoe; Baranowskoje.

Baranovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Baranovskoe; also see Baronowskoje.
Baronowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Baronovskoye; also see Baronovskoe.
Baronsk, (also Boronsk), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Blagoveschhenka.) Founded in 1908. Kolkhoz named of Thälmann. Population: 307 in 1926. Also see Boronsk.
Baronski?, 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, see Baronskoye; also see Baronskoje.
Baronskoye, Kharkiv, see Bazardar; also see Bazar, Bok-; Bok-Bazar.
Basar, Bok-, Omsk, see Bok-Basar; also see Bazar, Bok-; Bok-Bazar.
Baschbek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Baschbek-; Deutsch, Bashbek-.
Baschkatow, Orenburg, see Bashkatov.
Baschkurovo, Chelyabinsk, see Bashkurovo.
Baschlanka, Mykolayiv, see Bashlanka.
Baschliki, Volhynia-Poland, see Bashliky.
Baschliitscha, Crimea, see Baschlichta.
Baschlytscha, Crimea, see Baschlychka.
Baschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bashov.
Baschowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Bashova.
Baschpek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Bashpek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Bashpek-; Deutsch, Bashpek-; Bashpek-Deutsch.
Basch, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Basch; also see Bash, Sary-; Sary-Bash.
Baschtanovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Bashtanovka.
Baseier, Volga Republic, see Erlenbach.
Basel, (also Gratz, also Kratz, also Vassilyevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767/1768 as a 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, library, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 83 in 1769; 166 in 1772; 175 in 1773; 295 in 1798; 1,509 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 Gratz; Kratz; Vassilyevka.
Basel-Miuss-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Basel-Miuss-; Khutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Basel-; Miuss-Khutor, Basel-.
Basel, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Basel.
Basel, Soljanka-zu-, Volga Republic, see Soljanka-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Soljanka-zu-; Soljanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-.
Basel, Soljanka-zu-, Volga Republic, see Soljanka-zu-Basel; also see Basel, Soljanka-zu-; Soljanka-zu-Basel; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-; Zu-Basel, Soljanka-.
Basel, Tal-zu-, Volga Republic, see Tal-zu-Basel; also see Zu-Basel, Tal-.
Bashbek-Deutsch, (also Bashbek-Deutsch), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 70 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1895. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) 1,000 dessi. Population: 70 in 1918; 103 in 1919; 109 in 1926. Also see Bashbek, Deutsch; Bashpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Bashbek-; Deutsch, Bashbek-.
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 Bashkatow.

Bashkurovo, Chelyabinsk, see Bosharovo; also see Bashchurovo.

Bashlanka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Karlsruhe; also see Baschlanka.

Bashlica, Crimea, see Bashlychka; also see Baschlichtscha.

Bashliky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Baschlili.

Bashlychka, (also Bashlica), 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 Bascow.

Bashova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Baschowa.

Bashpek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Bashbek-Deutsch; also see Baschpek-Deutsch; Deutsch, Baschpek-; Deutsch, Baschpek-.

Bash, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Bash, Sary-; Sary-Bash.

Bashtovka, Omsk, see Baumgart-Chutor; also see Baumgart-, Chutor, Baumgart-; Chutor, Baumgart-; Khutor, Baumgart-.

Bay, Adzhy-, Crimea, see Adzhy-Bay; also see Adshi-Baj; Baj, Adshii-.

Bay, Ali-, Crimea, see Ali-Bai; Bai, Ali.

Bayant, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Bayant; also see Alt-Bajant; Bajant, Alt-.

Bayaut, Alt-, Crimea, see Neu-Bayaut; also see Bajaut, Alt-.

Bay, Ibraim-, Crimea, see Ibraim-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-Kiyat; Kiat, Baj-; Kiat, Bay-.

Bay-Kiyat, Crimea, see Bay-Kiat; also see Baj-Kijat; Kijat, Baj-.

Bay-Kogenly, 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-Kogenly; Kogenly, Baj-; Kogenly, Bay.

Baylar, Kir-*, Crimea, see Kir-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Kir-; Kir-Bajlar.

Baylar, Ochka-, Crimea, see Ochka-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Otschka; Otschka-, Bailar.

Bay, Mamut-, Crimea, see Mamut-Bay; also see Baj, Mamut; Mamut-Baj.

Bazar, Bok-, Omsk, see Bok-Bazar; also see Basar, Bok-; Bok-Basar.
Bazylya, Volhynia-Poland, see Bazylya.
Bazylya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Bazylya.

Beauregard, (also Boregard, 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 Boregard; Borgard; Buyerak.

Bech, Crimea, see Biech; Bijetsch; Byech.

Bechers-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Bechers-Khutor; also see Bechers-Khutor; Chutor, Bechers-; Khutor, Bechers-.

Beck-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Beck-Khutor; also see Beck-Khutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.

Beck-Chutor, Don, see Beck-Khutor; also see Beck-Khutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.

Beck-Chutor, Odessa, see Becker-Khutor; also see Becker-Khutor; Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.

Becker-Chutor, Omsk, see Beckera-Khutor; also see Beckera, Chutor-; Khutor, Beckera-.

Beckera-Chutor, Omsk, see Beckera-Chutor; also see Beckera, Chutor-; Khutor, Beckera-.

Beckers-Chutor, Caucasus, see Beckers-Khutor; also see Beckers-Khutor; Chutor, Beckers-; Khutor, Beckers-.

Bedriks-Chutor, Caucasus, see Bedriks-Khutor; also see Bedriks-Khutor; Chutor, Bedriks-; Khutor, Bedriks-.

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-.

Beerefeld, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana.


Beideck, (also Chornaya Padina, also Talovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 4. Founded in 1764 or 1767. Evangelical; parish: Beideck, possibly also Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Due to a shortage of priests, it was often in contact with Marienburg. Allegedly, the parish ceased to exist in 1926. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, club, reading room (as of 1926.) In 1891, founding of the retirement and nursing home Bethania, then in 1895, the orphanage Nazareth, and in 1907, an Evangelical nursing home. Population: 360 in 1772; 3,112 in 1857; 3,890 in 1897; 6,248 in 1904; 6,856 possibly in 1905; 7,054 in 1912; 3,941 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Chornaya Padina; Talovka.

Beideck, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Beideck.

Beidorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southeast of Krasny-Kut. #F 5. Evangelical.

Beiderdorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. 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; 1,707 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ernestinendorf.

Becker-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical. Also see Becker-Chutor; Chutor, Becker-; Khutor, Becker-.

Beck-Khutor, (also Bek-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Kryvyy Rih. Population: 18 in 1926. Also see Beck-Chutor; Beck-Khutor; Chutor, Beck-; Khutor, Beck-.

Bulatschi; Bulatschi-Bek; Bulachi, Bek-.

Bulatschi-Bek, Crimea, see Bekotan-Konrat; also see Konrat, Bekatan-.

Bulachi, Crimea, see Bekon-.
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-.

Belaevka, Odessa, see Belayevka; also see Belajewka.

Belaja-Krinniza, Don, see Belaya-Krinniza; [shetlseeker] also see Krinnitsa, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.

Belaja-Krinniza, Odessa, see Belayevka; also see Belaya-Krinniza.

Belaja-Krinniza-Khutor, Don, see Neu-Kronsdorf; also see Belaja-Krinniza; Krinnitsa, Belaya-; Krinniza, Belaja-.

Belajaevka, Odessa, see Friedensheim; also see Belajaewka.

Belen Lotshe, Chelyabinsk, see Belo-Berezovo; also see Berezovo, Belo-.

Belen Poslovka, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky, Marioupol’. 

Belkasy, Crimea, see Hebron.

Belkosmin-Chutor, Don, see Belokusmin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belkosmin-; Khutor, Belkosmin-.

Belkosmin-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 70 approximately in 1905. Also see Belokusmin-Chutor, Chutor, Belkosmin-; Khutor, Belkosmin-.

Beloschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Belosher.

Beloserkowka, (also Belosyorka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. #E 7. Also see Belosjorka; Belosyorka.

Beloserkowka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Beloserkowka.

Belosher, (also Bialashov), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Lyubytiv. South of Kovel’. #B 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Beloschew; Bialashov.

Belosjorka, Volga Republic, see Belosyorka; also see Belosherka.

Belosyorka, Volga Republic, see Beloserkowka; also see Belosherka.

Beloussowo, Chelyabinsk, Yetkulsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. A few kilometers southwest of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Beloussowo.

Beloussowo-Chutor, Chelyabinsk, see Belossovo.

Belousovy, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovod-Khutor, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Also see Belowod-Chutor; Chutor, Belowod-; Khutor, Belovod-.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky-Khutor, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Also see Belowod-Chutor; Chutor, Belowod-; Khutor, Belovod-.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.

Belovsky, Marioupol’, see Belovsky; also see Belovsky; Ilivizh.
Belyaevskoe Oseriane, Volhynia-Poland, see Belyaevskoye Oseriane; also see Beljavskoje Oseriane; Oseriane; Belyayevskoe; Oseriane; Beljavskoje; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.

Belyaevsky, Omsk, see Belyayevsky; also see Beljavskiy.

Belyary, Odessa, see Alt-Amental; also see Beljary.

Belyayevsky Oseriane, Volhynia-Poland, see Oseriane; also see Belyaevskoe Oseriane; Beljavskoje Oseriane; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye; Oseriane, Beljavskoje; Oseriane, Belyayevskoye.

Belyayevsky, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 110 in 1926. Also see Beljavskiy; Belyaevsky.

Belya Weshi, Chernihiv, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.

Belya Weshi, Mariupol’, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.

Bely-Kosch, Crimea, see Belyy-Kosh; also see Kosch, Belyy-.

Belyya Vezhy, Chernihiv, see Bilovizh; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.

Belyya Vezhy, Mariupol’, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Vezhy, Belyya; Weshi, Beljya.

Bely-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, Belyy-; Kosh, Belyy-.

Belyj-; Kosh, Belyy-Kosch, Crimea, see Belyyy-Kosh; also see Kosch, Belyy-; Kosh, Belyy-.

Belz, Bessarabia, Belz. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau (also Kishinev.) Romanian village possibly with German residents.

Belzes-Chutor, Don, see Beltses-Khutor; also see Chutor, Belzes-; Khutor, Belses-.

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 Berberovka.

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-.

Beregleyanfalyva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Beregleyanyealyva.

Beregovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg; also see Beregowo.

Beregovo, Crimea, see Beregovo; also see Beregovoe.

Beregovo, Crimea, see Samruk; also see Beregovoe; Beregowo.

Beregovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Beregovo.

Beregowa, Crimea, see Beregovoe; also see Beregovoe.

Bereg, Sächsisch, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.

Beresan, Odessa, see Berezan.

Beresanka, Tiliguul, Mykolayiv, see Tiliguul-Beresanka; also see Berezanka, Tiliguul-; Tiliguul-Berezanka.

Beregyszasz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Lamprechtshausen.

Beregyszasz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.

Beregyszszsz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg.

Berekszentmiklos, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Takhinadoco.

Berechesoo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sächsisch Bereg; also see Berehowo.

Berechow, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Berehowo.


Bereksanka, Mykolayiv, see Berezanka.

Beresciany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Silno. #G 5. No other information available.

Bereshnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereshehost; also see Bereshnoe.

Bereshnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereshehost; also see Bereshnoe.

Bereshnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Lichtenau; also see Bereshnoe; Bereshnoje.

Beresina, Bessarabia, see Bereza.

Beressina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Bereza.

Beressina, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Bereza.

Beressina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Bereza.

Beressina, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Beresina; also see Bereza, Neu-; Neu-Bereza.

Beresske-Elenov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Yelenov; also see Bereske-Jelenov; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenov-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.

Beresske-Jelenov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Yelenov; also see Bereske-Elenov; Elenov-Bereske-; Jelenov-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.

Beresske-Yelenov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenov-Bereske; also see Bereske-Elenov; Bereske-Jelenov; Elenov-Bereske; Yelenov-Bereske.

Beresk, Helenov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenov-Beresk; also see Beresk, Helenov-; Helenov-Beresk.

Beresk, Helenov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenov-Beresk; also see Beresk, Helenov-; Helenov-Beresk.

Beresk-Marinkov, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov-Beresk; also see Beresk-Marinkov; Marinkov-Beresk.

Beresk-Marinkov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Marinkov; also see Marinkov-Beresk; Marinkov- Beresk.

Beresko, Volhynia-Poland, see Grünwald.

Beresnegowatka, Mykolayiv, see Berezenyogvatka.

Beresnegowatye, Zaporizhzhya, see Beresnenyogvatoye; also see Berezenyogvatoe.

Beresniewatye, Zaporizhzhya, see Berezenyvatoye; also see Berezenyvatoe.
Beresnik, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Beresnik; also see Bereznik, Neu-; Neu-Bereznik.

Beresova Haty, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Beresowa Hatj; Hatj, Beresowa; Haty, Beresova.

Beresovka-Khutor, Odessa, see Freudental; also see Beresowa-Chutor; Chutor, Beresowka-; Kutor, Berezovka-.

Beresovo Hat, (also Beresova Haty), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 450 in 1904. Also see Beresova Haty; Beresowo Hat; Hat, Beresovo; Hat, Beresowa.

Beresowa Hatj, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresova Haty; also see Hatj, Beresowa; Haty, Beresova.

Beresowka, Bashkortostan, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Kazakhstan, Akмолinsk, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see Berezovka.

Beresowa, Odessa, see Berezovka.

Beresovka, Omsk, Isyl’Kul’, see Berezovka.

Beresowna, Omsk, Moskalenky, see Berezovka.

Beresowa, Omsk, Tatarsk, see Berezovka; also see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Slavgorod, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Tobolsk, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Volga Republic, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’, see Berezovka.

Beresowka, Belo-, Amur, see Belo-Beresowka; also see Belo-Berezovka; Berezovka, Belo-.

Beresowska-Chutor, Odessa, see Berezovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Beresowa-Chutor; Kutor, Berezowka-.

Beresowo Hat, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Hat, Beresowo; Hat, Beresow.

Beresovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezow.

Berestechko, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestechko. #D 2. Also see Berestetschko.

Berestechko, Zaporizhzhya, see Tieje; also see Berestetschko.

Berestetschko, Volhynia-Poland, see Berestechko.

Berestetschko, Zaporizhzhya, see Berestechko.


Berestovia’, (also Berestowia), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 412 in 1904. Also see Berestowia; Berestovia.

Berestovia’, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil’. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 153 families with 130 students in 1938. Also see Berestowia.

Berestovia’, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Berestovia; also see Alt-Berestowia; Berestowia, Alt-.
Bereznevatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Bereznevatoye; also see Bereznewatoje.

Bereznewatoje, 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. #J 6. Also see Berezne.

Berezowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Berezowitzsche.

Berezovka, Bashkortostan, see Birkenfeld; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Georgstal; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, Kazakhstan, Akмолinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Beresowka.

Berezova, (also Beryosovskaya), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 85 km north of Pavlodar. #C 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 138 in 1926. Also see Beresowka; Beryosovka.

Berezovka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, (also Beryosovskaya), Omsk, Isyl’Kul’. #C 1. Mennonite. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926). Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Berezovka; Beryosovka.

Berezovka, (also Beryosovskaya), Omsk, Moskalenky. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 8 in 1926. Also see Beresovka; Beryosovka.

Berezovka, Omsk, Tatarka, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #H 2. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926). Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Beresovka; Beryosovka.

Berezovka, (also Beryovsky), Tobolsk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1897 by Volhynian Germans, presumably landless farm holders from the Novograd-Volhyns or Zhytomyr districts. See Fedorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Possibly the same village. Also see Beresovka; Beryovsky.

Berezovka, Volgograd, see Dehler; also see Beresovka.

Berezovka, Volhynia-Poland; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipoł; also see Beresowka.

Berezovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rohrbach; also see Beresovka.

Berezovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. Approximately 50 km northwest of Chernobyl. #G 0. Evangelical. Separate village. Also see Beresovka.


Berezovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 15 km southwest of Radomyshl. #F 5. Also see Beresovka.

Berezovka, Belo-, Amur, see Belo-Berezovka; also see Belo-Beresowka; Beresovka, Belo-.

Bierzov, Belo-, Amur, see Belo-Bierzov; also see Belo-Berezow; Beresow, Belo-.

Berezovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Berezoviche.

Berezowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Berezovka.

Berezowka, Belo-, Amur, see Belo-Berezow; also see Belo-Berezov; Beresow, Belo-.

Berg-Chutor, Odessa, see Berg-Khutor; also see Chutor, Berg-; Khutor, Berg-.


Bergdorf, (also Halbdorf), 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 1805; 1,250 in 1810; 1,540 in 1811; 1,225 in 1837; 1,387 in 1905; 1,441 in 1910; 1,540 in 1911; 1,250 or 1,552 in 1914; 1,265 in 1919.

Bergdorf (also Kolosova, also Kolosowa), Odessa Province, Glücksberg District. Established in 1809. Evangelical; parish: Glücksberg; 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 1805; 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 (also Kolosova, also Kolosowa), Odessa Province, Glücksberg District. Established in 1809. Evangelical; parish: Glücksberg; 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 1805; 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, Glücksberg District. No other information available.

Bergdorf, Volga 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 Ishbashka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1902. Catholic. Also see Horner-Khutor; Ishbashka.

Berg-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Berg-Chutor; Chutor, Berg-; Khutor, Berg-.

Bergstadt, (also Koyash Kangyl, also Kninichka), Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 25 km west of Simferopol’ #C 5. Population: 61 in 1864; 61 in 1918. Also see Kninichka; Koyash Kangyl.


Bergtal, (also Rotfront), Kyrgyzstan, Chu valley. Twenty-five kilometers from Tokmok, 3 km to neighboring Grünfeld 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. Leninpold daughter colony. Also see Rotfront.

Bergtal, (also Mirovka), Luhans’k, Rovenky. South of Rovenky. #D 4. Founded in 1885. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. 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 (1828-1910) khort was located here prior to founding the village. One of the first three daughter colonies of Mennonites from the Khoritzia district (29 founding families.) In 1875, land was purchased for Catholics from the shepherding 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-Samara, 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 Khoritzia and Molochna families. Mennonite.

Bergtal, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Neu-Bergtal.

Berichik, Volga Republic, see Friedenfeld; also see Beritschik.

Berislav, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Novo-Berislav.

Berislav, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Novo-Berislav.

Beritschik, Volga Republic, see Berichik.

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, Kazakhstast, 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 Berntschik.

Berntschik, Volga Republic, see Bernchik.

Berojanka, Omsk, see Berojanka.

Berojanka, 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 Berjosovka; also see Berjosowka.

Beryosovka, Omsk, see Beresovka; also see Berjosowka.
Beryovsovka, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents. Also see Beresovka; Berjosovka.

Beryosovka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Rohrbach; also see Beresovka; Berjosovka.

Beryosovskij, Tobolsk, see Beresovka; also see Beresovskij; Berjosowski.

Besa-Chutor, Odessa, see Besa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Besa-; Khutor, Besa-.

Besa-Khutor, (also Beza), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Besa-Chutor; Chutor, Besa-; Khutor, Besa-; Beza.

Besborodkino, Petersburg, see Utkino Zavod; also see Bezborodkino.

Bescharanskij, Crimea, see Bescharan.

Bescharan, Crimea, see Bescharanskij.

Beschelak, Crimea, see Beschelak.

Beschewli-Ilyak, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ilak; also see Beschuj-Ely; Ilak, Beschewli-.

Beschewli-Ilak, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ilak; also see Ilak, Beschewli-; Ilyak, Beschewly-.

Beschewli-Ely, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ely; also see Ely, Beschewli-; Ely, Beschewly-.

Beschuj-Ely, Crimea, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Ely, Beschuj-.

Beschu-Ely, Crimea, see Beschu-Ely; also see Ely, Beschuj-; Ely, Beschuj-.

Beschujly, Crimea, see Beschujly.

Beschu-Ely, Crimea, see Beschu-Ely; also see Ely, Beschuj-; Ely, Beschuj-.

Beschuj-Ely, Crimea, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Ely, Beschuj-.

Beschui-Ely, Crimea, see Beschui-Ely; also see Ely, Beschui-; Ely, Beschui-.

Beschui-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kordschambaks, Beshui-; Kodschambaks, Beshui-.

Beschui-Kodshambax, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kordschambaks, Beshui-; Kodschambaks, Beshui-; Komintern. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Beschui-Kodshambak; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kordschambaks, Beshui-; Kodschambaks, Beshui-; Beschui-Kodshambax, Beshui-.

Beschuile, Crimea, see Beschui-Ely.

Beschuile, Crimea, see Beschui-Ely.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambaks; also see Beschuile-Kodshambak; Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambax, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambax; also see Beschuile-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-.

Beschuile, Crimea, see Beschui-Ely.

Beschuile, Crimea, see Beschui-Ely.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beschuile-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-; Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambax, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambax; also see Beschuile-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-.

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile-Elly, Crimea, see Beschui-Elly; also see Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambax, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambax; also see Beschuile-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-.

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile-Elly, Crimea, see Beschui-Elly; also see Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-;

Beschuile-Kodshambax, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambax; also see Beschuile-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-;

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile-Elly, Crimea, see Beschui-Elly; also see Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-;

Beschuile-Kodshambax, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambax; also see Beschuile-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-; Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile-Elly, Crimea, see Beschui-Elly; also see Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-;

Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.

Beschuile-Elly, Crimea, see Beschui-Elly; also see Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-; Elly, Beschui-.

Beschuile-Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beschui-Kodshambak; also see Kodschambaks, Beshu-; Beschuile-Kodshambak, Beshui-; Beschuile-Kodshambax, Beshui-; Beschuile, Crimea, Neusatz; also see Beschui.
Bespoltschewo, Don, see Bezabotovka.
Besabotowka, Don, see Bezzabotovka.
Bessagach, Slavgorod, see Suvorovka; also see Bessagatsch.
Bessagatsch, Slavgorod, see Bessagach.
Bessarabka (also Heinrichsdorf, also Krasna Bessarabka), Krasny Okna, Odessa, (Bergerdorf.) Evangelical. Also see Heinrichsdorf; Krasna Bessarabka.
Besselarbachka, Mykolayiv, see Olgenfeld.
Besselarbachka, Odessa, Krasny Okna, see Heinrichsdorf.
Besselarbachka, Krasna, Odessa, see Krasna Bessarabka.
Bessarabskij, Kazakhstan, see Bessarabsky.
Bessarabsky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka.
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Bessarabskij, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Denisovka.
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 Chadshi-; Chadshi-Bey. Bey, Chadzhy-, Crimea, see Chadzhy-Bey; also see Chadzhy-; Chadzhy-Bey. Bey, Khadzhy-, Crimea, see Chadzhy-Bey; also see Chadzhy-; Chadzhy-Bey. Bey, Chadshi-, Crimea, see Chadshi-Bey; also see Chadshi-; Chadshi-Bey. Beynarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Bejnarowka.
Beza, Odessa, see Besa-Khutor. Bezborodkino, Petersburg, see Besborodkino.
Bezlilova-Wikowa, Odessa, see Betsilova-Vikova; also see Vikova, Betsilova-; Wikowa, Bezlilowa-
Bezpaltzewo, Kharkiv, see Bezpaltzevo; also see Bezpaltzewo.
Bezpaltzevo, Kharkiv, see Bezpaltzevo.
Bezymjanny, Slavgorod, see Betzmyannyy. [stetseker]
Bezymjanny, Slavgorod, see Orlov; also see Bezymjanny.
Bezzabotovka, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove, Mykhaylivka (also Mikhailovka, also Michailowka.) 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. Acreage: 1,780 dessi. Also see Bessabotowka.
Bialashov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel, see Bialashov. Bialashov, Volhynia-Poland, Zholuniv, see Bialashov. Bialashov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel, see Beloshev; also see Bialashov.
Bialashov, Volhynia-Poland, Zholuniv, Khorov; also see Bialashov.
Bialoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bialoshchow. Bialoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bialoshchow. Bialoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolekhow; also see Bialoschow.
Bialostok, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. 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-.
Biciloewka, Odessa, see Biciloewka; also see Biciloewka. Biciloewka, Odessa, see Biciloewka; also see Biciloewka. Biciloewka, Odessa, see Mühlenbach; also see Biciloewka; Biciloewka.
Bich, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Bijetsch; Byech. Biech-Nayman, Crimea, see Bich-Naiman; also see Bietsch-Najman; Najman, Bietsch-;Nayman, Biech-.
Bielewskchtschina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Teslubahov; also see Bielewskchtschina.
Bielewskchtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Bielewskchtschina.
Bielin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytyiv. No other information available.
Bielin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.
Bielt, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Bilel. Bielt, Volhynia-Poland, see Bielt.
Biessovka, (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; Biessovka.
Biessovka, Samara, see Biessovka.
Bietsch-Najman, Crimea, see Biech-Nayman; also see Najman, Bietsch-; Nayman, Biech-.
Bij-Balusch, Crimea, see By-Balusch; also see Balusch, Bij-; Balusch, By-.
Bijbolusch, Crimea, see Bybolusch.
Bijetsch, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Bietsch; 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-Kardshaw, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhau; also see Kardshaw, Bijuk-; Kardzhau, Byuk-.
Bijuk, Kardshaw-, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhav; also see Kardshaw, Bijuk-; Kardzhav, Byuk-.
Bijuk-Onlar, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Onlar, Bijuk-; Onlar, Byuk-.
Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; also see Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk; Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, 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 Bilayevka; also see Bilajewka. Bilaevka, Odessa, see Bilayevka; also see Bilajewka. Bilajewka, Mykolayiv, see Bilayevka; also see Bilaevka. Bilajewka, Odessa, see Bilayevka; also see Bilaevka.
Bilayevka, Mykolayiv, see Friedenheim; also see Bilayeva; Bilayewka.

Bilayevka, Odessa; also see Bilayevka, Bilajewka.

Billersdorf, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Billersfeld.


Bilovizh, (also Belemösche, also Bellagvezh, also Belyya Vezhi), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(m)itrovka. Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families were from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Acreage: 131 farms including 2,000 dessi. 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 Belovyesh, also Belyya Vezhi), Mariupol'. Founded in 1831/1832 by 26 families from Grunau. Founded: 1831/1832. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. and 38 houses in 1859; or 1,734 dessi. or 27 farms on 1,620 dessi. 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; Bilovizh; Belowsch; Belyya Vezhi.

Bilovizh, Neu-, Mariupol', see Neu-Bilovizh; also see Belowsch, Neu-; Neu-Belowsch.

Birjutschi-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Birjutsch-Chutor; also see Chutor, Birten-Chutor; Birten-Khutor.

Birkenfeld, (also Berezovka, also Udrak), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebej, 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 Berezenka; Udrak.

Birkenfeld, (also Berestove), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Kamyshhevaka, Artemovsk. #D 2. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parishes: Luhans'k and Rostov. Acreage: 3,500 dessi. Population: approximately 400 in 1905; 450 in 1911; 390 in 1918. Also see Berestove.


Birkengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Evangelical. Cooperative with Kelka and Dammgraben.

Birkengräben, 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 Schönbrunn. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. 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.

Birsula, 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-.

Biruchi, Volga Republic, see Biruchi-Khutor; also see Birutschi.

Birutschí, Volga Republic, see Biruchy.

Biruchi-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 Birutschí-Chutor; Biruchi; Chutor, Birutschí-; Khutor, Biruchi-.

Bischlejewka, Kazakhstan, see Bishleyevka; also see Bishle’evka.

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-Chutor, 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 dessi.. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bischler-Chutor; Chutor, Bischler-; Khutor, Bischler-.

Bischlerowka, Don, see Bischlerowka.

Bischlerowka, Kharkiv, see Bischlerowka.

Bischler und Lutz, Crimea, see Saya; also see Lutz, Bischler und; Lutz und Bischler.

Bischofsfeld, (also Yeremetovka, also Yeremeyevka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1887. Catholic;
Bitak-Ak-Kuyu, Crimea. Population: 80 in 1918; 80 in 1919. Also see Ak-Kuju-Bitak-; Ak-Kuyu-Bitak; Bitak-Ak-Kuju; Kuju-Bitak, Ak-; Kuyu-Bitak, Ak.

Bityen, Crimea, see Bityeny.

Bityeny, Crimea, Yeypatoriya, Kodzhambak. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Bitenj.

Bitschki, Petersburg, see Bichky.

Bitsch-Naiman, Crimea, see Bich-Nayman; also see Naiman, Bitsch-; Nayman, Bich-.

Bitsilayevka, Odessa, see Bitsilayevka; also see Bizilajewka.

Bitsilayevka, Odessa, see Müllerbach; also see Bitsilayevka; Bizilajewka.

Bivaky, Volhyna-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.

Biwaki, Volhyna-Poland, see Bivaky.

Biyech, 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.

Bizentow, Volhyna-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 Bizentow.

Bizzlajewka, Odessa, see Bitsilayevka; also see Bitsilaevka.

Bjuten, Crimea, see Byuten.

Blagodatnoe, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoe, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoje, Mykolayiv, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoje.

Blagodatnoje, Odessa, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoje.

Blagodatnoje, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoje.

Blagodatnoye, Mykolayiv, see Gnadenfeld; also see Blagodatnoye; Blagodatnoje.

Blagodatnoye, Odessa, see Mittelfeld; also see Blagodatnoje; Blagodatnoje.

Blagodatnoe, Orenburg, see Blagodatnoye; also see Blagodatnoe.

Blagodatnoye, Mykolayiv, see Gnadenfeld; also see Blagodatnoe; Blagodatnoje.

Blagodatskie, Samara, see Blagodatskoe; also see Blagodatskoe.


Blagoslavennoe, Zaporižžžhya, see Blagoslavennoe; also see Blagoslavennoe.
Blagoslawennoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderwohl; also see Blagoslawennoe; Blagoslawennoje.
Blagoslawennoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Blagoslawennoye; also see Blagoslawennoe.
Blagoveschensk, Slavgorod, Blagoveschensk. #14.
Mennonite. Perhaps only in reference to the rayon town Blagoveschensk. Population: 347 in 1926. Also see Blagoveschenska.
Blagoveschenska, Slavgorod, see Blagoveschensk.
Blank-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Chutor; also see Chutor, Blank-; Khutor, Blank-.
Blank-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Beleby, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Blank-Chutor; Chutor, Blank-; Khutor, Blank-.
Blaubad, (also Kekesfüred, also Sinak, also Sinyak), Kossuth-Ukraine, Svalava. 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-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 8.
Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Closed to exist after 1918. Also see Bliwenitz-Chutor; Chutor, Bliwenitz-; Khutor, Bliwenitz-.
Bliwenitz-Chutor, Don, see Bliwenitz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Bliwenitz-; Khutor, Bliwenitz-.
Block-Chutor, Don, see Block-Chutor; also see Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
Block-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Block-Chutor; also see Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
Block-Chutor, Don, Donets’k. #C 5. Closed to exist after 1918. Also see Block-Chutor; Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
Block-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Block-Chutor; also see Chutor, Block-; Khutor, Block-.
Blonski-Chutor, Odessa, see Blonsky-Chutor; also see Chutor, Blonski-; Khutor, Blonsky-.
Blonske, Odessa, see Blonskoje; also see Blonskoje.
Blonskoje, Odessa, see Blonsky-Chutor; also see Blonskoe; Blonskoje.
Blonsky-Chutor, (also Blonskie, also Niederdorf), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic; parish: Severinka. Also see Blonski-Chutor; Blonskie; Chutor, Blonski-; Khutor, Blonsky-; Niederdorf.
Bludow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bludow.
Blumenfeld, (also Annovka), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. #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’, Blagoveshchenka(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-Chunate, also Kislicevatesoye, also Rotendorf), Dnipropetrovsk’, Nikopol’ (Neplyu(y)evo), Chertomlink. #C 7. Founded in 1870 by families from the Khortitza 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-Chunate; Kislicevatesoye; Rotendorf.
Blumenfeld, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites lived here possibly as model farmers.
Blumenfeld, (also Zagornoye), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. Catholic. Population: 337 in 1911; 395 in 1919. Also see Zagornoye.
Blumenfeld, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Anatol(y)evo. 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, Sebastianfeld, 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 southwest 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 where 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 possibly in 1905; 2,893 in 1912; 2,044 in 1926.


**Blumenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly. Between the Grunau colonies and Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Mennonite.**

**Blumenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Mennonite. Population: 12 in 1859.**

**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 Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Krasnopol. Founded in 1846. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 5,100 dessi. Population: 100 in 1914; 395 in 1918. Also see Zaporizhzhya.**

**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: Khortitza. 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: 174 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 Blumart; 273 approximately in 1940; 21 of 256 families without head of household in 1942. Also see Blumart; 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 Molochina families. Mennonite.**

**Blumenheim, (also Verbovskoye), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Krasnopol. East of the Gulay 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), Caucasus, 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, Novosofievka, Friesendorf. Near Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #C 7. Founded in 1866. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Acreage: 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. Also see Alexandrovka.**
Blumenort, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Uzkan.

Blumenort, (also No. 7, also Blumendorf, also Svetlovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, also Orloff, also Orlow.) #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 Makhnos 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 Stumpp’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 Podsheshnoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Kolkhoz by the name of 22. Parteiag. Country school, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 252 in 1926; 229 and 37 farms possibly in 1928. Cessad to exist. Also see Podsheshnoye.

Blumenort, (also Pritochnoye), 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: 2,489 dessi. or 2489 ha in the work and production cooperative. Population: 95 in 1805; 280 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 Pritochnoye.

Blumenstein, (also No. 7, also Blumstein, also Tatyanino), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 or possibly 1884 by 21 families from: Marienburg 8, Elbing 7, and Tiegenhof 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 1,362 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; Tatyanino.


Blumental, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, see Yakobi. Blumental, Caucasus, Georgia, possibly T’bilisi. Near Zalka, Ormshin. No other information available.


Blumental, (also Rozovka), Don, Rostov. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 141 in 1918. Also see Rozovka.

Blumental, Don, Rostov. #D 5. Evangelical.


Blumental, (also Novo-Rossiysk, also Romanovka), Kazakhst, 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.


Blumental, (also Neu-Sawiitzi, also Neu-Saritzki, also Saritzki), Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Saritzki; Neu-Sawiitzi; Saritzki.

Blumental, (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; Kiltchen; Krasnodarsk.

Blumental, (also Kovach), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Founded approximately in 1861. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Population: 76 in 1905. Also see Kovach, Neu-Blumental.

Blumental, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite.

Blumental, (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.


Blumental, Volga Republic, see Brunental.

Blumental, (also Lubrovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental; also see Lubrovka.


Blumental, (also Kopany, also Lugavoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Vassilyevka. 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.

Acreage: 3,912 dessi. crown’s land and 67 houses in 1859, or 3,554 dessi. Population: 605 in 1848; 760 in 1858; 760 in 1859; 792 in 1864; 729 in 1905; 603 in 1910; 603 in 1911; 768 in 1914; 727 in 1915; 768 in 1918; 740 in 1919. Also see Kopany; Lugavoye.

Blumental, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka (Schönhoff-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza and Molochna. Mennonite.

Blumental, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Blumental.

Blumental, Neu-, Volga Republic, Krasny-Kut, see Neu-Blumental.

Blumental, Neu-, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Neu-Blumental.

Blungart, 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 agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, two artels, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 281 in 1767; 281 in 1772; 2,118 in 1857; 4,207 in 1897; 5,077 in 1904; 5,479 possibly in 1926.) Population: 281 in 1767; 281 in 1772; 2,118 in 1857; 4,207 in 1897; 5,077 in 1904; 5,479 possibly in 1905; 6,063 in 1912; 3,000 in 1922; 3,544 in 1926 including the village of Einigkeit. Mother colony. Also see Boisreux; Boisroux; Bordovskoye; Einigkeit.

Boaro, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Boaro.

Bobby, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzyschek. No other information available.

Bobrichovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritz; also see Bobritschowka.

Bobrichy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritz; also see Bobritshi.

Bobritschy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobrichy.

Bobritschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobrichovka.

Bobritz, (also Bobrich, also Bobrichovka), Volhynia- Ukraine, Olevs’k. Between Belokorovich and Ovruch. #D 2. Evangelical; Heintal. Population: 700 in 1904. Also see Bobrichy; Bobrichovka.

Bobritzkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzka.

Bobritzkaja Buda, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bobritzka Buda; also see Buda, Brobritzkaj; Buda, Brobritzkaja.

Bobritzkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marianovka; also see Bobritzkaja.

Bobritzkaja Buda, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gnadental; also see Bobritzkaja Buda; Buda, Brobritzkaj; Buda, Brobritzkaja.

Bobrovka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Niedernonyour; also see Bobrowka.

Bobrovka, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Neu-Obermonyour; also see Bobrovka.

Bobrovsk, (also Bobrovsky Semkhoz), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 29 in 1926. Also see Bobrovsky Semkhoz; Bobrowsk.

Bobrowsk, Voronezh, see Khrenovoye; also see Bobrowsk.

Bobrowsky Semkhoz, Omsk, see Bobrovsk; also see Bobrowski Semchos; Semchos, Bobrowski; Semkhoz, Bobrovy.

Bobrovsky Kut, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) #H 5. Founded on Falz-Fein estates possibly in 1806 or 1807. Jewish and Evangelical: parish Alt-Schwedendorf, and also Mennonite. Until 1923, Jewish farming colony with German model farmers. Acreage: 9,748 dessi. and 192 houses in 1859. Population: 1,906 in 1858; 200 approximately in 1905; 260 in 1914. Also see Bobrovsky Kut; Kut, Bobrov; Kut, Bobrowy.

Bobrowka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Bobrowka.

Bobrowka, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Bobrowka.

Bobrowsk, Omsk, see Bobrovsk.

Bobrowsk, Voronezh, see Bobrovsk.

Bobrowski Semchos, Omsk, see Bobrovsky Semkhoz; also see Semchos, Bobrowski; Semkhoz Bobrovsky.

Bobrowy Kut, Mykolayiv, see Bobrovsky Kut; also see Kut, Bobrowy.

Bobby, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. No other information available.

Bochala, (also Sultan-Bochala-Khutor), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 15 km west of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1903. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: possibly 66 in 1911; 18 in 1918. Also see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; Botschala.


Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-, Crimea, see Sultan-Bochala-Khutor; also see Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.

Bochkovskiego, Dvor, Volhynia-Poland, see Dvor Bohkovskiego; also see Botschkowskowie,Dvor; Dvor, Botschkowskowie.

Bock, Volga Republic, see Blumenheim.

Bock, Volga Republic, see Fink.
Bock, (also Boregard, also Novo-Bordovskoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) #G 2. Perhaps a khutor belonging to Blumenheim. Also see Boregard; Novo-Bordovskoye.

Bock-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. #D 2. 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 Chutor, Bodamer-; Khutor, Bodamer-.

Bodamer-Khutor, Bessarabia, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Bodamer-Chutor; Chutor, Bodamer-; Khutor, Bodamer-.

Bodanowka, Amur, see Bogdanovka; also see Bodanowka.

Bodanowka, Amur, see Bodanowka.

Bodjatschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bodyachov.

Boddy, Don, see Bodyy.

Bodni, Mariupol’, see Bodny.

Bodnja, Mariupol’, see Bodnya.

Bodny, Mariupol’, see Bergtal; also see Bodni.

Bodnya, Mariupol’, see Bergtal; also see Bodnja.

Bodyachov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsiv. Possibly southeast of Rivne. #E 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 percent Germans at most. Also see Bodjatschow.

Bogdanovka-Chutor, (also Bagdanovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Bagdanovka; Bogdanowka-Chutor; Chutor, Bogdanowka-; Khutor, Bogdanovka-.

Bogdanovka, Amur, see Bogdanovka.

Bogdanovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bogdanovka.

Bogdanovka, Luhans’k, see Bogdanovka.

Bogdanovka, Mariupol’, see Bogdanovka.

Bogdanovka, Odessa, Kuchurian (G NR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parishes: Straßburg, and Severinovka in 1914. Also see Bogdanovka.

Bogdanovka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Bodanowka.

Bogdanovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadenfeld; also see Bogdanovka.
Bogoslovskoye, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Alexandrovka.) School with grades one to four. Also see Bogoslovskoe; Bogoslovskoje.

Bogoslovskoye, Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Alexandrovka), see Bogoslovskoye; also see Bogoslovskoe.

Boguchar, Voronezh, see Pissarevka; also see Bogutschar.

Bogumilov, (also Bugumilov, also Okorsk-Bogumilov), 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 Bogumilov; Okorsk-Bogumilov.

Bogumilov, Okorsk-, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilov; also see Bogumilov, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilov.

Bogumilov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bogumilov.

Bogumilov, Okorsk-, Volhynia-Poland, see Okorsk-Bogumilov; also see Bogumilov, Okorsk-; Okorsk-Bogumilov.


Bogunskoe, Odessa, see Bogunskoe; also see Bogunskoje.

Bogunskoe, Odessa, see Bogunskoje; also see Bogunskoe.

Bogunskoje, Odessa, see Bogunskoje; also see Bogunskoe.

Boguslawovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniainin, see Bogushovka.

Boguslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniainin, see Bogushovka.

Boguslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawowka; also see Boguslawowka, Marian-; Marian-Boguslawowka.

Boguslawo, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. #C 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Boguslawowka.

Boguslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #C 5. Also see Boguslawowka.

Boguslawowka-Zamosty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Boguslawowka; also see Boguslawowka-Samosty; Samosty-Boguslawowka; Zamosty-Boguslawowka.

Boguslawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawka.

Boguslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Boguslawowka.

Boguslawowka-Samosty, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawowka-Zamosty; also see Samosty-Boguslawowka; Zamosty-Boguslawowka.

Bogutchar, Voronezh, see Boguchar.

Bohdan, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Kisoryche. No other information available.

Bohdanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Bohdanowka.

Bohdanowka, Volhynia-Poland, also see Bohdanowka.

Bohemia, (also Bogemka, also Dzhadra), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Approximately 15 km northwest of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Founded in 1842. Founding families were “Germanized Chechnyans.” Catholic; parishes: Alexandrovka and Simferopol’. Acreage: 1,220 dessi. Population: 249 in 1914; 249 in 1915; 249 in 1918; 270 in 1919. Also see Bogemka; Dzhadra.

Bogensky, Odessa, Großliebental. Rosenfeld parish. No other information available.

Böhme-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Böhme-Khutor; also see Chutor, Böhme-; Khutor, Böhme-.

Böhme-Khutor, (also Alexandrovka), Mykolayiv; also see Alexandrovka; Böhme-Chutor; Chutor, Böhme-; Khutor, Böhme-.

Bohn, Volga Republic, see Hockerberg.

Bohuschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bohushovka.

Bohuschovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Bohuschovka.

Boisroux, Volga Republic, see Boaro.

Boisroux, Volga Republic, see Boaro.

Boisroux, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Boisroux.

Bojarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boyarka.

Bok, Omsk, see Bock-Khutor.

Bok-Basar, Omsk, see Bok-Bazar; also see Basar, Bok-; Bazar, Bok-.

Bok-Bazar, Omsk, see Bok-Bazar; also see Basar, Bok-; Bazar, Bok-.

Bokujmy Kol., Volhynia-Poland, see Bokujmy Kol.; also see Kol., Bokujmy; Kol., Bokujmy.

Bokujmy Kol., Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniainin. East of Kniainin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bokujmy Kol.; Kol., Bokujmy; Kol., Bokujmy.

Bolachy, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Bolatschi.

Bolarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr.

Bolarka, (also Bolarka Ulashanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 407 in 1904. Also see Bolarka Ulashanovka.

Bolarka, (also Radetskaya Bolyarka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Mykolayiv; also see Bolarka, Bolyarka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka.

Bolarka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolarka; also see Bolarka Ulashanovka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka.

Bolarka Ulashanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, also see Bolarka Ulashanovka; also see Bolarka Ulashanovka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka; Ulashanovka, Bolarka.

Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-, Crimea, see Sajt-Bolat-Chutor; also see Bolat-Khutor, Sajt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Sajt-Bolat-Khutor.
Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-, Crimea, see Sayt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Chutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Khutor, Sajt-Bolat-; Sahynt-Bolat-Chutor.

Bolatschi, Crimea, see Bolachy.

Boldyn, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Kostopol’. No other information available.

Bolechow, Volhynia-Poland, see Boleckow.

Bolekhov, (also Białożow), Volhynia-Poland; also see Białożow; Bolechow.

Boleslavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Bolesławowka.

Boleslawice, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Bolesławowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolesławowka.

Bolesław, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg.

Bolech-Jukalka-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Bolisch-Yukalka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch; Khutor, Bolisch-Yukalka-Chutor; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolisch.

Bolech-Jukalka-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. With the Yurmakay and Shmotino khutors, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolisch-Jukalka-Chutor; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolisch; Khutor, Bolisch-Yukalka-Chutor; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolisch.

Boljarka Radetzkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolyarka Radetzkaja, Boljarka; Radetzkaja, Boljarka; Radetskaja, Boljarka.

Bolnisi, Caucasus, see Katharinenfeld.

Bolnosi, Caucasus, see Luxemburg.

Bolochka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bolokha.

Bolokha, 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 Bolshiye Sadki; also see Bolshye Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.

Bolschoje Poretschje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poretschje, Bolschoje; Poretschje, Bolschoje.

Bolschoje Poretschje, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Bolschoje-Yegeropol; Yegeropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Egeropol, Bolschoj; Jegeropol, Bolschoj; Egeropol, Bolschoj.

Bolschoj-Jegeropol, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Bolschoj-Yegeropol; Egeropol, Bolschoj; Jegeropol, Bolschoj; Egeropol, Bolschoj.

Bolschoje Poretschje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poretschje, Bolschoje; Poretschje, Bolschoje.

Bolschoje Poretschje, Odessa, see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poretschje, Bolschoje; Poretschje, Bolschoje.

Bolschaja Akarscha, Odessa, see Grosobliefenthal; also see Akarscha, Bolschaja; Akarscha, Bolshaya; Bolschaja Akarscha.

Bolshe Sadki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshiye Sadki; also see Bolshye Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshe; Sadki, Bolshye.

Bolshe Poreche, Odessa, see Bolshoye Poreche; also see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poreche, Bolschoje; Poretschje, Bolschoje.

Bolshe Poreche, Odessa, see Bolschoje Poretschje; Poretschje, Bolschoje.
Boratin, Mietschislaw-, Volhynia-Poland, see Mietschislaw-Boratin; also see Mietschislaw-Boratin; Boratin, Mietschislaw-
Boratin, Mietschislaw-, Volhynia-Poland, see
Mietschislaw-Boratin; also see Boratin, Mietschislaw-
Boratin-; also see Boratin-Zapust; Sapust, Boratin-.
Boratin-Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianov-
Boratin; also see Boratin-Julianow; Julianow-Boratin-.
#C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 146 in 1926. Also see Bortschak.

Nowo-, Volga Republic, see Nowo-
Bordowskoje, Volga Republic, see Bordovskoye; also see
Bordovskoye, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-
Bordowskoje, Volga Republic, see Bordovskoye; also see
Bordovskoe, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-

Borek-Antonowka, (also Alexander, also Saok), Bessarabia,
Dummer, Borodatij; Dummer, Borodaty.
Borodatschewo, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Danzig; also see
Borodatchewo.

Borodatij Dummer, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodatyj, Staro-
Borodachovo, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Danzig; also see
Borodatschewo.
Borodatyj Dummer, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal; also see
Borodaty Dummer; Dummer, Borodatyj; Dummer, Borodaty.

Borodatschewo, Mykolayiv, see Borodachevo.

Borodatij, Staro-, Zaporizhzhya, see Staro-Borodatyj; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Staro-Borodaty.
Borodatyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Huttertal; also see Borodatyj, Staro-, Zaporizhzhya, see Staro-Borodatyj; also see Borodatyj, Staro-; Staro-Borodaty.

Borodino, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Borodino, (also Alexander, also Saok), Bessarabia,
Akkermann. Founded in 1814 by 82 [or 115] founding families: 64 from Wurttemberg and 18 from Prussia.
Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. In 1803, emigration from the Black Forest, Wuerttemberg, to Poland; among them were 22 families from Mecklenburg. Two families also emigrated from Saxony to Poland. Acreage: 6,949 des. and 172 houses in 1859, or 172 houses or 7,612 ha. Population: 1,503 in 1858; 2,165 in 1904; 2,197 in 1905; 2,719 in 1939. Also see Alexander; Saok.

Borodino, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish:
Borodino, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Borodino.

Borodinsk, Omsk, Borodinsk (Trussovka.) #E 1 or #E 2. Founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical and Mennonite. Joint seed and cattle breeding cooperative by the name of Trussovka. Population: 8 in 1926.


Boronin, Caucasus, Terek. No other information available.
Boronovka, Don, see Baronovka; also see Boronovka.
Boronovka, Don, see Boronovka.
Boronsk, Slavgorod, see Baronsk.
Borotyn, Julianow-, Volhynia, see Julianow-Borotyn; also see Borotyn, Yulianov-; Yulianov-Borotyn.
Borotyn, Yulianov-, Volhynia, see Yulianov-Borotyn; also see Borotyn, Julianow-; Julianow-Borotyn.
Boruba, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Borowa.
Borovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Borowitsche.
Borovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #E 4. Also see Borowa.
Boroukhov-Roshanez, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 4. Also see Boruchow-Roshanez; also see Roshanez, Borouchow.-; Roshanez, Borukhov.-.
Borukhov-Roshanez, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 4. Also see Boruchow-Roshanez; also see Roshanez, Borouchow.-; Roshanez, Borukhov.-.
Borukhov, Volhynia-Poland, see Borukhov.
Bos-Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Bos-Dshaitschi; also see Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Bos-Dzhaichi, Crimea, see Boz-Dzhaichi; also see Bos-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Bos-; Dzhaichi, Bos-.
Bosens Damm, Volga Republic, see Bossemdann; also see Damm, Bosens.
Boshevo, Volhynia-Poland, see Boshhevo; also see Boschewole.
Boshevo, Volhynia-Poland, see Boshhevo; also see Boschewole.
Boslawino, Slavgorod, see Friedental; also see Boslawino.
Boslawino, Slavgorod, see Boslawino.
Bossemdann, (also Bosens Damm), Volga Republic, Marxstadt. Evangelical. Also see Bosens Damm.
Botschala, Crimea, Dhankoy, see Bocchala.
Botschala, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Bocchala.
Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-, Crimea, see Bocchala-Khutor, Sultan; also see Chutor, Sultan-Bocchala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bocchala-; Sultan-Bocchala-Khutor; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.
Botschkowskij Dwor, Volhynia-Poland, see Bocchkowskij Dwor; Dwor, Bocchkowskij-; Dwor, Bocchkowskij.
Bouxhöwden, Petersburg, see Salominka.
Boyarka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Bojarka.
Bozawola, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozawola.
Boz-Dshaitschi, Crimea, see Boz-Dshaitschi; also see Dshaitschi, Boz-; Dzhaichi, Boz-.
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-Dshaitschi; Dshaitschi, Boz-; Dzhaichi, Boz-.
Bozek, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Borek.
Bozew Kol., Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. East of Horokhiv. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bozew Kol.; Kol., Bozew; Kol., Bozew.
Bozew Kol., Volhynia-Poland, see Bozew Kol.; also see Kol., Bozew; Kol., Bozew.
Bozkiewichy, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. Northeast of Mlyniv. #G 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Bozkiewitschi.
Bozkiewitschi, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozkiewichy.
Bozov, (also Boshov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; Also see Boshov; Bozow.
Bozow, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozov.
Bozydarovka, (also Rozydarovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. #D 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Bozydarovka; Rozydarovka.
Bozydarovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Bozydarovka.
Brabander, (also Audincourt, also Brabenberg, also Kasitzkaya, also Kaziskaya, also Stepnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #C 4. Founded on 26 June 1767 mainly by Hessians as a private colony of Le Roy & Picket. 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; Kaziskaya; 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: Rosenthal. 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)evo, see Braun-Khutor; also see Chutor, Braun-; Khutor, Braun-.
Braun-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasikovo. Founded by Molochna 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)evo (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.
Braunthal, 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 Pfaffen-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; Pfaffen-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.
Brininika, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brininika.
Brininika, Odessa, see Brininika.
Brinnovka, Odessa, see Wiesental; also see Brinnovka.
Brinnovka, Odessa, see Brinnovka.
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-.

Brischke I, (also Bryschke I), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniiahininek. Southwest of Rozhysch. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschke. German private school (as of 1935.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 62 families with 74 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Brishtschi I; Bryschke I.


Brischti I, Volhynia-Poland, see Brischti I.

Brischti II, Volhynia-Poland, see Brischti II.

Brockhausen, (also Brokhausen, also Hummel), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. #E 1. Founded on 14 July 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Nab. 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, Peschanoy, Odessa, see Peschany Brod; also see Brod, Pestsschany; Pestsschany Brod.


Brondik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Browndik.

Brondik, Volhynia-Poland, see Brondik.

Bruschak-Mikailovka, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka; also see Brushtschak-Michailovka; Michailowka, Brushtschak; Mikhailovka, Brushtschak.-

Bruderberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Bruderfeld, (also Kara-Tobel), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 45 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Evangelical. Population: 78 in 1864; 40 in 1918. Also see Karka-Tobel.

Brudergemeinde, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.

Bruderliebe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Brunnen, Odessa, see Schönhof.

Brunnen, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical. For population figures see Bettinger.

Brunnen, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Brunnen.

Brunnen, Alte-, Volga Republic, see Alte-Brunnen.

Brunnenberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny-Kut. Southwest of Krasny-Kut. No other information available.

Brunnengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.

Brunnen, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Brunnen.

Brunnen, Neue, Volga Republic, see Neue Brunnen.

Brunnen, Remmel, Volga Republic, see Remmel Brunnen.

Brunnen, Rol-, Volga Republic, see Rol-Brunnen.

Brunental, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. #H 4. Founded between 1922 and possibly 1927 by residents possibly from Solik. Possibly a daughter colony of Alexanderdorf.

Brunenthal, (possibly also Fedvkoro), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical. Population: 21 in 1926. Also see Fedvkoro.


Brunenthal, (also Blumental, also Krivoi Yar, also Krivyar), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Northeast of Seelmann. #D 5. Founded in 1855 by residents mainly from the Bergseite mother colonies. Evangelical; parish: Brunenthal. Four parishes with 10,267 baptized members were part of the Brunenthal parish (as of 1905.) Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) In 1921, there were heavy clashes between “the Whites” and “the Reds.” In 1922 severe famine; several people left for Germany. Population: 2,493 in 1897; 4,302 in 1905; 4,520 possibly in 1905; 4,944 in 1912; 2,411 in 1926. Also see Blumental, Krivoy Yar; Krivyar.
Brunnental, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Brunnental.
Brunnwald, (also Orlovka), Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyev.
Brusilovo, Mykolyiv, see Ebenfeld; also see Brusilowo.
Brusilowo, Mykolyiv, see Brusilovo.
Brusilovka, Caucasus, see Liebental; also see Brusilovka.
Brusilowka, Caucasus, see Brussilovka.
Brzdany, (also Orlovka), Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve. #C 3.
Bubno, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal.
Bubny, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glückstal.
Bubtschik, Crimea, see Bubchik.
Buburka, Zaporizzhya, see Burwalde.
Buchin Vies, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlisheche. 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, Staraja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staraya Buda; also see Buda, Staraja; Staraja Buda.
Budenov, Odessa, see Budyonov; also see Budjonow.
Budenska, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18; also see Budenska.
Budenovka, Don, see Budenovka.
Budenyy, Odessa, see Budyenny; also see Budjenyj.
Bushditsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Buschditsche.
Bushditsche, Russakowskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakowskaja Buschditsche; also see Buschditsche, Russakowskaja; Russakowskaja Buschditsche.
Bushditsche, (also Russakowskaja Buschditsche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl’. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Bushditsche; Russakowskaja Buschditsche.
Bushditsche, Russakowskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Russakowskaja Buschditsche; also see Buschditsche, Russakowskaja; Russakowskaja Buschditsche.
Budjenyj, Odessa, see Budyenny; also see Budjenyj.
Budjonow, Odessa, see Budyonov; 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.
Budyenyj, Odessa, see Seeberg; also see Budenyy; 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 Buerak; also see Buerak.
Buerak, Buydakov-, Volga Republic, see Buydakov-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Buydakov-; Buydakov-Buerak; Buydakov-Buydakov-Buyerak; Buyerak, Buydakov-Buyerak.

Buerak, Karaulny-, Volga Republic, see Karaulny-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Karaulnyj-, Buyerak, Karaulnyj-; Karaulnyj-Buyerak.

Buerak, Krestovoy-, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buerak; also see Bujerak, Krestovoi-, Buyerak, Krestovoi-; Krestovoi-Buyerak.

Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Medveditsky-Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buerak. 

Buerak, Vodyanoy-, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buydakov-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buydakov-Buyerak.

Buergaevka, Odessa, see Bugaevka; also see Bugajewka.

Bugajewka, Odessa, see Bugaevka; also see Bugajewka.

Bugajewka, Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buyerak.

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-, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.

Buironmaydan, Volhynia-Poland, see Bugriny; also see Buhrsinski Maydan; Maydan, Buhrinski; Maydan, Buhrinsky.

Buhr-Khutor, Don, Donetsk's. #D 8. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Buhr-Chutor; Chutor, Buhr-; Khutor, Buhr-.

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-.

Bujiyana, Volhynia-Poland, see Bujiyana.

Buierak, Volga Republic, see Buierak; also see Buierak.

Buiderak, Volga Republic, see Buiderak; also see Buierak.

Buiderak, Karaulny-, Volga Republic, see Karaulny-Buierak; Karaulny-Buyerak.

Buiderak, Krestovoi-, Volga Republic, see Krestovoi-Buierak; Krestovoi-Buyerak.

Buiderak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buierak; also see Buierak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Medveditsky-Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buierak.

Buierak, Vodyanoy-, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buierak; Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buydakov-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buydakov-Buyerak.

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-, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.

Bug, Pervomaisk-, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Pervomaisk-Bug.

Buiderak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buierak; also see Buierak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Medveditsky-Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buierak.

Buierak, Vodyanoy-, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buierak; Vodyanoy-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buydakov-Buyerak; Vodyanoy-Buydakov-Buyerak.

Buiderak, Karaulny-, Volga Republic, see Karaulny-Buierak; Karaulny-Buyerak.

Buiderak, Krestovoi-, Volga Republic, see Krestovoi-Buierak; Krestovoi-Buyerak.

Buiderak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buierak; also see Buierak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Medveditsky-Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buierak.

Buiderak, Wodjano-, Volga Republic, see Wodjano-Buierak; Wodjano-Buyerak; Wodjano-Buydakov-Buyerak; Wodjano-Buydakov-Buyerak.

Bukov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Bukov.

Bukov, Volhynia-Poland, see Bukov.

Bukre'ev, Caucasus, see Bukre'ev; also see Bukrejew.

Bukrejew, Caucasus, see Bukre'ev; also see Bukre'ev.

Bukrejew, Caucasus, Stavropol'. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol'. Population: 68 in 1904; 68 in 1918. Also see Bukre'ev; Bukrejew.

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 Bulatschi.

Bulachi, also possibly Neu-Friedental), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar (Byten.) Approximately 50 km north of 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?.

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**Bulachi, Bek-**, Crimea, see Bek-Bulachi; also see Bek-Bulatschi; Bulatschi, Bek-.

**Bulaev-Khutor**, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulayev-Chutor; Chutor, Bulayev-; Khutor, Bulayevo; Bulayev.

**Bulaev**, Omsk, see Bulayevo; also see Bulayewo.

**Bulaev-Chutor**, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulayev-Chutor; Chutor, Bulayev-; Khutor, Bulayevo; Bulayev.

**Bulajewo**, Omsk, see Bulayewo; also see Bulayevo.

**Bulak, Kaza-**, Kazakhstan, see Kara-Bulak.

**Bulanka, Nischnaja**, Yeniseysk, see Nishnaja-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nizhnaya; Nizhnaya-Bulanka.

**Bulanka, Nizhnaya-**, Yeniseysk, see Nishnaja-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nizhnaya; Nishnaja-Bulanka.

**Bulatschi, Kutschuk-**, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Burasch; also see Burasch, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Burasch.

**Burasch, Kuchuk-**, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Burasch; also see Burasch, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Burasch.

**Burasch, Neu-**, Crimea, see Neu-Burasch; also see Burasch, Neu-; Neu-Burasch.

**Buratschko*, Mykolayiv, see Buratschko*.

**Burch**, Crimea, see Burchi; also see Burtsche.

**Burchi**, (also Burshi, also Burch), Crimea, Simferopol’, Dzhankoy, Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 60 km north of Simferopol’. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz, also Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926). Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Population: 35 in 1904; 20 in 1918; 21 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Burche; Burshi; Burtschi.

**Burdovyy-Khutor**, Mykolayiv. Population: 58 in 1919. Also see Burdovyy-Chutor; Chutor, Burdowyj; Khutor, Burdovyy-.

**Burdovyy-Chutor**, Mykolayiv, see Burdovyy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burdowyj; Khutor, Burdovyy-.

**Burga-Chutor**, Odessa, see Burga-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burga-; Khutor, Burga-.

**Burga-Khutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burga-; Chutor, Burga-; Khutor, Burga-.

**Burla**, Slavgorod. Approximately 40 km north of Slavgorod. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. When gathering information on this village, it was not clear if it referred to the rayon village Burla only or if Burla had been a German village near the rayon center of Burla.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burga-; Khutor, Burga-.

**Burlatski-Khutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burga-; Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

**Burlatska-Novgorodcha**, Odessa, see Burka-Novgorodcha; also see Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

**Burlatsky-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

**Burlatsky-Khutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Khutor, Burka-.

**Burlatsky-Khutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Chutor, Burka-; Ferodorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Chutor, Burka-; Fedorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Chutor, Burka-; Fedorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Chutor, Burka-; Fedorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Chutor, Burka-; Fedorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

**Burlatski-Chutor**, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burka-; Chutor, Burka-; Fedorovsky; Khutor, Burlatsky-.

**Burkunowa-Khutor**, Odessa, see Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Brinsa-Khutor; Burga-Khutor; Burga-Khutor; Burka-Khutor; Burka-Khutor; Burka-Khutor.

**Burkunova-Khutor**, Odessa, see Burkunowa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burkunowa-; Khutor, Burkunowa-.

**Burkunova-Khutor**, Odessa, see Burkunova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burkunowa-; Khutor, Burkunowa-.

**Burkuny, Odessa**, see Rommich-Khutor.


**Burnas, Bad**, Bessarabia, see Bad Burnas.


**Burr-Chutor**, Mariupol’, see Burr-Khutor; also see Chutor, Burr-; Khutor, Burr-.

**Burr-Khutor**, Mariupol’. Evangelical. Also see Burr-Chutor; Chutor, Burr-; Khutor, Burr-.
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 Bursch.
Buruntscha, Chabanika, Crimea, see Chabanika Buruncha; also see Buruntscha Tschabanika; Tschabanika, Buruntscha.
Buruncha, Tschabanika, Crimea, see Chabanika Buruncha; also see Buruntscha Tschabanika; Tschabanika, Buruntscha.
Burwilde, (also Babukha, 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 Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,947 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 2,083 or 2,449 dessi. Population: 518 in 1858; 530 in 1859; 456 in 1905; 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; Bystkhay."
Buydakov-Buyerak, Volhynia-Poland, see Schwab; also see Buerak, Buydakov-; Bujdakov-Buyerak; Bujerak, Bujdakov-; Buyerak, Bujdakov-Buyerak; Buyerak, Bujerak; Buydakov-Buyerak.

Byech, Crimea, see Biyech; also see Bech; Biech; Bijetsch.

Buyerak, Volga Republic, see Beauregard; also see Buerak; Bujerak.

Buyerak, Buyskov-, Volgograd Republic, see Buydakov-Buyerak; also see Buyskov-Buyerak; Buyskov-Buyerak.

Buyerak, Bystriewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. A few kilometers west of Radomyshl'. #F 5. Evangelical; parishes: Bystriewka. Population: 76 in 1904. Also see Bystriewka.

Buyerak, Bystrievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bystriewka.

Buyerak, Bystriytschi, Volhynia-Poland, see Bystrytschi.

Buystryzyka, (also Bystryzyka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Bystryzyka.

Byten, (also Byuten, also Herrenhilf), Crimea, Simferopol’, Byuk-Onlar. Approximately 40 km north of Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1861. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Branch of the Neusatz parish. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Alexander Reimgen. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists from the Mariupol’ district. Acreage: 3,605 dessi. Population: 132 in 1864; 270 in 1904; 263 in 1914; 263 in 1918; 494 in 1919; 414 in 1926. Former Tartar village. Also see Byuten; Herrenhilf.

Byten, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. #C 7. No other information available.

Byten, Gernfeld-, Crimea, see Gernfeld-Byten.

Byuk-Busau, (also Byuk-Busav), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Founded in 1888. Mennonite. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 40 in 1918; 269 in 1919; 221 in 1926. Also see Bijuk-Busau; Busau, Bijuk-; Busau, Byuk-; Byuk-Busav.

Byuk-Busav, Crimea, see Byuk-Busau; also see Bijuk-Busau; Busav, Byuk-; Busav-Bijuk.

Byuk-Kabany, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Bijuk-Kabanj; Kabanj, Bijuk-; Kabany, Byuk-.

Byuk-Kardzhav, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhav; also see Bijuk-Kardzhav; Kardzhav, Bijuk-; Kardzhav, Byuk-.

Byuk-Kardzhav, (also Byuk-Kardzhau), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 25 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Bijuk-Kardshau; Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardshau, Bijuk-; Kardzhav, Byuk-.

Byuk-Kardzhau, Crimea, see Byuk-Kardzhav; also see Bijuk-Kardzhau; Kardshau, Bijuk-; Kardzhau, Byuk-.

Byuk-Onlar, (also Bisuk-Onlar, also Onlar), Crimea. Founded on leased land. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 108 in 1904. Also see Bijuk-Onlar; Bisuk-Onlar; Onlar; Onlar, Bijuk-; Onlar, Byuk-.

Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganash; Taganash, Kutschuk-Byuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk-.

Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganash, Kutschuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganash; Toganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk- Byuk.

Byuten, Crimea, see Byten; also see Bjuten.
Căcilievka, Novaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-
Căcilievka; also see Căcilievka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-
Căcilievka.

Caecilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Căcilievka.

Căcilievka, Nowaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-
Căcilievka; also see Căcilievka, Novaya-; Novaya-
Căcilievka.

Caecilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see
Căciliewka.

Cahul, Bessarabia, Cahul. Evangelical; parish: Neu-
Sarata. Romanian village with German population.
Also see Kahul.

Cămcu, 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-; Novaja-
Cecilievka.

Cecilievka, Novaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-
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.

Cepewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see
Cepewitsche.

Cerkviska, Nowaja-Cerkwischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see
Adamovka-Cerkvische; also see Adamovka-
Cerkwischtsche; Cerkwischtsche-Adamovka.

Cerkviska, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see
Cerkviska.

Cerkwischtsche-Adamovka, Volhynia-Poland, see
Cerkwischtsche-Adamovka; also see Adamovka-
Cerkwischtsche; Adamovka-Cerkwischtsche.

Cerkwiska, Volhynia-Poland, see Cerkwiska.

Cezaryn, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. South of
Poddebcy. #E 4. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Parish
church. German private school (as of 1935 and 1938.)
At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 40
families with 43 students in 1938. Fifty to eighty
percent Germans in this village.

Chabag, Bessarabia, see Khabag.

Chabajewo-Chutor, Caucasus, see Khabayev-Khutor;
also see Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khabayev-Khutor;
Khutor, Khabayev-; Khutor, Khabayev-

Chabanika Buruncha, Crimea, see Rosental; also see
Buruncha, Chabanika; Buruntscha, Tschabanika;
Tschabanika Buruntscha.

Chabanka, Odessa, see Kuchurang (possibly rayon Friedrich
Engels.) Catholic; parish: Langenberg. Also see
Tschabanka.

Chabanovka, Bessarabia, see Hirtenheim; also see
Tschabanovka.

Chabanovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Darmstadt; also see
Tschabanovka.

Chabnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khabnoje; also see
Khabnoe.

Chabog, Possad, Bessarabia, see Possad Chabog; also see
Khabog, Possad; Possad Khabog.

Chabolat, Bessarabia, see Khabolat.

Chachowskoje-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoe-
Khutor; also see Chutor, Chachowsko-; Khakhovskoe-
Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-

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-.
Chaisol, Volga Republic, see Khaisol.
Chakre’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’evka; Tschakrejewka.
Chaldejewka, Omsk, see Khaledyevka; also see Khalde’evka.
Chambuldy, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Tschambuldi.
Champenoise I, Fere-, Bessarabia, see Fere-Champenoise I.
Champenoise II, Fere-, Bessarabia, see Fere-Champenoise II.
Changrau, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Changrau; also see Tschangrau, Neu-.
Chanlar, Caucasus, see Khanlar.
Chan-Tokus, Crimea, see Khan-Tokus; also see Tokus, Chan-; Tokus, Khan-.
Chapayev?; Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Leninfeld; also see Tschapajew?.
Chapaev?, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Chapayev?; also see Tschapajew?.
Chapaev, (possibly also Leninfeld), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev; also see Tschapajew.
Chapaev?, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Chapayev?; also see Tschapajew?.
Chapli, Mykolayiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Tschapli.
Charbinsk, Sverdlovsk, see Kharbinsk.
Charitonow-Chutor, Don, see Khartonov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Charitonow-Khutor, Kharitonov-
Charki, Volhynia-Poland, see Kharky.
Charoluh, Volhynia-Poland, see Kharoluh.
Charschevo, Don, see Kharshevo.
Chartrorysk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Tschatryorsk.
Chartsch, Caucasus, see Kharch.
Charukov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. #D 3. Also see Tscharukow.
Charziovo, Don, see Khartsiovo; also see Kharziovo.
Charzyskoje, Don, see Khartsyskoe; also see Karzyskoje; Kharyshkojye; Khratsyskoe.
Chasanai-Dick, Caucasus, see Khasanay-Dick; also see Dick, Chasanai-Dick, Dick, Khasanay-.
Chasarow, Caucasus, see Khasarov.
Chasarowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Khasarovka.
Chasjain, Bashkortostan, see Khaysain.
Chassai, Caucasus, see Khassay.
Chassaw-Jurt, Caucasus, see Khasavyurt; also see Jurt, Chassaw-.
Chasselois, Volga Republic, see Khasselois.
Chatakh, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi. Near Katharinenfeld. Also see Tschatach.
Chati?, Volhynia-Poland see Khaty-.
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.
Chduvy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Tschduwy.
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.
Chebertysh, Crimea, see Kitay, also see Tschebertesch.
Chebotaevka, Kherson or Kyyiv, see Chebotayevka; also see Tschebotajewka.
Chebotaevka, Kherson or Kiev Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: with surrounding area: 150 in 1904. Also see Chebotaevka; Tschebotajewka.
Chebudak, Ash-, Orenburg, see Ash-Chebudak; also see Tschebudak, Asch-.
Chebundy, Kazakhstan, see Avvakumovka; also see Tschebundy.
Chegol’tay, 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; Tschekhen.
Chekhink, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Tschekhink.
Chekhograd, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekhen; also see Tschekhograd.
Chekhouvshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Tschekhouvshchitschizna.
Cheleby-Ely, Crimea, see Rosalienfeld; also see Eli, Tschelebei-; Ely, Cheleby-; Tschelebei-Eli.
Cheleby-Ely, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal; also see Eli, Tschelebei-; Ely, Cheleby-; Tschelebei-Eli.
Cheli, Crimea, see Chelle; also see Tscheli.
Chel-Keche-Ely, Crimea, Kerch, Kerch. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 122 in 1926. Also see Ely, Chel-Keche-; Ely, Tsche1-Ketsche; Keche-El1, Chel-; Ketsche-El1, Tsche1; Tsche1-Ketsche-El1.

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; Tsche1.


Chemerinsky, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Friesendorf; also see Tschemerinsky.

Chemerle’evka, Mykolyiv, see Cheremerleyevka; also see Tscheremlejewka.

Chemerleyevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Chemielnik; Klein Khemielnik.

Chenkur-; Hait, Tschenkur-; Tschenkur-Hait. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Also see Chenkurheit; Hait, also see Khemielnik, Klein; Klein Khemielnik.

Chenky, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschenki.

Chenoshka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. Also see Tschenoschka.


Cherbakova, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakova; also see Tscherbakowka.

Cherbanka, Odessa, see Elsad; also see Tscherbanka.

Cherchice, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Tschertschiche.

Cherebaevo, Volga Republic, see Cherebayevo; also see Tscherbaevojewo.

Cherebayevo, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Cherebaevo; Tscherbaejevo.

Cherec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Tscherec.

Chereemcha, Volhynia-Poland, see Kheremkha.

Cherekh, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Tscheremcha.

Cheremozhnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulín. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Tesheremoschnja.

Cheremozhnya-Khutor, Volhynia. Founded in 1894. Johann Arndt’s estate. Also see Chutor, Tesheremoschnja-; Khutor, Cheremozhnya-; Tesheremoschnja-Chutor.


Cherkess, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 60 km north of Yevpatoriya. #C 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 70 in 1905; approximately 70 in 1911; 70 in 1914; 70 in 1918; 52 in 1919; 86 in 1926. Also see Tscherkess.

Chernovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Tscherniawa.

Cherniava, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Chemielnik; Klein Khemielnik.

Cherniak, Volhynia-Poland, Vodzimirz, Korytnica; also see Tscherniawa.

Cherniak, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschernyak.

Cherniilo, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Tschermilo.

Chernoborka, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Tschernoborka.

Chernogolozovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Elisabethtal II; also see Tschernogolosowka.


Chernogorka, Odessa, see Helenental; also see Tschernogorka.

Chernomorskoye, Soviet Union, see Chernomorie; also see Tschernomorje.

Chernomorka, Odessa, see Khernomorka.

Chernomorie, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Chernomorje; Tschernomorje.

Chernovo-Osernoe, Orenburg, see Cherno-Osernoe; also see Oschnowe, Cherno-; Oschnowe, Cherno-; Osernoe, Tscherno-; Oschnowe, Tscherno-ozero.

Cherno-Osernoe, (also Khernozernoye), Orenburg, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Tschernowka.

Chernoyarskoye, Kazakhstan, see Chernoyarskoye, also see Tschernojarskoje.

Chernovka, (also Chernyovsk), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pestshanaya. #H 4. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 618 and some Germans among them in 1926. Also see Tschernovka.

Chernov, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Tschernow.

Chernovka, (also Chernyovsk), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pestshanaya. #H 4. Reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 618 and some Germans among them in 1926. Also see Chernoyarskoye; Tschernovka.
Chernoyarskoye, Kazakhstan, see Chernovka; also see Chernoyarskoe; Tschernojarskoje.
Chernozernoje, Orenburg, see Khernozernoye; also see Khernozerne.
Chernyaevka, Slavgorod see Chernayaevka; also see Tschernjajewka.
Chernyakhiv, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neuborn; also see Tschernjachow.
Chernyavsky, Slavgorod, see Chernovka; also see Tschernjaski.
Chernyevka, Chervonoarmiys’k, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Chervona-Sirka; also see Chernevka; Chernyayevka; Tschernjajewka.
Chernyevka, (also Chernyayevka), Slavgorod, Blagoveschchenka. Seventy kilometers east of Slavgorod. On the north shore of Lake Kulunda. #M 3. Founded in 1910 or 1911 or 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932.) Kolkhoz named of Lenin. Agricultural artel, machinery kolkhoz, 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 Chernevka; Chernov; Chertotsky; Tscherchotksj.
Chernyz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Siłe; also see Tscherny.
Chersonovka, Kazakhstan, see Khersonovka.
Chertesh, Slavgorod, see Grünfeld; also see Tschertesh.
Chertetsky, Slavgorod, see Chertotsky; also see Tschertotksj.
Chertyotsky, Slavgorod, see Chernyevka; also see Tschertotsky; Tschertotksj.
Chervona-Sirka, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Sirka, Chernova-; Sirka, Tschernowa-; Tschernova-Sirka-.
Chervonoarmiys’k, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Alexandrovka; also see Tschervonooarmiysk.
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.
Cheterekhryadnyy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Gnadenfeld; also see Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy; Numer, Tscheterechradnyj; Tscheterechryadnyj Numer.
Chetnos Neamti, Bessarabia, see Khetos Neamty; also see Neamti, Chetos; Neamty, Khetos.
Chibeny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. #E 6. Also see Tschibeny.
Chibovka, Odessa, see Tiefenbach; also see Tschibowka.
Chi-Kamak, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Kamak, Chi-; Kamak, Tsch-; Tsch-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, Kuduk-, Omsk, see Kuduk-Chilik; also see Kuduk-Tschilik; Tschilik, Kuduk-.
Chilniki, Volhynia-Poland, see Khilniki.
Chimishlia, Bessarabia, Cahul. Evangelical; parish: Leipzig. Acreage: 45 ha. Also see Tschimischlia.
Chinarly, Caucasus, see Georgsfeld; also see Tschinarli.
Chinke, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschink.
Chinky, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Tschink.
Chinquo, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinquo; also see Chinnoko, Novo-; Novo-Chinquo; Novo-Tschnoko; Tschinko, Novo-.
Chinquo, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinquo; also see Chinnoko, Novo-; Novo-Chinquo; Novo-Tschnoko; Tschinko, Novo-.
Chirik, Crimea, see Falz-Fein; also see Tschirik.
Chishevo, Odessa, see Jakobsdorf; also see Tschischewo.
Chistoe, Slavgorod, see Chistoe; also see Tschistoje.
Chistopol, Zaporizhzhya, see Reinfeld; also see Tschistopol.
Chistopol, Kaliningrad district, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopol, Kazakhstan, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopol, Omsk, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopolje, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly-Novoslatopol, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
Chistopolje, Zaporizhzhya, Molochana, see Chistopolje; also see Tschistopolje.
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, Molochana, see Lichtfelde; also see Chistopolye; Tschistopolye.
Chistopoly-Khutor, Saratov, Balashovo, Novouzensk. Population: 29 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Tschistopolyj-, Khutor, Chistopolyj-, Tschistopolyj-Chutor.

Chistoye, Slavgorod, see Reinfeld; also see Chistoe; Tschistoej.

Chiwinskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Khivinskoye; also see Khivinskoj.

Chkalovo, Volga Republic, see Âhrenfeld; also see Tschkalowo.

Chlebnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Khlebnoe; also see Tschlebnowo.

Chlenowo, Omsk, see Khlyenovo; also see Khlenovo.

Chmiew-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmelev-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Khmielev; Dombrowo-Chmelew.

Chmerin, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Chmerin; also see Chmerin, Neu-; Neu-Chmerin.

Chmielnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmielnik.

Chmielow, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmielov.

Chmielowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmielovka.

Chmisopol, Volhynia-Poland, see Khmisopol.

Chobda, Groß-, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Chobda; also see Chobda, 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-.

Chobot, Volhynia-Poland, see Khobot.

Chobultow, Volhynia-Poland, see Khobultov.

Chocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Khocin.

Chodowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Khodova.

Cholopitsch-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Cholopitsch-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Cholopitsch; also see Dombrowo-Kholopech; Kholopech, Dombrowo-.

Cholopetsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopeche.

Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Cholopetsche; also see Dabrowa-Kholopeche; Kholopeche, Dabrowa-.

Cholopiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopiny.

Cholopitsch-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Cholopitsch-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Cholopitsch; also see Dombrowo-Kholopech; Dombrowo-Cholopitsch-.

Cholopy, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopy.

Cholosna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kholosna.

Cholpitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholpich.

Chombai, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschombai.

Cholodyak, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholodyak.

Cholodyak, Dombrowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholodyak-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Cholodyak; Dombrowo-Cholodyak-.

Cholodajewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholodayevka; also see Kholodayevka.

Cholnica, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Cholnica; also see Cholnica, Alt-; Alt-Cholnica; Kholnica, Alt-.

Cholnica, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Cholnica; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Neu-Cholnica.

Cholodajewka, Omsk, see Kholodayevka; also see Kholodayevka.

Cholopiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopiny.

Cholopitsch-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Cholopitsch-Dombrowo; also see Dombrowo-Cholopitsch; also see Dombrowo-Kholopech; Kholopech, Dombrowo-.

Cholopy, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopy.

Cholosna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kholosna.

Cholpitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholpich.

Chombai, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschombai.

Chomin, Michalin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Michalin-Chomin; also see Khomin, Mikhailin-; Mikhailin-Khomin.

Chomutowa, Odessa, see Khomutova.

Chopniow, Volhynia-Poland, see Khopniow.

Chondalay, Crimea, see Chentalay; also see Tschondalaj.

Chongron, Crimea, see Chongrov; also see Tschogron.

Chongrov, (also Chongron), Crimea, Simferopol’. Founded in 1892. Mennonite Brethren. Possibly a German village or the name of a Bible school (1918-1924). Ten females among 35 students in 1921. Population: 50 in 1924. Also see Chongron; Tschogron.

Chopjorskoje, Nowo-, Don, see Novo-Chopjorskoje; also see Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khopyorskoe; Novo-Khopyorskoe.

Chora, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Chora; also see Ak-Tschora; Tschora, Ak-.

Choradin, Volhynia-Poland, see Khoradin.

Chorlupy, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorlupy.
Chorna, Ust-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ust'-Chorna; also see Tschorna, Ust-; Ust-Tschorna.


Chornaya Losa, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaya; Tschornaya Losa.

Chornaya Losa, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. Northeast of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaya; Tschornaya Losa.

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-Kosch, Crimea, see Johannesruh; also see Kosh, Chornyy-; Kosch, Tschornyy-; Tschornyy-Kosch.

Chorochyn, Kharkiv, see Khorokhryn.

Chorodischtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khorodischche.

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 Khoroshye; also see Khoroshoe.

Chorostow, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorostov.

Chorow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Khorov.

Chortitza, Omsk, see Khortitza.

Chortitza, Orenburg, see Khortitza.

Chortitza, Slavgorod, see Khortitza.

Chortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Khortitza.

Chortitza, Insel, Zaporizhzhya, see Insel Chortitza; also see Insel Khortitza; Khortitza, Insel.

Chortitza, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Neu-Chortitza; also see Khortitza, Neu-; Neu-Khortitza.

Chortitza, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Chortitza; also see Khortitza, Neu-; Neu-Khortitza.

Chortitza, Nieder-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Chortitza; also see Khortitza, Nieder-; Nieder-Khortitza.

Chortitza, Nishnaja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nishnaja-Chortitza; also see Khortitza, Nizhnaya-; Nizhnaya-Khortitza.

Chortitza, Ostrowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ostrowo-Chortitza; also see Khortitza, Ostrowo-; Ostrowo-Khortitza.

Chorupan, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorupan.

Chotenj-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Khoteny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chotenj-; Khutor, Khoteny-.

Chotenka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Chotenka; also see Khotenka, Neu-; Neu-Khotenka.

Chotin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Khotin.

Chotinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Khotinka.

Chotish, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khotish.

Chotzky-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Khotzky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Chotzky-; Khutor, Khotzky-.

Chramsuk, Kazakhstan, see Khramsky.

Chratschat, Nowo-, Don, see Nowo-Chratschat; also see Khrachat, Nowo-; Novo-Khrachat.

Chrennowoe, Voronezh, see Khrennowoje; also see Khrennowoe.

Chreschatka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Chreschatta; also see Khreschatta, Neu-; Neu-Khreschatta.

Chreschtschatchik, Don, see Khreshchatchik.

Chrestina, Mykolayiv, see Christina, Khrestina.

Christenheim, Donets'k; also see Christenheim.

Christianfeld, Dnipropetrovsk's. Population: 10 in 1919. Also see Christianfeld.

Christianow, Zaporizhzhya, see Kristianow.

Christianowka, Don, see Khristianowka.

Christianowka, Mykolayiv, see Khristianowka.

Christiansfeld, Crimea, see Christianfeld.

Christina, Mykolayiv, see Khristina.

Christina, Odessa, Berezan, see Khristina.

Christina, Odessa, Novo Odessa, see Khristina.

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.

Christoforowka, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Khristoforowka.

Christoforowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Khristoforowka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Christoforowka-; Khutor, Khristoforowka-.

Christofowka, Odessa, see Khristofowka.

Christofowka, Omsk, see Khristofowka.

Christopol, Slavgorod, see Khristopol.

Chromoly, Orel, see Khromoly.

Chryni, Volhynia-Poland, see Khryniy.

Chubovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan), see Schöneweide; also see Tschubowka.

Chubowka, Odessa, Petroverovsk, see Freiland; also see Tschubowka.

Chuburak, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Tschuburak.

Chucha, Crimea, see Elgery Chucha; also see Elgery Tschucha; Tschucha, Elgery.
Chuchu, Kuchuk, Crimea, see Kuchuk Chucha; also see Kutschuk Tschutschtscha; Tschutschtscha, Kutschuk. Chuchino, (also Tschukino), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Population: 279 in 1926. Also see Tschukino; Tschutschtscha.

Chudo, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudo; also see Chudo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie Chunate, Kisli-; Kolonie bei Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Chudo, Kolonie near, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudo; also see Chudo, Kolonie bei; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near Chudo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Chudovskoe, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near, Chudovo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Kolonie bei Tschudowo, Chudovo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Kolonie bei Tschudowo; Kolonie near Chudo; Tschudowo, Kolonie bei.

Chudovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Chudovskoye; also see Tschudowskoje.

Chudovskoye, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Predgornenskaya. #G 2. Population: 203 or 213 in 1926. Also see Chudovskoe; Tschudowskoje.

Chugreyevka, Omsk, see Chugreyevka; also see Tschugrejewka.

Chugreyevka, Omsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Chukre’yevka; Tschukrejewka.

Chukreyevka, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evko. Founded by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evko. In 1907 the Chuna(y)evsko(y)e 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)evka, Kremlevo, Margenau, Maslyanovka, Smolyanovka, and Solntsevka. In 1908 Ewert and Fröse built a large mill here. Land was bought from the Kirghiz Bey Chuna(y)ev for four rbls. per dessi. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.

Chunaevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Founded in 1900. Mennonite. Population: 166 in 1926. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.

Chunaevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 41 in 1926. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.

Chunayevka, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chunayevko. Founded by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evko. In 1907 the Chuna(y)evsko(y)e 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)evka, Kremlevo, Margenau, Maslyanovka, Smolyanovka, and Solntsevka. In 1908 Ewert and Fröse built a large mill here. Land was bought from the Kirghiz Bey Chuna(y)ev for four rbls. per dessi. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.


Chunayevka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 41 in 1926. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.

Chunayevka, Omsk, see Orlov; also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.

Churilek-Güter, Crimea, see Khurilek-Güter; also see Güter, Churilek-; Güter, Khurilek-.

Churilek-Khutor, Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 18 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Churilek-; Khutor, Churilek-; Tschurilek-Chutor.

Churmusey, (also Churumsay), Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Sotsialisticheskaya. Approximately 50 km north of Atbasar. #D 2. Population: 133 in 1926. Also see Churumsay; Tschurmusey.

Churulek, Crimea, see Chorolek; also see Tschurulek.

Churumsay, Kazakhstan, see Churmusey; also see Tschurumsay.

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, Abas-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-.

Chunayevka, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chunayevko. Founded by residents from Molochna and Neu-Samara in 1900. Mennonite; parish: Margenau, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evko. In 1907 the Chuna(y)evsko(y)e 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)evka, Kremlevo, Margenau, Maslyanovka, Smolyanovka, and Solntsevka. In 1908 Ewert and Fröse built a large mill here. Land was bought from the Kirghiz Bey Chuna(y)ev for four rbls. per dessi. Also see Chunaevka; Tschunajewka.
Chutor, Albrecht-, Odessa, see Albrecht-Chutor; also see Albrecht-Khutor; Khutor, Albrecht-.
Chutor, Aleksandertal-, Volga Republic, see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Aleksandertal-Khutor; Alexandertal-Chutor; Alexandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Alexandertal-; Khutor, Aleksandertal Khutor, Alexandertal-.
Chutor, Aleksandropol-, Mykolyiv, see Aleksandropol-Chutor; also see Aleksandropol-Khutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Khutor, Aleksandropol-; Khutor, Alexandropol-.
Chutor, Aleksandrowka-, Odessa, see Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-.
Chutor, Aleksandrowka-, Mykolyiv, see Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-.
Chutor, Aleksandrowka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Aleksandrowka-.
Chutor, Alexandertal-, Volga Republic, see Alexandertal-Chutor; also see Alexandertal-Khutor; Alexandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Alexandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal Khutor, Alexandertal-.
Chutor, Alexandropol-, Mykolyiv, see Alexandropol-Chutor; also see Alexandropol-Khutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Khutor, Alexandropol-; Khutor, Alexandropol-.
Chutor, Alexandrowka-, Odessa, see Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Alexandrowka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Khutor; Chutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-.
Chutor, Alexandrowka-, Mykolyiv, see Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Alexandrowka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Khutor; Chutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-.
Chutor, Alexandrowka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Alexandrowka-Khutor; Alexandrowka-Chutor; Alexandrowka-Khutor; Chutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-; Khutor, Alexandrowka-.
Chutor, Aman-, Zaporizhzhya, see Aman-Chutor; also see Aman-Khutor; Khutor, Aman-.
Chutor, Amboni-, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Amboni-Chutor; also see Amboni-Khutor; Khutor, Amboni-.
Chutor, Andrejewka-, Bashkortostan, see Andrejewka-Chutor; also see Andrejewka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-Khutor, Andrejewka-.
Chutor, Andrejewka-, Chernihiv, see Andrejewka-Chutor; also see Andrejewka-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewka-Khutor, Andrejewka-.
Chutor, Andrejewsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Andrejewsk-Chutor; also see Andrejewsk-Khutor; Chutor, Andrejewsk-Khutor, Andrejewsk-.
Chutor, Andreas-, Odessa, see Andreas-Chutor; also see Andreas-Khutor; Khutor, Andreas-.
Chutor, Anton-, Odessa, see Anton-Chutor; also see Anton-Khutor; Khutor, Anton-.
Chutor, Artscheda-, Volgograd, see Artscheda-Chutor; also see Archeda-Khutor; Khutor, Archeda-.
Chutor, Asanowo-, Kazakhstan, see Asanowo-Chutor; also see Asanovo-Khutor; Khutor, Asanovo-.
Chutor, Aschen-, Don, see Aschen-Chutor; also see Aschen-Khutor; Khutor, Aschen-.
Chutor, Ass-Naiman-, Crimea, see Ass-Naiman-Chutor; also see Ass-Naiman-Khutor; Khutor, Ass-Naiman-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-; Naiman-Chutor, Ass-.
Chutor, Axt-, Volga Republic, see Axt-Chutor; also see Axt-Khutor; Khutor, Axt-.
Chutor, Baas-, Crimea, see Baas-Chutor; also see Baas-Khutor; Khutor, Baas-.
Chutor, Bäckers-, Volga Republic, see Bäckers-Chutor; also see Bäckers-Khutor; Khutor, Bäckers-.
Chutor, Baden-, Odessa, see Baden-Chutor; also see Baden-Khutor; Khutor, Baden-.
Chutor, Baltski-, Odessa, see Baltski-Chutor; also see Baltski-Khutor; Khutor, Baltski-.
Chutor, Ballreich-, Kharkiv, see Ballreich-Chutor; also see Ballreich-Khutor; Khutor, Ballreich-.
Chutor, Balzar-, Bessarabia, see Balzar-Chutor; also see Balzar-Khutor; Khutor, Balzar-.
Chutor, Baranow-, Volga Republic, see Baranow-Chutor; also see Baranow-Khutor; Khutor, Baranow-.
Chutor, Barbarasowa-, Don, see Barbarasowa-Chutor; also see Barbarasowa-Khutor; Khutor, Barbarasowa-.
Chutor, Barbarasow-, Don, see Barbarasow-Chutor; also see Barbarasow-Khutor; Khutor, Barbarasow-.
Chutor, Basel-Miuss-, Volga Republic, see Basel-Miuss-Chutor; also see Basel-Miuss-Khutor; Khutor, Basel-Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor, Basel; Miuss-Khutor, Basel-.
Chutor, Baumgart-, Omsk, see Baumgart-Chutor; also see Baumgart-Khutor; Khutor, Baumgart-.
Chutor, Bechers-, Volga Republic, see Bechers-Chutor; also see Bechers-Khutor; Khutor, Bechers-.
Chutor, Bechthold-, Don, see Bechthold-Chutor; also see Bechthold-Khutor; Khutor, Bechthold-.
Chutor, Beck-, Don, see Beck-Chutor; also see Beck-Khutor; Khutor, Beck-.
Chutor, Beck-, Kazakhstan, see Beck-Chutor; also see Beck-Khutor; Khutor, Beck-.
Chutor, Becker-, Odessa, see Becker-Chutor; also see Becker-Khutor; Khutor, Becker-.
Chutor, Beckera-, Omsk, see Beckera-Chutor; also see Beckera-Khutor; Khutor, Beckera-.
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, Belokuzmin-.
Chutor, Belovod-, Kharkiv, see Belovod-Chutor; also see Belovod-Khutor; Khutor, Belovod-.
Chutor, Belzes-, Don, see Belzes-Chutor; also see Belzes-Khutor; Khutor, Belzes-.
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, Birjutschki-, Volga Republic, see Birjutschki-Chutor; also see Birjuchyi-Khutor; Khutor, Birjuchyi-.
Chutor, Birten-, Don, see Birten-Chutor; also see Birten-Khutor; Khutor, Birten-.
Chutor, Bischler-, Luhans, 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; Bisvane-Khutor; Khutor, Bisvane-; Khutor, Bisvanye.
Chutor, Blank-, Bashkortostan, see Blank-Chutor; also see Blank-Khutor; Khutor, Blank-.
Chutor, Bliwenitz-, Don, see Bliwenitz-Chutor; also see Blivenitz-Khutor; Khutor, Bliwenitz-.
Chutor, Block-, Don, see Block-Chutor; also see Block-Khutor; Khutor, Block-.
Chutor, Bock-, Volga Republic, see Bock-Chutor; also see Bock-Khutor; Khutor, Bock-.
Chutor, Bonski-, Odessa, see Bonski-Chutor; also see Bonsky-Khutor; Khutor, Bonsky-.
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; Jukalka-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)ev, 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’s’k, 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 Bulayev-Khutor; Bulayev-Khutor; Khutor, Bulayev-.
Chutor, Burda-, Odessa, see Burga-Chutor; also see Burga-Khutor; Khutor, Burga-.
Chutor, Bura-, Odessa, see Bura-Chutor; also see Bura-Khutor; Khutor, Bura-.
Chutor, Burkunowa-, Odessa, see Burkunowa-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; Khabaev-Khutor; Khutor, Khabaev-; Khutor, Khabayev-.
Chutor, Chachowskoje-, Kazakhstan, see Chachowskoje-Chutor; also see Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-.
Chutor, Charitonow-, Don, see Charitonow-Chutor; also see Charitonov-Khutor; Khutor, Charitonov-.
Chutor, Chotenj-, Kharkiv, see Chotenj-Chutor; also see Khoteny-Khutor; Khutor, Khoteny-.
Chutor, Chotzky-, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Chotzky-Chutor; also see Khotzy-Khutor; Khutor, Khotzy-.
Chutor, Christoforowka-, Odessa, see Christoforovka-Chutor; also see Christoforovka-Khutor; Khutor, Christoforovka-

Chutor, Classen-, Don, see Classen-Chutor; also see Classen-Khutor; Khutor, Classen-

Chutor, Dalnie Osernije-, Slavgorod, see Dalnie Osernije-Chutor; also see Dalne Osernye-Khutor; Dalnye Osernye-Khutor; Khutor, Dalne Oserne-; Khutor, Dalnye Osernye-; Oserne-Khutor, Dalne; Osernije-Chutor, Dalnie; Osernye-Khutor, Dalnye.

Chutor, Danielsfeld-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Danielsfeld-Chutor; also see Danielsfeld-Khutor; Khutor, Danielsfeld-

Chutor, Dargel-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dargel-Chutor; also see Dargel-Khutor; Khutor, Dargel-

Chutor, Demir-, Don, see Dautrich-Chutor; also see Dautrich-Khutor; Khutor, Dautrich-

Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; also see Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-; Demir-Khadzhy-Khutor; Khadzhy-Khutor, Demir-; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhy-

Chutor, Derebtschin-, Podils’ka, see Derebtschin-Chutor; also see Derebchin-Khutor; Khutor, Derebchin-

Chutor, Desiner-, Odessa, see Desiner-Chutor; also see Desiner-Khutor; Khutor, Desiner-

Chutor, Deutrich-, Mariupol’, see Deutrich-Chutor; also see Deutrich-Khutor; Khutor, Deutrich-

Chutor, Dick-, Caucasus, see Dick-Chutor; also see Deutsch-Khutor; Khutor, Deutsch-

Chutor, Dick-, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, see Dick-Chutor; also see Dick-Khutor; Khutor, Dick-

Chutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Dick-Chutor; also see Dick-Khutor; Khutor, Dick-

Chutor, Dick-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dick-Chutor; also see Dick-Khutor; Khutor, Dick-

Chutor, Dick-, Omsk, see Dick-Chutor; also see Dick-Khutor; Khutor, Dick-

Chutor, Dick-, Zaporizhzhya, see Dick-Chutor; also see Dick-Khutor; Khutor, Dick-

Chutor, Dieck-, Caucasus, see Dieck-Chutor; also see Dieck-Khutor; Khutor, Dieck-

Chutor, Dietrich-, Odessa, see Dietrich-Chutor; also see Dietrich-Khutor; Khutor, Dietrich-

Chutor, Dinkels-, Kharkiv, see Dinkels-Chutor; also see Dinkels-Khutor; Khutor, Dinkels-

Chutor, Dobrinker-, Volga Republic, see Dobrinker-Chutor; also see Dobrinker-Khutor; Khutor, Dobrinker-

Chutor, Dolschik-, Don, see Dolschik-Chutor; also see Dolschik-Khutor; Khutor, Dolschik-

Chutor, Domanewka-, Odessa, see Domanewka-Chutor; also see Domanewka-Khutor; Khutor, Domanewka-

Chutor, Donskoi-, Odessa, see Donskoi-Chutor; also see Donskoy-Khutor; Khutor, Donskoy-

Chutor, Dorscht-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dorscht-Chutor; also see Dorscht-Khutor; Khutor, Dorscht-

Chutor, Dreilings-, Don, see Dreilings-Chutor; also see Dreilings-Khutor; Khutor, Dreilings-

Chutor, Dreispitzer-, Volga Republic, see Dreispitzer-Chutor; also see Dreispitzer-Khutor; Khutor, Dreispitzer-

Chutor, Drews-, Caucasus, see Drews-Khutor; also see Drews-Chutor; Khutor, Drews-

Chutor, Dshangran-, Crimea, see Dshangran-Chutor; also see Dzhangran-Khutor; Khutor, Dzhangran-

Chutor, Dshankoy-, Crimea, see Dshankoy-Chutor; also see Dzhankoy-Khutor; Khutor, Dzhankoy-

Chutor, Dubokrai-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Dubokrav-Chutor; also see Dubokray-Khutor; Khutor, Dubokray-

Chutor, Dworjanka-, Odessa, see Dworjanka-Chutor; also see Dvoryanka-Khutor; Khutor, Dvoryanka-

Chutor, Dyck-, Caucasus, see Dyck-Chutor; also see Dyck-Khutor; Khutor, Dyck-

Chutor, Eass-, Odessa, see Eass-Chutor; also see Eass-Khutor; Khutor, Eass-

Chutor, Eckert-, Bessarabia, see Eckert-Chutor; also see Eckert-Khutor; Khutor, Eckert-

Chutor, Ehni-, Odessa, see Ehni-Chutor; also see Ehny-Khutor; Khutor, Ehny-

Chutor, Eigenfeld-, Don, see Eigenfeld-Chutor; also see Eigenfeld-Khutor; Khutor, Eigenfeld-

Chutor, Eigenheim-, Caucasus, see Eigenheim-Chutor; also see Eigenheim-Khutor; Khutor, Eigenheim-

Chutor, Eigenheim-, Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Chutor; also see Eigenheim-Khutor; Khutor, Eigenheim-

Chutor, Emiljanowka, Caucasus, see Emiljanowka-Chutor; also see Emiljanovka-Khutor; Khutor, Emiljanovka-

Chutor, Emiljanowka-, Kazakhstan, see Emiljanowka-Chutor; also see Emiljanovka-Khutor; Khutor, Emiljanovka-

Chutor, Engel-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Engel-Chutor; also see Engel-Khutor; Khutor, Engel-

Chutor, Engel-, Don, see Engel-Chutor; also see Engel-Khutor; Khutor, Engel-

Chutor, Engel-, Odessa, see Engel-Chutor; also see Engel-Khutor; Khutor, Engel-

Chutor, Enns-, Kazakhstan, see Enns-Chutor; also see Enns-Khutor; Khutor, Enns-

Chutor, Ensslen-, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Chutor; also see Ensslen-Khutor; Khutor, Ensslen-

Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; also see Ensslen-Müller-Khutor; Khutor, Ensslen-Müller; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-; Müller-Khutor, Ensslen-

Chutor, Epp-, Caucasus, see Epp-Chutor; also see Epp-Khutor; Khutor, Epp-

Chutor, Epp-, Omsk, see Epp-Chutor; also see Epp-Khutor; Khutor, Epp-

Chutor, Essig-, Odessa, see Essig-Chutor; also see Essig-Khutor; Khutor, Essig-

Chutor, Esslinger-, Odessa, see Esslinger-Chutor; also see Esslinger-Khutor; Khutor, Esslinger-

Chutor, Etzel-, Orenburg, see Etzel-Chutor; also see Etzel-Khutor; Khutor, Etzel-
Chutor, Faas-, Bessarabia, see Faas-Chutor; also see Faas-Khutor; Khutor, Faas-.
Chutor, Faas-, Odessa, see Faas-Chutor; also see Faas-Khutor; Khutor, Faas-.
Chutor, Fahlmann-, Caucasus, see Fahlmann-Chutor; also see Fahlmann-Khutor; Khutor, Fahlmann-.
Chutor, Fast-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fast-Chutor; also see Fast-Khutor; Khutor, Fast-.
Chutor, Fedorowka-, Luhans’k, see Fedorowka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowka-Chutor; Fedorovka-Khutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Kydorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowka-; Khutor, Fylodorovka-.
Chutor, Fedorowsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fedorowsk-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fylodorovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowsk-; Khutor, Fylodorovsk-.
Chutor, Feist-, Don, see Feist-Chutor; also see Feist-Khutor; Khutor, Feist-.
Chutor, Fischer-, Caucasus, see Fischer-Chutor; also see Fischer-Khutor; Khutor, Fischer-.
Chutor, Fischer-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischer-Chutor; also see Fischer-Khutor; Khutor, Fischer-.
Chutor, Fischer-Franz-, Odessa, see Fischer-Franz-Chutor; also see Fischer-Franz-Khutor; Frenz-Chutor, Fischer-; Franz-Khutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.
Chutor, F. J. Keller-, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Chutor; also see F. J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
Chutor, Fjodorowka-, Luhans’k, see Fjodorowka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowka-Chutor; Fedorovka-Khutor; Fedorovka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorovka-; Khutor, Fylodorovka-.
Chutor, Fjodorowsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Fjodorowsk-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorowsk-Chutor; Fylodorovsk-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowsk-; Khutor, Fylodorovsk-.
Chutor, Flaig-, Bessarabia, see Flaig-Chutor; also see Flaig-Khutor; Khutor, Flaig-.
Chutor, Fleischhauer-, Don, see Fleischhauer-Chutor; also see Fleischhauer-Khutor; Khutor, Fleischhauer-.
Chutor, Flemmer-, Omsk, see Flemmer-Chutor; also see Flemmer-Khutor; Khutor, Flemmer-.
Chutor, Fondi-, Omsk, see Fondi-Chutor; also see Fondy-Khutor; Khutor, Fondy-.
Chutor, Frank-, see Frank-Chutor; also see Frank-Khutor; Khutor, Frank-.
Chutor, Frank-, Odessa, see Frank-Chutor; also see Frank-Khutor; Khutor, Frank-. Evangelical.
Chutor, Frankers-, Volga Republic, see Frankers-Chutor; also see Franker-Khutor; Khutor, Franker-.
Chutor, Franz-, Odessa, see Franz-Chutor; also see Franz-Khutor; Khutor, Franz-.
Chutor, Freudental, Odessa, see Freudental-Chutor; also see Freudental-Khutor; Khutor, Freudental-.
Chutor, Frick-, Volgograd, see Frick-Chutor; also see Frick-Khutor; Khutor, Frick-.
Chutor, Friesen-, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Chutor; also see Friesen-Khutor; Khutor, Friesen-.
Chutor, Friß-, Omsk, see Friß-Chutor; also see Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Friß-Khutor; Khutor, Friß-; Khutor, Friss-.
Chutor, Friß-, Omsk, see Friss-Chutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Friß-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Friß-Khutor; Khutor, Friß-; Khutor, Friss-.
Chutor, Fritz-, Omsk, see Fritz-Chutor-; also see Fritz-Khutor; Khutor?, Fritz-.
Chutor, Fritz-Franz-, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Chutor; also see Fritzen-Khutor; Khutor, Fritzen-.
Chutor, Frösen-, Mariupol’, see Frösen-Chutor; also see Frösen-Khutor; Khutor, Frösen-.
Chutor, Fuchs-, Bessarabia, see Fuchs-Chutor; also see Fuchs-Khutor; Khutor, Fuchs-.
Chutor, Fuchs-, Don, see Fuchs-Chutor; also see Fuchs-Khutor; Khutor, Fuchs-.
Chutor, F. J. Keller-, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Chutor; also see F. J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
Chutor, F. J. Keller-, Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Chutor; also see F. J. Keller-Khutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.
Chutor, Griebs-, Don, see Griebs-Chutor; also see Griebs-Khutor; Khutor, Griebs-.
Chutor, Griebs-, Odessa, see Griebs-Chutor; also see Griebs-Khutor; Khutor, Griebs-.
Chutor, Gruschewka-, Mykolayiv, see Gruschewka-Chutor; also see Gruschewka-Khutor; Khutor, Gruschewka-.
Chutor, Großmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Chutor; also see Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Khutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Grossmann-Khutor.
Chutor, Grossmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Grossmann-Chutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Khutor, Großmann-; Grossmann-Khutor.
Chutor, Grünfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Grünfeld-Chutor; also see Grünfeld-Khutor; Khutor, Grünfeld-.
Chutor, Gruschewka-, Mykolayiv, see Gruschewka-Chutor; also see Gruschewka-Khutor; Khutor, Gruschewka-.
Chutor, Guß-, Odessa, see Guß-Chutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Guß-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guß-.
Chutor, Guß-, Odessa, see Guß-Chutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Guß-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guß-.
Chutor, Gustav-Fein-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Chutor; also see Fein-Chutor, Gustav-; Fein-Chutor, Gustav-; Fein-Chutor, Gustav-Fein-Khutor; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-.
Chutor, Gut-, Don, see Gut-Chutor; also see Gut-Khutor; Khutor, Gut-.
Chutor, Guty-, Kharkiv, see Guty-Chutor; also see Guty-Khutor; Khutor, Guty-.
Chutor, Hahn-, Bashkortostan, see Hahn-Chutor; also see Hahn-Khutor; Khutor, Hahn-.
Chutor, Hahn-, Bessarabia, see Hahn-Chutor; also see Hahn-Khutor; Khutor, Hahn-.
Chutor, Hahn-, Odessa, see Hahn-Chutor; also see Hahn-Khutor; Khutor, Hahn-.
Chutor, Hahn-, Odessa, see Hans-Chutor; also see Hans-Khutor; Khutor, Hans-.
Chutor, Hans-, Mykolayiv, see Hans-Chutor; also see Hans-Khutor; Khutor, Hans-.
Chutor, Hans-, Odessa, see Hans-Chutor; also see Hans-Khutor; Khutor, Hans-.
Chutor, Hartmann-, Volga Republic, see Hartmann-Chutor; also see Hartmann-Khutor; Khutor, Hartmann-.
Chutor, Harvard-, Mykolayiv, see Harvard-Chutor; also see Harvard-Khutor; Khutor, Harvard-.
Chutor, Hauff-, Omsk, see Hauff-Chutor; also see Hauff-Khutor; Khutor, Hauff-.
Chutor, Hecht-, Bashkortostan, see Hecht-Chutor; also see Hecht-Khutor; Khutor, Hecht-.
Chutor, Hecht-, Luhans’k, see Hecht-Chutor?; also see Hecht-Khutor?; Khutor, Hecht-.
Chutor, Hecht-, Omsk, see Hecht-Chutor; also see Hecht-Khutor; Khutor, Hecht-.
Chutor, Hecht-, Zaporizhzhya, see Hecht-Chutor; also see Hecht-Khutor; Khutor, Hecht-.
Chutor, Hechten-, Don, see Hechten-Chutor; also see Hechten-Khutor; Khutor, Hechten-.
Chutor, Heck-, Don, see Heck-Chutor; also see Heck-Khutor; Khutor, Heck-.
Chutor, Heck-, Odessa, see Heck-Chutor; also see Heck-Khutor; Khutor, Heck-.
Chutor, Hegele, Don, see Hegele-Chutor; also see Hegele-Khutor; Khutor, Hegele-.
Chutor, Heinrich-, Omsk, see Heinrich-Chutor; also see Heinrich-Khutor; Khutor, Heinrich-.
Chutor, Heinrichsfeld-, Zaporizhzhya, see Heinrichsfeld-Chutor; also see Heinrichsfeld-Khutor; Khutor, Heinrichsfeld-.
Chutor, Heinz-, Zaporizhzhya, see Heinz-Chutor; also see Heinz-Khutor; Khutor, Heinz-.
Chutor, Hert-, Zaporizhzhya, see Hert-Chutor; also see Hert-Khutor; Khutor, Hert-.
Chutor, Hess- und Jockers-, Don, see Hess- und Jockers-Chutor; also see Chutor, Jockers- und Hess-Chutor; Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; Jockers-Chutor, Hess- und; Jockers-Khutor, Hess- und; Jockers- und Hess-Chutor; Jockers- und Hess-Khutor; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.
Chutor, Hilz-, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Hilz-Chutor; also see Hilz-Khutor; Khutor, Hilz-.
Chutor, Hirsch-, Odessa, see Hirsch-Chutor; also see Hirsch-Khutor; Khutor, Hirsch-.
Chutor, Hochfeld-, Mykolayiv, see Hochfeld-Chutor; also see Hochfeld-Khutor; Khutor, Hochfeld-.
Chutor, Hoffmann, Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Chutor; also see Hoffmann-Khutor; Khutor, Hoffmann-.
Chutor, Hoffmann-, Odessa, see Hoffmann-Chutor; also see Hoffmann-Khutor; Khutor, Hoffmann-.
Chutor, Holl-, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Holl-Khutor; also see Holl-Chutor; Khutor, Holl-.
Chutor, Hörmann, Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Chutor; also see Hörmann-Khutor; Khutor, Hörmann-.
Chutor, Hornbacher-, Mykolayiv, see Hornbacher-Chutor; also see Hornbacher-Khutor; Khutor, Hornbacher-.
Chutor, Horner-, Odessa, see Horner-Chutor; also see Horner-Khutor; Khutor, Horner-.
Chutor, Ihly-, Odessa, see Ihly-Chutor; also see Ihly-Khutor; Khutor, Ihly-.
Chutor, Irenowka-, Odessa, see Irenowka-Chutor; also see Irenowka-Khutor; Khutor, Irenowka-.
Chutor, Irion-, Bessarabia, see Irion-Chutor; also see Irion-Khutor; Khutor, Irion-.
Chutor, Ischitskoje-, Odessa, see Ischitskoje-Chutor; also see Ischitskoje-Khutor; Khutor, Ischitskoje-; Khutor, Ischitskoje-.
Chutor, Iwanowsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Iwanowsk-Chutor; also see Iwanowsk-Khutor; Khutor, Iwanowsk-.
Chutor, Iwoitzomki-, Chernihiv, see Iwoitzomki-Chutor; also see Iwoitzomki-Khutor; Khutor, Iwoitzomki-.
Chutor, Jablonja-, Volga Republic, see Jablonja-Chutor; also see Khutor, Jablonja-Chutor; Khutor, Jablonja-Khutor.
Chutor, Jahn-; Don, see Jahn-Chutor; also see Jahn-Khutor; Khutor, Jahn-.
Chutor, Jano-; Mariupol’, see Jano-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, see Jekaterinowka Chutor; also see Ekaterinovka Khutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka; Khutor, Yekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka Khutor.
Chutor, Jener-, Odessa, see Jener-Chutor; also see Jener-Khutor; Khutor, Jener-.
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, Josten-; Josten-Khutor.
Chutor, Jurmakej-, Bashkortostan, see Jurmakej-Chutor; also see Khutor, 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, Kabilonow-, Don, see Kabilonow-Chutor; also see Kabilonov-Khutor; also see Khutor, Kabilonov-.
Chutor, Kargarlyk-, Odessa, see Kargarlyk-Chutor; also see Kargarlyk-Khutor; Khutor, Kargarlyk-.
Chutor, Kali-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kali-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, Kapitanowka-, 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, Karlewka-, Odessa, see Karlewka-Chutor; also see Karlevka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlevka-.
Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Carl 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 Karlowka-Khutor; Khutor, Karlowka-.
Chutor, Karsten-, Don, see Karsten-Chutor; also see Karsten-Khutor; Khutor, Karsten-.
Chutor, Kary-, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Chutor; also see Kary-Khutor; Khutor, Kary-.
Chutor, Kary-, Odessa, Berezanz district, see Kary-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kary-.
Chutor, Karry-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Karry-Chutor; also see Karry-Khutor; Khutor, Karry-.
Chutor, Kassjakino-, Caucasus, see Kassjakino-Chutor; also see Kassyakino-Khutor; Khutor, Kassyakino-.
Chutor?, Katokowski-, Crimea, see Katokowski-Chutor?; also see Katokovsky-Khutor?; Khutor?, Katokovsky-.
Chutor, Kawkas-, Odessa, see Kawkas-Chutor; also see Kawkas-Khutor; Khutor, Kawkas-.
Chutor, Keller-, Odessa, Berezanz district, see Keller-Chutor; also see Keller-Khutor; Khutor, Keller-.
Chutor, Keller-, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Keller-Chutor; also see Keller-Khutor; Khutor, Keller-.
Chutor, Keller-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Keller-Chutor; also see Keller-Khutor; Khutor, Keller-.
Chutor, Kienast-, Don, see Kienast-Chutor; also see Kienast-Khutor; Khutor, Kienast-.
Chutor, Kienast-, Odessa, see Kienast-Chutor; also see Kienast-Khutor; Khutor, Kienast-.
Chutor, Kije-, Crimea, see Kijana-Chutor; also see Kijana-Khutor; Khutor, Kijana-.
Chutor, Kijana-, Crimea, see Kijana-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kijana-; Kijana-Khutor.
Chutor, Killmann-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Killmann-Chutor; also see Khutor, Killmann-; Killmann-Khutor.
Chutor, Killmannsfeld-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Killmannsfeld-Chutor; also see Khutor, Killmannsfeld-; Killmannsfeld-Khutor.
Chutor, Kinskwater-, Crimea, see Kinskwater-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kinskwater-; Kinskwater-Khutor.
Chutor, Kirsch-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kirsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kirsch-; Kirsch-Khutor.
Chutor, Klaß-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klaß-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klass-; Klaß-Khutor; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Khutor.
Chutor, Klass-., Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klass-Chutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor; Khutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klaß-Khutor; Klass-Khutor.

Chutor?, Klassen-., Don, see Klassen-Chutor?; also see Klassen-Khutor?; Khutor?, Klassen-.

Chutor, Klassinovka-, 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-Khutor.

Chutor, Klassen-., Kharkiv, see Klassen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klassen-Khutor.

Chutor, Klassinowo-., Don, Taganrog, see Klassen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klassen-Khutor.

Chutor, Klassen-., Don, Taganrog., see Klassen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klassen-Khutor.

Chutor, Krause-, Odessa, see Krause-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krause-Khutor.

Chutor, Klassen-., Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klassen-Chutor; also see Khutor, Klassen-Khutor.

Chutor, Kommargorod-, Podil’s’ka, see Kommargorod-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kommargorod-; Kommargorod-Khutor.

Chutor, Königs-, Don, see Königs-Chutor; also see Khutor, Königs-Khutor.

Chutor, Konurtschi-, Crimea, see Konurtschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, 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, Korotschinow-; Korotschinow-Khutor.

Chutor, Kronstal-, Odessa, see Kronstal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Khutor.

Chutor, Krutsch-, Omsk, see Krutsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krutsch-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, Kroll-, Don, Donets’k, see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Kroll-, Don, Kronshtad, see Kroll-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Khutor.

Chutor, Kronstal-, Don, see Kronstal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Khutor.

Chutor, Kronstal-, Don, see Kronstal-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Khutor.

Chutor, Krutsch-, Omsk, see Krutsch-Chutor; also see Khutor, Krutsch-Khutor.
Chutor, Kuborsk-, Mykolayiv, see Kuborsk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kuborsk-; Kuborsk-Khutor.
Chutor, Kulikowo-, Bashkortostan, see Kulikowo-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kulikowo-; Kulikowo-Khutor.
Chutor, Kupper-, Odessa, see Kupper-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kupper-; Kupper-Khutor.
Chutor, Kurdjumowka-, Don, see Kurdjumowka-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurdjumovka-; Kurdjumovka-Khutor.
Chutor, Kurris-, Odessa, see Kurris-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurris-; Kurris-Khutor.
Chutor, Kurschinowitschi-, Chernihiv, see Kurschinowitschi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Kurschinovichy-; Kurschinovichy-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-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Chutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-; Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor.
Chutor, Lubomirskij-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubomirskij-Chutor; also see Khutor, Lubomirsky-; Lubomirsky-Khutor.
Chutor, Luiental-, Mariupol', see Luiental-Chutor; also see Khutor, Luiental-; Luiental-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, Malinovsky-; Malinovsky-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, 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, Marztianovka-; Marztianovka-Khutor.
Chutor, Masarnä-, Volhynia-Poland, see Masarnä-Chutor; also see Khutor, Masarnä-; Masarnä-Khutor.
Chutor, Maserne-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maserne-Chutor; also see Khutor, Maserne-; Maserne-Khutor.
Chutor, Maskalows-, Odessa, see Maskalows-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, Mayers-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayers-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mayers-; Mayers-Khutor.
Chutor, Melha-, Odessa, see Melha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Melha-; Melha-Khutor. [Berezan]
Chutor, Melhaf-, Odessa, see Melha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Melha-; Melha-Khutor. [Glückstal]
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, Meserina-, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Chutor; also see Khutor, Meserina-; Meserina-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, Michailowsk-, Zaporiżžhya, see Michailowsk-Chutor; also see Khutor, Michailovsk-; Michailovsk-Khutor.
Chutor, Michels-, Zaporižžhya, see Michels-Chutor; also see Khutor, Michels-; Michels-Khutor.
Chutor, Milowoi-, Volga Republic, see Milowoi-Chutor; also see Khutor, Milovoy-; Milovoy-Khutor.

Chutor, Minz-, Zaporizhzhya, see Minz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Minz-; Minz-Khutor.

Chutor, Miuss-, Volga Republic, see Miuss-Chutor; also see Khutor, Miuss-; 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 Mook-Chutor; also see Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Khutor.

Chutor, Moshari, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moshari Chutor; also see Khutor, Moshary; Moshary Khutor.

Chutor, Müchel-, Odessa, see Müchel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Müchel-; Müchel-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., Dinpropetrovsk's, 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, Nadeshdha-, Crimea, see Nadeshdha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nadeshdha-; Nadeshdha-Khutor.

Chutor, Nadeshdha-, Slavgorod, see Nadeshdha-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nadeshdha-; Nadeshdha-Khutor.

Chutor na Toku, Samara, see Khutor na Toku.

Chutor, Natschel-, Odessa, see Natschel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Nachel-; Nachel-Khutor.

Chutor, Neldes-, Kazakhstan, see Neldes-Chutor; also see Khutor, Neldes-; Neldes-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.

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Chutor, Vaatz-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Vaatz-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vaatz--; Vaatz-Khutor.

Chutor, Vetter-, Don, Donets’k, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vetter--; Vetter-Khutor.

Chutor, Vetter-, Don, Donets’k, Dzhersinsk, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vetter--; Vetter-Khutor.

Chutor, Vodina-, Mykolajiv, see Vodina-Chutor; also see Khutor, Vodina--.
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-, Luhan'sk, 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, Wakarsky-; Wakarsky-Khutor.
Chutor, Wall-, Bashkortostan, Abrayevskoe, 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, Wall-, Odessa, 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, Weinbänder-, Kazakhstan, see Weinbänder-Chutor; also see Khutor, Weinbänder-; Weinbänder-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, Veseloye-; Veseloye-Khutor; Veseloye-Khutor.
Chutor, Wessel-, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wessel-; Wessel-Khutor.
Chutor, Wessjoloje-, Odessa, see Wessjoloje-Chutor; also see Khutor, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloye-; Khutor, Vessyoloe-; Vessyoloe-Khutor.
Chutor, Wessel-, Mykolayiv, see Wessel-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wessel-; Wessel-Khutor.
Chutor, Wölf-, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Khutor.
Chutor, Wölfe-, Omsk, see Wolf-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Khutor.
Chutor, Wächter-, Odessa, see Wächter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Khutor.
Chutor, Wachter-, Mykolayiv, see Wachter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wachter-; Wachter-Khutor.
Chutor, Wächter-, Bessarabia, see Wächter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Omsk, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Mykolayiv, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Bashkortostan, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Bessarabia, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Bessarabia, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Mykolayiv, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Mykolayiv, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Mykolayiv, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Chutor, Walter-, Mykolayiv, see Walter-Chutor; also see Khutor, Walter-; Walter-Khutor.
Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Classen-; Classen-Chutor; Khutor, Classen-; Klassen-Khutor; Chernyanka-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.

Contieni, Zaporizhzhya, see Konteniusfeld.

Cornies, (possibly also Yushanlee, also Kornies), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1832. Mennonite. Acreage: 500 dessi.. Also see Kornies; Yushanlee?.

Cneazeve II, Bessarabia, see Fürstenfeld II.

Cunin, Volhynia-Poland, Olyka. No other information available.

Cunin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. No other information available.

Curkov, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoch; also see Curkow.

Curkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Curkov.

Cybulewka, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal; also see Cybulewka.

Cybulewka, Odessa, see Cybulewka.

Cycelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Cycelowka.

Cycelowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cycelowka.

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Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinina; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. Stet Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinine; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. Northwest of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. South of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

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, Sarpy, 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-Dabrowa; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Dabrova, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Alt-Dabrowa; also see Alt-Dabrowa; Dabrowa, Alt-.

Dabrova-Kholopec, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 4. Also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Dabrowa-Cholopetsche; Kholopec, Dabrowa-.

Dabrova-Lesna, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinitsch; also see Dabrowa-Lesna; Lesna, Dabrowa-; Lesna, Dabrowa-.

Dabrova, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dabrowa; also see Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.

Dabrova, Usicca, Volhynia-Poland, see Usicca Dabrowa; also see Dabrowa, Usicca; Usicca Dabrowa.

Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. South of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.


Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. West of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowka.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. Southwest of Polonka. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Also see Dabrowa, Charukov; Kolodeskie, Dabrowa; Kolodeskie, Dabrowa.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinina; also see Dabrowa.

Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba, see Dabrowa.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniazhiniek, 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, Sarnc, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mirkuliche, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Dabrova.
Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek, see Dabrova.
Dagmarowka, Crimea, see Dagmarovka.
Dagmarowka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Slavgorod, see Dagmarowka.
Dagelewo, Slavgorod, see Nikolaivorf; also see Dagelewo.
Dagelewo, Slavgorod, see Dagelewo.
Danahasowka, Kutaihul-, Crimea, see Danahasowka, Kutaihul-.
Danahasowka, Kutaihul-, Crimea, see Danahasovka, Kutaihul-.
Danahasowka, Kutaihul-, Crimea, see Danahosovka, Kutaihul-. 
Danasy, Kornejewo, Odessa, see Kornejewo Dalnyj; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyj, Kornejevo; Kornejewo Dalnyj; Kornejewo Dalnyj.
Danasy, Kornejewo, Odessa, see Kornejevo Dalnyj; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyj, Korneyevod; Kornejewo Dalnyj; Korneyevod Dalnyj.
Danasy, Kornejevo, Odessa, see Kornejevo Dalnyj; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyj, Korneyevod; Kornejewo Dalnyj; Korneyevod Dalnyj.
Damm, Bosens, Volga Republic, see Bosens Damm.
Dammgraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Cooperative with Kelka and Birkengraben.
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.
Damm, Kleiner, Volga Republic, see Kleiner Damm.
Damm, Neuer, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, Unterwalden.
Dammgruppe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. No other information available.
Danichow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Danischow.
Danimovsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Danimovsk.
Danimovsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Danimovsk.
Danimovsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Danimovsk.
Dankov, Volhynia-Poland, see Dankov.
Dankow, Volhynia-Poland, see Dankow.
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Danevsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Danevsk.
Danevsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Danevsk.
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; Danilovka.

Danilovka, (also Heikovka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. #F 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Peter Dauenhauer.


Danilovka, Deutsch-, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Danilovka; also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilovka

Danilovskaya, Crimea, see Danilovka; also see Danilowka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilovka

Danilowka, Crimea, see Danilovka.

Danilowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Danilovka.

Danilowka, Deutsch-, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Danilovka; also see Danilovka, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Danilovka

Danilowskaya, Crimea, see Danilovka; also see Danilowskaya.

Danitschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Danichov.

Danneweide, Caucasus. No other information available.

Danzig, Kirovograd, see Alt-Danzig.

Danzig, Alt-, Kirovograd, see Alt-Danzig.

Danzig, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Danzig.

Darevka, Odessa, see Darevka; also see Darjewka.

Dargel-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dargel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dargel-; Khutor, Dargel-.

Dargel-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. #F 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dargel-; Dargel-Chutor; Khutor, Dargel-.

Darjewka, Odessa, see Darevka; also see Darevka.

Darmstadt, (also Chabanovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschanny. 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.

Darowka, Soviet Union. Estate purchased from Friedrich Fein, where presumably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Darowka.

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 Dachmey, Neu-; Dachmoye, 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, Shchorsk. 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, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Marxfeld. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: 600 dessi. Population: 30 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Dautrich; Dautrich-Chutor; Khutor, Dautrich-.

David, Bessarabia, see Schulz-Khutor.

Davido-Orlovka, Don, see Neu-Mannheim; also see Davido-Orlovka; Orlovka, Davido-; Orlovka, Davido-.

Davido-Orlovka, Don, see Davido-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Davido-; Orlovka, Davido-.

Davidovka, (also Davydovka), Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Davydovka; Davidovka.
Davidowka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebay. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Possibly a Russian village. Center of the GNR Davlekanovo founded between World War I and World War II. Seed cooperative named Vorwärts [Onward], schools: one with grades one to four, and one with grades five to nine (as of 1926). Population: 617 in 1926. Also see Davlekanowo.

Davydowka, Davlekanovo, see Davlekanovo.
Davydovka, Davlekanowo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydowka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
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Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
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Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
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Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.

Davydovka, Luhans'k, see Davidovka; also see Davydovka.
Davlekanovo, Bashkortostan, see Davlekanovo.
Dembowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dembovo.

Demidow, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Datin; also see Demidow.

Demidowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniabiinin. South of Kniabiinin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Demidowka.

Demidow, Volhynia-Poland, see Demidov.

Demidowska, 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-.

Demir-Khadzhi-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann.

Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 570 ha. Population: 55 in 1904; 96 in 1939. Also see Chadshi-Chutor, Demir-; Chutor, Demir-Chadshi-; Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; Khadzhi-Khutor, Demir-; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhi-.

Demir-Chadshi-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann.

Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Demir-Chadshi-Chutor; Khadzhi-Khutor, Demir-; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhi-.

Dentzer, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Possibly Mennonite.

Demir-Khadzhi-, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 by 64 families from Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and 2 from Saxony. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. The descendants of settlers from Alt-Postal, Beresina, Kulm, Tarutino, and other colonies settled in Demir-Khadzhi-; hence, only a daughter colony. Acreage: 3,860 dessi. and 71 houses in 1859, or 4,066 ha. Population: 638 in 1858; 767 or 715 in 1905; 554 in 1939. Also see Hamburg; Pryanobalka.

Dennewitz, (also Hamburg, also Pryamobalka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 by 64 families from Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and 2 from Saxony. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. The descendants of settlers from Alt-Postal, Beresina, Kulm, Tarutino, and other colonies settled in Dennewitz; hence, only a daughter colony. Acreage: 3,860 dessi. and 71 houses in 1859, or 4,066 ha. Population: 638 in 1858; 767 or 715 in 1905; 554 in 1939. Also see Hamburg; Pryanobalka.

Dennewitz, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Dennewitz.

Dentzer, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Possibly Mennonite. Even before 1841, it was an estate acquired by a Molochna colonist. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. in 1848.

Derashno, Volhynia-Poland, see Derazhne.

Derazhne, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Derazhne. #H 5. Also see Derazhno.

Derebtschin-Chutor, Podils’ka. Evangelical; parish: Nemirov. Population: 40 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Derebtschin-; Derebtschin-Chutor; Khutor, Derebtschin-.

Derebtschin-Chutor, Podils’ka, see Derebtschin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Derebtschin-; Khutor, Derebtschin-.

Deresowo?, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld; also see Deresowo?.

Deresovo, (possibly also Dinkels-Khutor, possibly also Neu-Johannestal), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. Mennonite. Also see Deresovo; Dinkels-Khutor?; Neu-Johannestal?.
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-Schirin-;
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-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Aybur-, Crimea, see Aybur-Deutsch; also see
Aybur-Deutsch; Deutsch, Aybur-.
Deutsch-Danilovka, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-
Danilovka; also see Danilovka, Deutsch-;
Danilowka, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Danilova, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-
Danilova; also see Danilowka, Deutsch-;
Danilowka, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka; also see
Dobrinka, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Deutsch;
also see Deutsch, Dzhankoy-; Dzhankoy-Deutsch.
Deutsch-Dzhaneko-, Crimea, see Dzhaneko-Deutsch;
also see Deutsch, Dzhaneko-; Dzhaneko-Deutsch.
Deutsch-Egorovka, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see
Deutsch-Yegorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka,
Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.
Deutscher 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),
Mykolyav, 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
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 Nr. 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 Nr. 2, Kazakhstan, see Kolonie No. 2;
also see Chutor No. 2, Deutscher; Deutscher Chutor
Nr. 2; Khutor No. 2, Deutscher; No. 2, Deutscher
Khutor; No. 2, Deutscher Chutor.
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.
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
families, or 56 percent, without head of household in
1942. Also see Ivanovka; Karl Liebknecht.
Deutscher Khutor 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.
Deutsch-Jegorowka, Crimea, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see
Yegorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-.

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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-Kirsanova; Kirsanova, Deutsch-; Kirsanova, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Kirsanova, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Kirsanova; Kirsanova, 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: 57 farms on 369 ha. Population: 273 Germans of 304 residents in 1910; 249 Germans of 283 residents in 1920; 807 Germans of 1,027 residents in 1930. Also see Kuchova, Deutsch-; Kutschowa, Deutsch; Nemecka Kucova.

Deutsch, Kutjuke-, Crimea, see Kutjuke-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Kutjuke-; Kutjuke-Deutsch.

Deutsch Kutschowa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch Kuchova; also see Kuchova, Deutsch; Kutschowa, Deutsch.

Deutsch, Kutjuke-, Crimea, see Kutjuke-Deutsch; also see Deutsch-Kutjuke; Kutjuke-Deutsch.

Deutschland, Rotes, Caucasus, see Rotes Deutschland.

Deutsch Levashowa, Petersburg. Northwest of Petersburg. #D 1. Evangelical. Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Deutsch Lewashowa; Levashowa, Deutsch; Lewaschowa, Deutsch.

Deutsch Lewaschowa, Petersburg, see Deutsch Levashowa; also see Levashowa, Deutsch; Lewaschowa, Deutsch.

Deutsch, Lomsaki-, Odessa, see Lomsaki-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Lomsaky-; Lomsaky-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Lomsaky-, Odessa, see Lomsaky-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Lomsaki-; Lomsaki-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Mandrovo-, Odessa, see Mandrovo-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Mandrovo-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Mandrovo-, Odessa, see Mandrovo-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Mandrovo-; Mandrovo-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Mengemen-, Crimea, see Mengemen-Deutsch.

Deutsch Mokra, (also Nemecka Mokra), Carpatho-Ukraine, Tyachevo. Catholic. In 1775, arrival of more Germans from Bohemian Forest, Salzкаммергут, and Zips. Two hundred thirty-two people 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-; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-, Crimea, see Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Schirin-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.

Deutsch-Petropavlovsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-, Caucasus, see Petropavlovsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropavlovsk-; Petropavlovsk-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Petropavlovsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Petropavlovsk; Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropavlovsk-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Potapowsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Petropavlovsk, Deutsch-; Petropavlovsk, 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-Potapovsk; Potapovsk, Deutsch-; Potapovsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Potapowsk, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Potapovsk, Deutsch-; Potapovsk, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Saurchi-, Crimea, see Saurchi-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Saurtschi-; Saurtschi-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Saurtschi-, Crimea, see Saurtschi-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Saurtschi-; Saurtschi-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Schcherbakowka; also see Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-; Schcherbakowka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Schuwalowo, Petersburg, see Deutsch-Schuwalowo; also see Schuwalowo, Deutsch-; Shuvalovo, Deutsch-.
Deutsch-Shcherbakovka, (also Cherbakovka, also Mühlberg, also Sticker, also Stricker), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. Founded on 15 June 1765. Crown colony. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. 

Deutsch-Schwerbakowka, Deutsch-Wolhynische Siedlung, Deutsch; Schtscherbakowka, Mühlberg, Deutsch-; Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-; Sticker; Stricker.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-Stavrovskoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; also see Deutsch-Voronoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stavrovskoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stavrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stavrovskoe; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Stawrowskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Tjumen-, Crimea, see Taimas-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Tjumen-, Crimea, see Tjumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tjumen-, Tjumen-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Tjumen-, Crimea, see Tjumen-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Tjumen-, Tjumen-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Uzbek-, Crimea, see Uzbek-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-Voronoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Voronoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch-Voronoj, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Voronoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-; Voronoy, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Vygoda-, Odessa, see Vgodaha-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-, Vygoda-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, Vygoda-, Odessa, see Vygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-, Vygoda-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Yegorovka, Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Fedorovka. #B 5. Also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.

Deutsch, Wygoda-, Crimea, see Vygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-, Vygoda-Deutsch.

Deutsch, Wygoda-, Crimea, see Vygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-, Vygoda-Deutsch.

Deutsch-Shcherbakovka, also Cherbakovka, also Mühlberg, also Sticker, also Stricker), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 6. Founded on 15 June 1765. Crown colony. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. 

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 the Volga. Population: 2,969 in 1926. Possibly a Russian village. Also see Dewsun.

Devyaterikavka, (also Dyevyatiniuvirovo), Omsk, Borodinsk, Trussovka. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. #E 1. Mennonite. Joint seed and cattle cooperative named Trussovka. Population: 28 or 145 in 1926. Also see Dewjaterskauskavka; Dyevyatiniuvirovo.

Dewjaterskauskavka, Omsk, see Devyaterikavka; also see Dewjatiwirowo; Dyevyatiniuvirovo.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.

Dewysun, Caucasus, see Dewsun.

Deysvka, Orenburg, see Dewysvka; also see Dewjatikawka.

Deygott, Volga Republic, see Degott; also see Dewjatikawka.

De Yos, Albota, Bessarabia, see Albota de Yos; also see Dewjatiwirowo.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.

Dewsun, Caucasus, see Dewsun.

Deyevka, Orenburg, see Dewysvka; also see Dewjatikawka.

Deyevka, Orenburg, see Dewysvka; also see Dewjatikawka.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.

Dewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dewjaterskauskavka; also see Devyatiniuvirovo; also see Dewsun.
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, Kiversti; also see Dedovikhy; Didowitsche.

Dieck-Chutor, Caucasus, see Omsk, Dieck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dieck-; Khutor, Dieck-.

Dieck-Khutor, Caucasus, see Omsk, Dieck-Chutor; 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.

Dienesheim, Volga Republic, 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. #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 kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, orphanage, library. 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, Berezean district. Founded in 1895. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Dietrich-; Dietrich-Khutor; Khutor, Dietrich-.

Dik, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor.


Dikovo, Besilovka-, Odessa, see Besilovka-Dikovo; also see Besilovka-Dikovo; Dikovia, Besilovka-.

Dikovia, Odessa, see Dikova.

Dikowo, Besilovka, Odessa, see Besilovka-Dikovo; also see Besilovka-Dikovo; Dikowo, Besilovka-.

Diminski, Odessa, see Diminsky; also see Dminski; Dminska.

Diminsky, Odessa, see Neuheim; also see Diminski; Dminski; Dminska.

Dimitrev, Luhans’k, see Reinfeld; also see Dimitrev; Dmitrev; Dmitret.

Dimitrew, Luhans’k, see Dimitrev; also see Dimitrew; Dmitret.

Dimitrievka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 120 in 1905. Also see Dimitriewka; Dmitrievka; Dmitriewka.

Dimitrievka, Odessa, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitrievka; Dmitriewka.

Dimitrievka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-; Dmitriewka, Novo-Dimitrievka; Novo-Dimitriewka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.

Dimitrievka, Odessa, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitrievka; Dmitriewka.

Dimitriewka, Odessa, see No. 3; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka.

Dimitrovka, Dnipropetrovsk’s Pavlograd. #F 7. Population: 290 in 1919. Also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, (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; Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Krasnoye.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kherson; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, 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 Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, 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 Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Buhrin; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Dimitrovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Saratov, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kieselin, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dimitrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dimitrovka; also see Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dimitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Dimitrovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, 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 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.

Dirkedshell, Crimea, see Dirkedzhell.

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.

Djagiljewka, Slavgorod, see Dyagilyevka; also see Dyagilevka.

Djatkowka, Kharkiv, see Dyatkovka.

Djejewka, Orenburg, see Dyeievka; also see Deyeivka.

Djekanowka, Slavgorod, see Dyekanovka; also see Dekanovka.

Djemandy, Slavgorod, see Dyemandy; also see Demandy.

Djewjatiwirowo, Omsk, see Dyevyatlivirovo; also see Devyatlivirovo.

Djurin, Podolia, see Dyurin.

Djuwanowka, Odessa, see Djuvanovka.

Dlugoschje, 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.

Dminki, Odessa, see Dminsky; also see Diminski; Diminsky.

Dminsky, Odessa, see Dminsky; also see Diminski; Diminski.

Dmitrev, Luhans’k, see Dmitirev; also see Dimitrew; Dmitrew.

Dmitrew, Luhans’k, see Dmitirev; also see Dimitrev; Dmitrew.

Dmitrievka, Don, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka.

Dmitrievka, Odessa, see Dimitrievka; also see Dimitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrievka; Dmitrievka.

Dmitriewka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitriewka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitrievka.

Dmitriewka, Odessa, see Dimitriewka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka.

Dmitriewka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitriewka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.

Dmitriewka, Odessa, see Dimitriewka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka.

Dmitriewka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitriewka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.

Dmitriewka, Odessa, see Dimitriewka; also see Dimitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka; Dmitriewka.

Dmitriewka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Dmitriewka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Novo-; Novo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitrievka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.

Dmitriewka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kieselin, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.
Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dmitrovka; also see Alt-Dmitrovka; Alt-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dimitrovka, Alt-; Dmitrovka, Alt-.

Dmitrovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dmitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka; Neu-Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Saratov, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dimitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Dimitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torhyn, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dmitrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Dmitrovka; also see Dmitrovka; Dmitrovka.

Dobro-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.

Dobratinski, Nowiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowiny Dobratinski; also see Dobratinski, Noviny; Noviny Dobratinski.

Dobratynsko, Noviny, Volhynia-Poland, see Noviny Dobratynsko; also see Dobratynski, Nowiny; Nowiny Dobratynski.

Dobravoy-Kernitsa, Mykolyiv, see Dobrye; also see Dobro-Kernitsa, Kernitsa, Dobrava-; Kernitsa, Dobrava-.

Dobri-Kunt, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kunt; also see Kunt, Dobri-; Kunt, Dobry-.

Dobrin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobryn.

Dobrinya, Mykolyiv, see Dobrove.

Dobrinka, (also Deutsch-Dobrinka, also Nizhnya-Dobrinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. 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, Mykolyiv, see Dobrinkaya.

Dobrinka, Nishnaja-, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaja-; Nizhnaja-Dobrinka.

Dobrinka, Nishnaja, Volga Republic, see Nishnaja Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaja; Nizhnaja Dobrinka.

Dobrinka, Nizhnaja, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaja Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaja; Nizhnaja Dobrinka.

Dobrinka, Verkhnaja-, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Verchnaja-; Verchnaja-Dobrinka.

Dobrinka, Verchnaja-, Volga Republic, see Verchnaja-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Verchnaja-; Verchnaja-Dobrinka.

Dobrinya, Mykolyiv, Kherson, Dobrinya. 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 Dobrinka.

Dobrinka-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dobrinka-; Khutor, Dobrinya.

Dobrinka, Kherson, Dobrinya. 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 Dobrinka.

Dobrioshchano, Odessa, see Dobrishano.

Dobrishano, Odessa, see Kellersheim; also see Dobrishano.

Dobro-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Dobro-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrovka; Dobro-Alexandrovka.
Dobro-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Dobro-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka.

Dobro-Alexandrovka, Odessa, see Alexanderhilf; also see Aleksandrovka, Dobro-; Aleksandrowka, Dobro-; Alexandrovka, Dobro-; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Aleksandrowka; Dobro-Alekndrowka.

Dobroje, Mykolayiv, see Dobroye; also see Dobroje.

Dobroje Pole, Omsk, see Pole Dobroje; also see Dobroje Pole; Dobroye Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroje.

Dobroje Pole, Omsk, see Dobroje Pole; also see Dobroje Pole; Pole Dobroje; Pole Dobroje; Dobroje Pole.

Dobropole, Luhans’k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobropolec.

Dobropoje, Luhans’k, see Dobropolye; also see Dobropole.

Dobropoje, Luhans’k, see Schönenfeld; also see Dobropoje; Dobropole.

Dobrovka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molocha district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 286 in 1926. Also see Dobrovka.

Dobrovolysky, Caucasus, 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 Dobrovolysky.

Dobrowka, Orenburg, see Dobrovka.

Dobrowolski, Orenburg, see Dobrowolje.

Dobrowolski, Caucasus, see Dobrowolsky.

Dobryj-Luk, Odessa, see Dobryy-Luk; also see Luk, Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.

Dolina, Selenaja, Slavgorod, see Selenaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenaya; Selenaya Dolina.

Dolina, Seljonaja, Slavgorod, see Seljonaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Seljona; Dolina, Selenaya; Dolina, Seljonaya; Selenaja Dolina; Selenaya Dolina; Seljonaya Dolina.

Dolina, Seljonosyaya, Slavgorod, see Seljonosyaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Seljona; Dolina, Selenaya; Dolina, Seljonaya; Selenaja Dolina; Selenaya Dolina; Seljonaya Dolina.

Dolina, Utrennjaja, Caucasus, see Utrennjaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennya; Utrennya Dolina.

Dolina, Utrennya, Caucasus, see Utrennya Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennya; Utrennjaja Dolina.

Dolina, Veselaya, Bessarabia, see Veselaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaja; Veselaja Dolina.

Dolina, Veselaja, Bessarabia, see Veselaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaja; Veselaja Dolina.

Dolina, Zabrokrzyki, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabrokrzyki Dolina; also see Dolina, Zbrokryzyk; Zbrokryzyki Dolina.

Dolina, Zabrokrzyk, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabrokrzyki Dolina; also see Dolina, Zbrokryzyk; Zbrokryzyki Dolina.

Dolina, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenau.

Dolinovka, Caucasus, see Gdnadau; also see Dolinowka.

Dolinovka, Don, Donets’k. #B 5. Founded in 1930. Mennonite. Also see Dolinovka.

Dolinovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik.) Founded approximately in 1885 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. Also see Dolinovka.

Dolinovka, Mykolayiv, see Münstemberg; also see Dolinovka.

Dolinovka, (also No. 9), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e)yevka.) Founded in 1900 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. Also see Dolinovka.

Dolinovka, (also No. 9), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e)yevka.) Founded in 1900 by Molochna residents. Mennonite. Also see Dolinovka.

Dolinovka, Samara, see Bergtal; also see Dolinovka.

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; Dolinovka.


Dolinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Adelsheim; also see Dolinovka.

Dolinovskoy, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. Near Kuban-Medvedovskoy. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 573 in 1926. Also see Dolinowskoy.

Dolinowska, Caucasus, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Don, Donets’k, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Mykolayiv, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Orenburg, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Samara, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Slavgorod, Burla, see Dolinovka.

Dolinowska, Zaporizhzhya, see Dolinovskoy.

Dolinsk, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronstal.

Dolinsk, Samara, see Dolinskaya.

Dolinskaja, Mariupol’, see Dolinskaya.

Dolinskaja, Samara, see Dolinskaya.

Dolinskaja, 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 Dolinskoe.

Dolinskoe, Malo-, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoe; also see Dolinskoe, Malo; Dolinskoye, Malo; Malo-Dolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoye.

Dolinskogo, Kazakhstan, see Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe.

Dolinskoye, Kazakhstan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Dolinskoe; Dolinskoye.

Dolinskoye, Malo-, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo; Dolinskoye, Malo; Malo-Dolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoye.

Dolinskoye, Malo-, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo; Dolinskoye, Malo; Malo-Dolinskoe; Malo-Dolinskoye.

Dolinskoye, Veliko-, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoye, Veliko; Dolinskoye, Veliko; Veliko-Dolinskoye; Veliko-Dolinskoye.

Dolinskoye, Veliko-, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoye, Veliko; Dolinskoye, Veliko; Veliko-Dolinskoye; Veliko-Dolinskoye.

Dolinskoje, Veliko-, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoje; also see Dolinskoje, Veliko; Dolinskoje, Veliko; Veliko-Dolinskoje; 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 Dolschik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dolschik-; Khutor, Dolschik-.

Dolschik-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. #E 4. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dolschik-; Dolschik-Chutor; Khutor, Dolschik-.
Dolsk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.

Domanewka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Domanewka-; Domanewka-Chutor, Khutor, Domanewka.

Domanewka-Chutor, Odessa, see Domanewka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Domanewka-; Khutor, Domanewka.

Domashov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Domaschow.

Domaschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Domashow.


Domashovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovka; also see Domobrka.

Domobrva, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dubrovka; also see Domobrka.

Domobrvo, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 9 families in 1938. Also see Dombrvo.

Domobrvo, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno.) Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Population: 200 in 1904. Also see Dombrvo.

Domobrvo, (also Dabrva), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Horokhiv. Northwest 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 Chmelew-Dombrowo; Dombrowo-Chmelew; Khmelev-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Michin, (also Michin-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Also see Dombrvo-Mitschin; Michin-Dombrovo; Mitschin-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo, Mirnaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnaya-Dombrovo; also see Dombrvo, Mirnaja-; Mirnaja-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Pasheka, (also Pasheka-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 156 in 1904. Also see Dombrvo-Pascheka; Pascheka-Dombrovo; Pasheka-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Salase, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salasje; also see Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrovo; Salasye-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Salasje, (also Salasje-Dombrovo), Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salasye; also see Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrovo; Salasye-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Mitschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Michin; also see Michin-Dombrovo; Mitschin-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Pascheka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Pascheka; also see Pascheka-Dombrovo; Pasheka-Dombrovo.

Domobrvo-Salasje, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salasye; also see Dombrowo-Salasje; Salase-Dombrovo; Salasje-Dombrovo; Salasye-Dombrovo.

Dominskoje, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoje; also see Dominskoje.

Dominskoje, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoje; also see Dominskoje.
Dominskoye, (also Dominskoye), 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 Dominski; Dominskoje; Dominskoye.

Dominski, Kazakhstan, see Dominski; also see Dominski.

Dominskoje, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoje; also see Dominski.

Dominskoje, Kazakhstan, see Dominskoje; also see Dominski.

Domoschirovka, Chelyabinsk, see Domoshirovska.

Domoshirovska, Chelyabinsk, Kustanay, Fedorovka. Approximately 20 km south of Troitsk. #C
2. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Domoschirovska.

Donahusaka, Kudahul-, Crimea, see Kudahul-Donahusaka.

Dönhof, (also Denhof, also Samara, also Samarka, also Thällmann), 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; Thällmann.

Dönhof, (also Alt-Gololobovka, also Dönnhof, 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 Gololobovka; Dönhof; Gololobovka.

Dönhof, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Dönhof.

Donner, Orenburg, see Sivushka.

Dönner, Volga Republic, see Dönhof.

Donskoie, Samara, see Donskoy; also see Donskoie.

Donskoï-Chutor, Odessa, see Donskoy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Donskoi-; Khutor, Donskoy-.

Donskoe, Samara, see Donskoe; also see Donskoie.

Donskoye, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxenburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by Molochina residents. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 284 people or 58 families in 1922; 228 in 1926. Also see Donske; Donskoe.

Donskoy-Khutor, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Johannestal and Worms. Population: 30 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Donskoi-; Donskoi-Chutor; Khutor, Donskoy-.

Dorenburg, Dnipropetrovs’k. No other information available.

Dorf, das alte, Caucasus, see Alte Dorf, das; also see Das alte Dorf.

Dorf der Rothe-Armen, Kazakhstan, see Karamysheva; also see Rotharigen, 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.

Doradoevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofeeyevka; also see Dorofejevka.

Doradoevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dorofe’evka; also see Dorofe’evka.

Doradoeyevka, (also Dorofeyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun’. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 162 in 1904. Also see Dorofeyevka; Dorofe’ evka; Dorofejevka.

Dorogeniche, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorohiniche; also see Dorogentsche.

Dorogenitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogenich.

Dorogostaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogostay.

Dorogostay, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaye; also see Dorogostaj.

Dorohiniche, (also Dorogeniche), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Dorohinsche.

Dorohinsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorogenich.

Dorohostaje, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Dorohostaje, Gross-Dorohostaje; Dorohostaje, Gross-Dorohostaje.

Dorohostaje, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Dorohostaje, Gross-Dorohostaje; Dorohostaje, Gross-Dorohostaje.

Dorohostaje, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Dorohostaje, Gross-Dorohostaje; Dorohostaje, Gross-Dorohostaje.
Dorohostay, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostay; also see Dorohostayae, Groß-; Dorohostayae, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Gross-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae.

Dorohostay, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostajae; also see Dorohostajae, Groß-; Dorohostajae, Gross-; Dorohostajae, Gross-; Dorohostajae, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae; Gross-Dorohostajae; Groß-Dorohostajae.

Dorokhov, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. #D 1. Population: 12 in 1926. Also see Dorochow.

Doroshin, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosin.

Dorosinie, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosinie.

Dorossin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosin.

Dreispitzer-Chutor, Dniproprotsiev’sk, see Dorscht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Dorscht-; Khutor, Dorscht-.

Dreispitzer-Khutor, Dniproprotsiev’sk, Kryvy Ryih (also Krivoi Rog, also Krivoj Rog). #B 6. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Khutor, Dreispitzer-.

Dortkule, Crimea, see Franzfeld.


Dosowka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Dosowka.

Dosowka, see Dosowka.

Dostdorf, (also Zabara), Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Yarun’. Possibly southwest of Zuwiahel. 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.

Dovsunskoe, Caucasus, see Dovsunskoe; also see Dovsunskoe.

Dovsunskoe, Caucasus, see Dovsunskoe; also see Dovsunskoe.

Dovsunskoe, Caucasus, see Dovsunskoe; also see Dovsunskoe.

Dox, Bessarabia, see Neu-Seimeny; also see Dok.

Draguli, Bessarabia, see Draguly.

Dreilinden, Luhans’k, see Olgafeld.

Dreilings-Chutor, Don, see Dreilings-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreilings-; Khutor, Dreilings-.


Dreispitz, (also Verkhnaya-Dobrinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 16 September 1766 or in 1767. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Soviet cooperative kolkhoz and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). In 1918 the village burned down in skirmishes with the Red Army. Population: 124 in 1769; 151 in 1772; 1,655 in 1857; 1,727 in 1897; 3,312 approximately in 1905; 3,638 possibly in 1905; 3,747 in 1912; 1,800 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Verkhnaya-Dobrinka.

Dreispitzer-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Dreispitzer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Khutor, Dreispitzer-.

Dreispitzer-Khutor, (also Baranov-Khutor), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Baranov-Khutor; Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Dreispitzer-Chutor; Khutor, Dreispitzer-.

Dreissig, Crimea, see Otus; also see Dreißig.

Dreißig, Crimea, see Dreissig.

Drept, Campul, Bessarabia, see Campul Drept.

Drews-Chutor, Cabinets, see Drews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Khutor, Dreispitzer-.

Drews-Chutor, Cabinets, see Drews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dreispitzer-; Khutor, Dreispitzer-.

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-Chutor, Caucasus, see Drews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Drews-; Khutor, Drews-.

Drosdnie, Volhynia-Poland, see Drosdnie.

Drozdnia, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytiv; also see Drozdnie.

Drovitz, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dedorowe.

Drussak, (also Drussak), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Drussak.

Drushkowka, Don, see Drushkovka.

Drushkovka, Kazakhstan, see Drushkovka.

Drussak, Caucasus, see Drussak.

Druzkopol, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany. No other information available.

Dshabatsch, Crimea, see Dzhhabach.

Dshabu-Chutor, Ordshak-, Crimea, see Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor; also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dshabu-Chutor; Dzhambuldy-Khutor, Ordzhak-Chutor; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dshabu-Chutor; Ordzhak-Dshambuldy-Khutor.

Dshadra, Crimea, see Dzhadra.

Dshaga Alike, Crimea, see Dzhaga Alike; also see Alike, Dshaga; Alike, Dzhaga.

Dshaga-Mainak, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Mainak; also see Mainak, Dshaga; Mainak, Dzhaga.

Dshaga-Mojnak, Crimea, see Dzhaga-Mojnak; also see Mojnak, Dshaga; Mojnak, Dzhaga.


Dshaga-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhaga-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; Eli, Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli; Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; Scheich-Eli, Dzhaga-Sheikh-Eli.

Dshaga-Scheich, Kuru-, Crimea, see Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; also see Dzhaga-Scheich-Kuru; Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich; Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich-Eli; Kuru-Dshaga-Scheich-Eli.

Dshahail, Crimea, see Dzhahail.

Dshaitisch, Crimea, see Dzhaiisch.

Dshaitisch, Bos-, Crimea, see Bos-Dshaitisch; also see Bos-Dzhaiisch; Dzhaiisch, Bos.

Dshajlaw, Crimea, see Dzhaial.

Dshajtsch, Bos-, Crimea, see Bos-Dshajtsch; also see Bos-Dzhayitch; Dzhayitch, Bos.

Dshakowska, Volga Republic, see Dzhabakova.

Dshambuldy, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Dzhambuldy.

Dshambuldy, Crimea, possibly Simferopol’, see Dzhambuldy.

Dshambuldy-Kanrat, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Kanrat; also see Kanrat, Dshambuldy; Kanrat-Dzhambuldy.

Dshambuldy-Konrat, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrat; also see Konrat, Dshambuldy; Konrat-Dzhambuldy.

Dshamen, Juchari-, Crimea, see Juchari-Dshamen; also see Dzhamen, Yukhary-Dzhamen.

Dshamin, Juchari-, Crimea, see Juchari-Dshamin; also see Dzhamin, Yukhary-Dzhamin.

Dshamitsch, Crimea, see Dzhamitch.

Dshanbore, Crimea, see Dzhankoy.

Dshangran-Chutor, Crimea, see Dzhangran-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dshangran; Khutor, Dzhangran.

Dshangran, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Dshangran; also see Dzhangran, Neu; Neu-Dzhangran.

Dshankoj, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Dshankoj; also see Alt-Dzhangany; Dzhankoy, Alt.

Dshankoj-Chutor, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Chutor; also see Chutor, Dshankoj-Chutor; Dzhankoy, Dzhangany.

Dshankoj, Deutsch-, Crimea, see Deutsch-Dshankoj; also see Deutsch-Dzhankoy; Dzhankoy, Deutsch.

Dshankoj, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Dshankoj; also see Neu-Dzhankoy; Dzhangany, Neu.

Dshankoj, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Dshankoj; also see Otar-Dzhangany; Dzhangany, Otar.

Dshan-Kutuk, Kazakhstan, see Dzhan-Kutuk; also see Kutuk, Dshan; Kutuk, Dzhan.

Dshanal, Crimea, see Dzhanal.

Dshantebe, Crimea, see Dzhanatebe.

Dshapar-Jurt, Crimea, see Dzhpapar-Yurt; also see Jurt, Dshapar-Jurt; Yurt, Dzhpapar-Jurt.

Dsharaktschi, Crimea, see Dzharaktschi.

Dsharaktschi, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Dzharaktschi.

Dsharaktschi, Ass-, Crimea, see Ass-Dsharaktschi; also see Ass-Dzharaktschi; Dzharaktschi, Ass.

Dsharaktschi, Az-, Crimea, see Az-Dsharaktschi; also see Az-Dzharaktschi; Dzharaktschi, Az.

Dshara-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Dzharascheich-Elly; also see Eli, Dshara-Scheich-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-Eli; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-Scheich-Eli; Scheich-Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-Eli.

Dsharkui, Crimea, see Dzharkuy.

Dsharkuju, Crimea, see Dzharkuy.

Dsharmin, Aschaga-, Crimea, see Aschaga-Dsharmin; also see Aschaga-Dzharman; Dzharman, Aschaga.

Dshau-Kuduk, Kazakhstan, see Dzhau-Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Dshau; Kuduk, Dzhuau.

Dshau-Tebe, Crimea, see Dzhau-Tebe.

Dshaupe, Crimea, see Dzhaupe.

Dshau-Tobe, Crimea, see Dzhau-Tobe; also see Tobe, Dshau-Tobe; Tobe, Dzhau-U.

Dshelair, Crimea, see Dzhelair.

Dshelal, Crimea, see Dzhelal.

Dshelnun, Crimea, see Dzhelkun.

Dshiginoskoje, Caucasus, see Dzhibinoskoje; also see Dzhiginoskoje.


Dshirens, Agjar-, Crimea, see Agjar-Dshiren; also see Ayagar-Dzhiren; Dzhiren, Ayagar.

Dshirin, Agjar-, Crimea, see Agjar-Dshirin; also see Ayagar-Dzhirin; Dzhiren, Ayagar.

Dshollu-Totana, Crimea, see Dzholu-Totana; also see Totana, Dzhollu; Totana, Dzholu.

Dshuma-Ablam, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ablam; also see Ablam, Dzhuma-Ablam; Ablam, Dzhuma.

Dshuma-Ilaik, Crimea, see Dzhuma-Ilaik; also see Ilak, Dzhuma-Ilaik; Ilak, Dzhuma.

Dshumatsch-Kirk, Crimea, see Dzhumatsch-Kirk; also see Kirk, Dshumatsch-Kirk; Kirk, Dzhumatsch-Kirk.

Dshumatsch-Kyrk, Crimea, see Dzhumatsch-Kyrk; also see Kyrk, Dzhumatsch-Kyrk; Kyrk, Dzhumatsch-Kyrk.

Dshurgun, Crimea, see Dzhurgun.

Dshurnun, Crimea, see Dzhurun.

Dshurnenj, Crimea, see Dzhurnenj.

Dshurtschi, Crimea, see Dzhurtschi.
Dshurtschi, Oj-, Crimea, see Oj-Dshurtschi; also see Dzhurchy, Oy-; Oy-Dzhurchy.
Dshurt, Telentschi-, Crimea, see Telentschi-Dshurt; also see Dzhurchy, Telenchy-; Telenchy-Dzhurst.
Dub, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Duby.
Dub, Redke, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Dubi; also see Duby, Redke; Redke Duby.
Dubitschtsche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubitschtsche; also see Alt-Dubishchhe; Dubishche, Alt-.
Dubitschtsche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubitschtsche; also see Dubishche, Neu-; Neu-Dubishtche.
Dubishche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubishchhe; also see Alt-Dubishche; Dubishche, Alt-.
Dubishche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubishtche; also see Dubishche, Neu-; Neu-Dubishche.
Dubkra-Chutor, Nizhny Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Khutor, Dubokray-.
Dubkra-Ray-Khutor, Nizhny Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Khutor, Dubokray-.
Dubov, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dubi; also see Dubow.
Dubovaya, (also Dubovka, also Dembovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Dembova: 440 in 1904. Also see Dublayanovka; Dubljanowka.
Dubniki, Volhynia-Poland, Verba. No other information available.
Dubno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. #F 2. No other information available.
Dubokrai-Chutor, Nizhny Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Khutor, Dubokray-.
Dubrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Eichenfeld; also see Dubowka.
Dubovo, Kharkiv, see Mariental; also see Dubovo.
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.
Dubowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dubowna.
Dubowo, Kharkiv, see Dubovo.
Dubowoi, Volga Republic, Krasny-Kut, see Dubovoy.
Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?elenaya; also see Dubrawa.
Dubrava, Redkaja, Slavgorod, see Redkaya Dubrava; also see Dubrava, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrava.
Dubrawa, Slavgorod, see Dubrava.
Dubrava ?elenaja, Slavgorod, see Dubrava ?elenaja; also see ?elenaja, Dubrawa; ?elenaja, Dubrava.
Dubrava, Redkaja, Slavgorod, see Redkaja Dubrava; also see Dubrava, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrava.
Dubrowa, Waldkolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrowa; 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; Dubrovka.
Dubrowa, Waldkolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrowa; also see Dubrowa, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrowa.
Duby, 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; Dubov.
Dubovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Dubovaya; also see Dubowka.

Dshurtschi, Oj-, Crimea, see Oj-Dshurtschi; also see Dzhurchy, Oy-; Oy-Dzhurchy.
Dshurt, Telentschi-, Crimea, see Telentschi-Dshurt; also see Dzhurchy, Telenchy-; Telenchy-Dzhurst.
Dub, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Duby.
Dub, Redke, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Dubi; also see Duby, Redke; Redke Duby.
Dubitschtsche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubitschtsche; also see Alt-Dubishchhe; Dubishche, Alt-.
Dubitschtsche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubitschtsche; also see Dubishche, Neu-; Neu-Dubishtche.
Dubishche, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Dubishchhe; also see Alt-Dubishche; Dubishche, Alt-.
Dubishche, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubishtche; also see Dubishche, Neu-; Neu-Dubishche.
Dubkran-Chutor, Nizhny Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Khutor, Dubokray-.
Dubokray-Khutor, Nizhny Novgorod, see Dubokray-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dubokrai-; Khutor, Dubokray-.
Dubov, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Dubi; also see Dubow.
Dubovaya, (also Dubovka, also Dembovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, Miropol. Approximately 40 km south of Zviahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: with Dublayanovka: 440 in 1905. Also see Dublayanovka; Dubljanowka.
Dubbika, Volhynia-Poland, see Dubovaya; also see Dubowka.
Dugloshe, Volhynia-Poland, see Długoszye; also see Długoschije.


Dulibskaya, Groß-., Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dulibskaja; also see Dulibskaja, Gross-.; Gross-Dulibskaja.

Dulibskaja, Gross-., Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dulibskaja; also see Dulibskaja, Groß-.; Groß-Dulibskaja.

Dummer, Borodatij, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodati Dummer; also see Borodaty徐mer; Dummer, Borodatij.

Dummler, Vołgograd (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.

Dummler, Borodaty, Zaporizhzhya, see Borodaty Dummer; also see Borodaty Dummer; Dummer, Borodaty.

Dunajewzy, Dunajewka, Caucasus, see Dunajewka; also see Dunajewka.

Dunajewy, Podil’s’ka, see Dunajyvysti.

Dunajewy, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Population: 166 in 1926. Also see Dunajewka; Dunajewka.


Dünkel, Volga Republic, see Dinkel.

Durlach, (also Goncharsky, also Terny), Zaporizhzhya, see Durlach (also No. 5, also Deyevka), Orenburg, Uran, 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.

Durmen, Crimea, see Schotteneruh.

Duza, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. No other information available.

Dvenadtsaty Krinitsy, Odessa, see Landau; also see Dvenadtsatij Krinizy; Krinitsy, Dvenadtsaty; Krinizy, Dvenadtsatij.

Dvor Bohchovskiego, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Bohchovskiego, Dvor; Botschkowskiego, Dvor; Dvor, Botschkowskiego.

Dvor, Krasny, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny; Krasny Dvor.

Dvoror. . ., Novo-, (illegible) Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvoror. . .; also see Dvoror. . ., Novo-; Novo-Dvoror. . .

Dvorovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Novo-Dvorovka.
Dyuwanovka, Odessa, Petroverovsk. Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: 428 in 1926. Also see Djuvanowka.


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. #I 4. Founding families from Lviv I and II. The village was named Khasanai-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, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. No other information available.

Dzhabach, Crimea, Simferopol’, Bulganak. Population: 81 in 1926. Also see Dshabatsch.

Dzhabaiko-Khutor, Ordzhak-, Crimea, see Ordzhak-Dzhabai-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabai-; Dshabaiko-Chutor, Ordzhak-; Khutor, Ordzhak-Dshabaiko-; Ordzhak-Dshabaiko-Chutor.

Dzhadra, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka, see Bohemka; also see Dzhadra.

Dzhaga Alike, Crimea, see Schwesterntal; also see Alike, Dzhaga; Alike, Dzhaga; Dshaga Alike.

Dzhaga-Mainak, (also Dshaga-Moynak), Crimea, Yevpatoria, Yevpatoriya. Population: 47 in 1926. Also see Dshaga-Mainak; Dshaga-Moynak; Mainak, Dshaga-; Mainak, Dzhaga-.

Dzhaga-Moynak, Crimea, see Dshaga-Mainak; also see Dshaga-Mojnak; Moynak, Dzhaga-; Moynak, Dzhaga-.


Dzhaichy, Boz-, Crimea, see Bos-Dzhaichy; also see Bos-Dshaitchi; Dshaitchi, Bos-.

Dzhailav, (also Frasch), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Ak-Scheich. Approximately 15 km southwest of Dzhankoy. #D 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 Dshailaw; Frasch.

Dzhakovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Dshakowka.

Dzhambuldy, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Approximately 15 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 60 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.


Dzhambuldy-Konrat, Crimea, Simferopol’. #D 2. Founded in 1876. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Former Tartar village. Also see Dshambuldy-Konrat; Konrat, Dshambuldy-; Konrat-Dzhambuldy.

Dzhamen, Yukhary-, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dzhamen; also see Dshamen, Juchari-; Juchari-Dshamen.

Dzhambuldy, Crimea, Simferopol’, Bulganak. Population: 81 in 1926. Also see Dshabatsch.

Dzhapa-Khutor, Ordzhak-, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Dzhankoy-Khutor; Khutor, Dzhankoy-.

Dzhankoy, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhankoy; also see Neu-Dshankoj; Dshankoj, Neu-; Dshankoj, Alt-.

Dzhankoy-Deutsch, 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, Simferopol', Byuk-Onlar. Population: 93 in 1926. Also see Dshelkun.

Dzhiginskoe, Caucasus, see Dzhiginskoye; also see Dshiginskoe.

Dzhiginskoye, Caucasus, see Michaelsfeld; also see Dzhiginskoe; Dshiginskoe.

Dzhik-Kekh-Elly, (also Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 16 in 1904. Also see Dzhil-Kekhel-Ely; Dzhil-Ketschel-Elly; Elly, Dshil-Kechel--; Elly, Dshil-Ketschel--; Kechel-Elly, Dshil--; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Dzhilk-Kekhel-Elly, Crimea, see Dshilk-Kekhel-Elly; also see Dshilk-Kekhel-Elly; Elly, Dshil-Kechel--; Ely, Dshil-Kechel--; Kechel-Elly, Dshil--; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Dzhilk-Kekhel-Ely, Crimea, see Dshilk-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dshilk-Kekhel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kechel--; Ely, Dshil-Kechel--; Kechel-Elly, Dshil--; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Dzhilk-Kekhel-Ely, Crimea, see Dshilk-Kekhel-Ely; also see Dshilk-Kekhel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kechel--; Ely, Dshil-Kechel--; Kechel-Elly, Dshil--; Ketschel-Elly, Dshil-.

Dzhirkh, Agyar-, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirkh; also see Agyar-Dshirkh; Dshirkh, Agyar-.

Dzhirkh, Agyar-, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirkh; also see Agyar-Dshirkh; Dshirkh, Agyar-.

Dzhollu-Totanay, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Dshanlu-Totanai; Totanai, Dshollu--; Totanay, Dzhollu-.

Dzhumash-Kirk, (also Dzhumash-Kyrk), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Population: 68 in 1926. Also see Dshumash-Kirk; Dzhumash-Kyrk; Kirk, Dshumash--; Kirk, Dzhumash-.

Dzhumash-Kyrk, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kyrk; also see Dshumash-Kyrk; Kyrk, Dshumash--; Kyrk, Dzhumash.

Dzhurmen, Crimea, see Schottenruh; also see Dshurmen.

Dzhurmeny, Crimea, see Schottenruh; also see Dshurmeny.

Dzhurt, Telentschi-, Crime a, see Telentschi-Dzurt; also see Dshurt, Telentschi--; Telentschi-Dshurt.
Ebenfeld, (also Leckert, also Lekkert), Dnipropetrovs'k, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka.

Ebenfeld, (also No. 6, possibly also Ebental), Caucasus, (also Kaplanovo), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek.

Ebenfeld, (also No. 11, also Hochfeld), Bashkortostan, (also Osornoye), Amur, Blagoveshchensk, (also Osokorovka), Zaporizhzhya, Natal(y)

Ebenberg, Zaporizhzhya, Alexandrovsk. No other information available.

Ebenberg, (also Osokorovka), Zaporizhzhya, Natal(y) evka, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 129 in 1919. Also see Osokorovka.

Eben-Ezer, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, Prokhladnyy.

Eben-Ezer?, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Gnadenfeld; also see Ezer?, Eben-.

Ebenfeld?, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, see Osornoye.


Ebenfeld, (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 could be proud of their well-bred horses. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Kaplanovo.

Ebenfeld, (no. 6, possibly also Ebental), Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 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, Kryvyi 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 Rovnopol), Don, Donets’k, Don, Donets’k, 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 Rovnopol.

Ebenfeld, (also No. 4, also Brusilovo), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, 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; 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.

**Ebenfeld, (possibly also Kamyshevakha), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Southeast of Seelmann. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Kamyshevakha.**


**Ebenfeld, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Ebenfeld.**

**Ebenland, (also Kamkena), Odessa, Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Also see Kamkena.**

**Ebell?, Caucasus, see Ebenfeld.**

**Ebell, 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.**

**Ebel, (also Smolennoye), Dnipropetrovs’k. Population: 30 in 1919. Also see Smolennoye.**

**Ebel, (also Nikolayevka), Don, Donets’k, Millerovo. Mennonite.**

**Ebel, (also Nikolayevka), Don, Donets’k, Millerovo. Mennonite.**

**Ebel, Donets’k, Millerovo. Mennonite.**

**Ebel, (possibly also Kamyshevakha), Volga Republic. Also see Komsomol’skoye.**

**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, Sarazika-; Sarazika-Eckert.**

**Eckert, Sarazika-, Bessarabia, see Sarazika-Eckert; also see Eckert, Saratsika-; Saratsika-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.**

**Eckstein, (also Shakhoverka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Shakhoverka.**

**Eckwald, (also Etyvall), Zaporizhzhya, Kuybeshevo. Mennonite. Also see Etyvall.**

**Eduard, Bessarabia, see Schulz-Khutor.**

**Eduardpol, (also Edvardpol), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korynta. Northwest of Vladimir. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 74 in 1904. Twenty to 50 percent Germans in this village. Also see Edvardpol.**

**Edvardorf, (also Edvardovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Edvardovka; Edvardorf.**

**Edvardovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Edvardorf; also see Edvardovka.**

**Edvardpol, Volhynia-Poland, see Edvardorf; also see Edvardpol.**

**Edwardorf, Volhynia-Poland, see Edwardpol.**

**Edwardpol, Volhynia-Poland, see Edwardpol.**

**Effenger, possibly Mykolayiv, Berislav (possibly Seidemenuka.) Founded in 1809. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite. Jewish farming colony. Presumably, a few Mennonites lived here as model farm holders. Acreage: 5,232 dessi. and 102 houses in 1859. Population: 850 in 1858.**

**Effenger?, Odessa, see Neu-München.**

**Effenhar, Odessa, see Neu-München.**

**Egesat, Kazakhstan, see Vassilyevka.**

**Egorovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egoryevka; Jegorjewka; Yegorevka.**

**Egoropol, Bolshoy-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bolshoy-Egoropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Bolshoy-Yegoropol; Jegoropol; Bolschoj-; Yegoropol, Bolshoy-.**

**Egorovka, Orenburg, see Yegorovka; also see Jegorovka.**

**Egorovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegorovka; also see Jegorovka.**

**Egorovka, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Egorovka; also see Deutsch-Jegorovka; Deutsch-Yegorovka; Jegorowka, Deutsch-; Yegorovka, Deutsch-.**

**Egoryevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorevka; Jegorjewka; Yegorevka.**

**Ehni-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Ehni-; Ehni-Chutor; Khutor, Ehni-.**


**Eichenfeld, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman. Approximately 100 km southeast of Blagoveshchensk. On the Chinese border. Founded in 1927. Mennonite.**

**Eichenfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Mennonite.**

**Eichenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Eugenfeld.**
**Eichenfeld**, (also No. 4, also Dubovka), Zaporizhzhya, Iasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1868/1869 by Danzigers from the Khortitza mother colonies. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. 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. Closed 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.

**Eichtental**, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schoenfeld.) Founded between 1875 and approximately 1879 by Molochna families. Mennonite.

**Eichwald**, (also No. 15, also Svyato-Troickoye, also Uritskoye), Mariupol’, Ludwigsstal. 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, Buraltzky-Khutor, Felsenberg, Neuhof, Tiegenort, Tiergart, Yermin, 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 Nadesha, also Nadeyda), Bessarabia, Akkermann. 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 Nadesha; Nadeyda.

**Eigendorf, Caucasian.** Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 75 in 1918.

**Eigendorf, (also Vannovskoye, also Vanovsky).** Caucasian, Armavir, Krapotkin. #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; Vanovsky.

**Eigendorf, (also Irimashly, also Olginsky, also Yermashly), Caucasian, Azerbaijian (Shamkhor), Annenfeld.** One hundred thirty-three verst east of Tbilissi. 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 Helienendorf. 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 Eugendorf, 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 Eugendorf; Kolonka.

**Eigendorf, Mariupol’, see Maifeld.**

**Eigendorf, (also Orloskoye), Mariupol’, Ludwigsstal, St. Kermenchik.** North of the Grunau colonies. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsstal, and Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. in 1911. Population: 79 in 1905; 230 in 1911; possibly 250 or perhaps 1,250 in 1912; 230 in 1918; 243 in 1919; 230 in 1926. Planer daughter colony. Also see Orloskoye.

**Eigendorf, (possibly also No. 1, also No. 9, also Suvorovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, 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: 291 in 1904; 298 in 1911; 255 or 501 in 1914; 501 in 1918; 485 in 1919; 327 in 1941. Seventy families or 70 percent without head of household (as of 1942.) Also see No. 1?; No. 9; Suvorovka.

**Eigendorf, (also Volkovo), Odessa, Groblicheental, GNR Komintern, Antonio 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.

**Eigenthal,** (also No. 3, also Listovka), Don, Donets'k, Novo-Nikolayevka. Founded in 1868. Population: 269 in 1904; 310 in 1905; 330 in 1911; 275 or 330 in 1914; 350 in 1919; 479 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Listovka.

**Eigenfeld,** (also Gut Zakhansky, also Sakhanskoye, 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; Sakhanskoye; Volkovo.

**Eigenfeld-Chutor,** Don, see Eigenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Kettor, Eigenfeld-.

**Eigenfeld-Khutor,** Don, Donets'k. Founded in 1871 by families from Michailstal, Donets'k. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. Population: 131 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Eigenfeld-; Eigenfeld-Chutor; Chutor, Eigenfeld-.

**Eigenfeld, Neu-**, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Eigenfeld.

**Eigengrund,** (also Petrovka), Dnipropetrovsk, Nikolopol', Friesendorf, Novosofievka. 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, Akkerman. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Eigenthal in 1905 and Andre(y)evka in 1939. Acreage: 500 ha. Population: approximately 50 in 1905; 56 in 1939. Also see Schimke-Khutor; Simkhe Catun.

**Eigenthalm,** (also Balabitino, also Eindengut), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-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; Eindengut.


**Eigenheim,** (also Novo-Nikolayevka, also Tatayurt), Caucasian, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Tamatsa-Tyube. Approximately 70 km north of Khasavyurt. #F 4. Founded approximately in 1900 by Bessarabian families. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka; Tatayurt.

**Eigenheim,** (also Eugenheim), Caucasian, Stepnoye. #J 3. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 205 in 1926. Also see Eugenheim.

**Eigenheim,** (also Novo-Alexandrovka), Don, Donets’k, Khartsisk (also Kharzisk), Azov, or Rostov. #D 5. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. The only German village in the area. Land was bought by the estate owner Kachons. Acreage: possibly 1,836 dessi., i.e., 36 farms with 51 dessi. each, or 1,896 dessi. Population: 230 approximately in 1905; 199 in 1914; 199 in 1918; 447 in 1941. Riebensdorff daughter colony. Also see Novo-Alexandrovka.

**Eigenheim,** Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. No other information available.

**Eigenheim,** (also Yakovlevo), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikolayevka (Rayon Vosnezenska.) Five verst from the Sofievka train station. Mennonite; parish: Kronsweide. Cattle breeding kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 156 in 1926. Also see Yakovlevo.

**Eigenheim,** (also No. 4, also Listovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikolayevka, Chernihivka. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,710 dessi. Population: 247 in 1904; 190 in 1914; 196 in 1918; 190 in 1919; 393 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Listovka.

**Eigenheim-Chutor,** Caucasian, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Kettor, Eigenheim.

**Eigenheim-Chutor,** Mykolayiv, see Eigenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Kettor, Eigenheim.

**Eigenheim-Khutor,** (also Khasarov), Caucasian, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 100 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Eigenheim-Chutor; Khasarov; Kettor, Eigenheim.

**Eigenheim-Khutor,** (also Selenopol, also Zelyenopolye), Mykolayiv, Zagravodka, Kronau. Population: 23 in 1918; 23 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Eigenheim-; Eigenheim-Chutor; Kettor, Eigenheim; Selenopol; Zelyenopolye.

**Eigental,** (also Sorochchina), Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 4. Evangelical. Population: 27 in 1918. Also see Sorochchina.
Eigental, (also No. 9, also Olgin), 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; Olgin.

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 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; Olgin.

Ekaterinovka, Bashkortostan, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinowka.

Ekaterinovka, Bessarabia, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka, Crimea, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka, Don, Donets’k, 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, Kryvyi Rih, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Friesendorf, 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, Khortitza, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, Olgino, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, Neu-Einlage, see Yekaterinovka; also see Jekaterinovka.

Ekaterinovka Khutor, Mykolayiv, Neu-Einlage, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. On Einlage Einigkeit, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Cooperative with Boaro. For population figures see Boaro.

Ekaterinenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Yekaterinenfeld; also see Jekaterinenfeld.

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 Neuszat. 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.

Ekmontz, Odessa, see Straßfeld.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ekonomya, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ekonomya, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ekonomya, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

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 Neuszat. 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.

Ekmontz, Odessa, see Straßfeld.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ekonomya, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ekonomya, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

Ekonomija, Staraja-, Zaporizhzhya, see Ekonomya, Staraja-; Staraja-Ekonomija.

Elanka, Volga Republic, see Yelanka; also see Jelanka.

Elansky No. 3, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 3; also see Jelansky No. 3.

Elansky No. 4, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 4; also see Jelansky No. 4.

Elansky No. 5, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 5; also see Jelansky No. 5.

Elansky No. 6, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 6; also see Jelansky No. 6.

Elansky, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky; also see Jelansky.

Elena, Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Dubrava Elena; also see Dubrava Yelena; Yelena, Dubrava.

Elenopoly, Samara, see Yelensky; also see Jelenopoly.

Elenovka, Bessarabia, see Jelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Don, Donets’k, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Don, Rostov, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Kharkiv, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Odessa, Glücksatal, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Odessa, Grigoriopol, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elenovka, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Yelovka; also see Neu-Jelovka; Neu-Yelovka; Jelovka, Neu-; Yelovka, Neu-

Elenino, Caucasus, see Helenendorf.

Elenov, Bereske-, Volhynia-Poland, see Bereske-Elenov; also see Bereske-Jelov; Bereske-Yelov; Jelov-Bereske; Yelov, Bereske-

Elevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelovka; also see Jelovka.

Elt, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Elt.

Elt, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Elt.

Elgery-Ablam, (also Ablam-Elgery, also Elgery-Ablam), Crimea, Simferopol’, Yevpatoriya, Ablam. Approximately 40 km north of Simferopol’. #C 3. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neuszat. 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 Annenfeld; also see Chucha, Elgery; Tschutscha Elgery; Tschutscha, Elgery.

Elgery-Kasporyu, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporyu; also see Kasporyu, Elgery; Kasporyu, Elgery.

Elgery-Kasporyu, (also Ilgery Kasporyu, also Kasporyu), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Agay. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 87 in 1905; 62 in 1926. Also see Elgery-Kasporyu; Ilgery Kasporyu; Kasporyu, Elgery; Kasporyu, Elgery.

Elgery-Montonaj, Crimea, see Elgery-Montonaj; also see Montonaj, Elgery; Montonay, Elgery.

Elgery-Montonay, (also Ilgery Montonay), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Possibly Mennonite. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 104 in 1919; 70 in 1926. Also see Elgery-Montonaj; Ilgery Montonay; Montonaj, Elgery; Montonay, Elgery.

Elgery Tschutscha, Crimea, see Elgery Chucha; also see Chucha, Elgery; Tschutscha, Elgery.

Eli, Anaka-, Crimea, see Anaka-Eli.

Eli, Cheleby-, Crimea, see Cheleby-Ely; also see Eli, Tschelebi; Tschelebi-Eli.

Eli?, Dshara-Scheich-, Crimea, see Dshara-Scheich-Eli?; also see Eli?, Dshara-Sheykh-; Dzhara-Shekh-Eli?; Scheich-Eli?, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli?, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dshara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dshara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dshara-Sheikh-El; Eli, Dzhara-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dshara-Scheich-, Crimea, Dshara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dshara-Sheikh-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dshara-Scheich-, Crimea, Dshara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dshara-Sheikh-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Sheikh-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.

Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Dzhara-Scheich-Ely; also see Dzhara-Sheikh-Ely; Eli, Dzhara-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Dshara-; Sheykh-Eli, Dzhara-.
Elinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagiellinov; also see Elinow.
Elinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Elinov.
Elisabethdorf, (also No. 18, also Elisabethdal, also Yelisavetovka, also Yelisavetpolje), Mariupol’, 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 5 families from the same area in 1827; 11 families from Darmstadt, Rhine-Hesse, in 1826; 3 families from Baden; 2 from Alseace in 1828; and 2 families from Baden in 1829. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. 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; Elisabethdal; Yelisavetovka; Yelisavetpolje.
Elisabethfeld, (also Staraya-Ekonomya), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Eugenefeld.) 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 gouvemement. 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 gouvemement. 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 Yelisavetinka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonne(y)e. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiebel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 250 in 1904. Also see Yelisavetinka.
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)eveka. Founded in 1889. Evangelical. Acreage: 941 dessi.. Population: 280 in 1918; 217 in 1926. Also see No. 10; Yelisavetovka.
Elisabethtal, Caucasus, Chechmya. Founded in 1880. Separatist. #J 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 Asetre), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Asetre. 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. Vinculature. 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 Asetre.
Elisabethtal, Mariupol’, see Elisabethdorf.
Elisavetgrad, Slavgorod, see Yelisavetgrad; also see Jelisawetgrad.
Elisavetin, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Elisavetin; also see Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin.
Elisavetin, Grekovo-, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Elisavetin; also see Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin.
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 Jelisawetovka.
Elisavetovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebets, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.
Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.
Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.
Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.

Elisavetovka, Grekovo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Yelisavetovka; also see Jelisawetovka.
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, Anakoj-.
Ely, Anakoj-, Crimea, see Anakoj-Ely; also see Anakoj-Ely; Ely, Anakoj-.
Ely, Beschewli-, Crimea, see Beschewli-Ely; also see Beschewli-Ely; Ely, Beschewli-.
Ely, Beschuj-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Beshuy-Ely; Ely, Beshuy-.
Ely, Beschuj-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Beschuj-Ely; also see Beshuy-Ely; Ely, Beshuy-.
Ely, Beshevly-, Crimea, see Beshevly-Ely; also see Beshevly-Ely; Ely, Beshevly-.
Ely, Beshevly-, Crimea, see Beshevly-Ely; also see Beshevly-Ely; Ely, Beshevly-.
Ely, Chel-Kechel-, Crimea, see Chel-Kechel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kechel-; Kechel-Ely, Chel-.
Ely, Chokrakly-Sheyh-, Crimea, see Chokrakly-Sheyh-Ely; also see Chokrakly-Sheyh-Ely; Ely, Chokrakly-Sheyh-.
Ely, Dshil-Kechel-, Crimea, see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Kechel-;
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.
Ely, Dzhankoy-, Crimea, see Dzhankoy-Ely; also see Dzhankoy-Ely; Ely, Dzhankoy-.

Emilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Emilowka.

Emilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Emilowka.

Emilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Emilowka.

Emilschin-Sergejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilchin-Sergeyevka; also see Emilchin-Sergejevka; Sergjejewka, Emiltschin-; Sergeyevka, Emilchin.

Emilschinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilschinsky.

Emilschinsky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Emilschinsky.

Enns-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Enns-Khutor.

Enns-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor; Khutor, Emiljanowka-.

Emilyanov, Volhynia-Ukraine, Khabno(y)e. Evangelical. Population: 150 in 1904. Also see Emilyanow.

Emilyanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Khabno(y)e. Evangelical. Population: 150 in 1904. Also see Emilyanovka.

Emilyanovka-Khutor, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Tomazo-Tyube; also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor; Khutor, Emiljanowka-.

Emilyanovka-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Emiljanowka-; Emiljanowka-Chutor; Khutor, Emiljanowka-.


Emmaus, Caucasus, see Emaus.


Emmental, (also Alt-Emetovka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic. Also see Alt-Emetovka.


Endera, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.

Enders, (also Ust-Karaman), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. #E 2. Founded in 1765 or 1767. Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, lending library (as of 1926.) Population: 108 in 1772; 918 in 1857; 1,365 in 1897; 2,053 in 1904; 2,253 possibly in 1905; 2,376 in 1912; 1,377 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Ust-Karaman.

Engel-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, 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, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Khutor, (also Isbashtra), Odessa, Berezn; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Isbashtra; Khutor, Engel-.

Engel-Khutor, (also Replyakhovo), Odessa, Berezn; also see Chutor, Engel-; Engel-Chutor; Khutor, Engel-; Replyakhovo.

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 seminars, 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 seminars. 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. #B 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Enns-; Enns-Chutor; Khutor, Enns-.

Ensslens, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor.

Ensslens-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Ensslens-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslens-; Khutor, Ensslens-.

Ensslens, Gottlob, Bessarabia, see Gottlob Ensslens.

Ensslens-Khutor, (also Faraoni), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1920. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 1,300 ha. Population: 400 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Ensslens-; Ensslens-Chutor; Faraoni; Khutor, Ensslens-.

Ensslens-Müller-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Ensslens-Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ensslens-Müller-; Khutor, Ensslens-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Ensslens-; Müller-Khutor, Ensslens-.

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.

Epaneschkivna, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshchkivna; also see Jepaneschkivna.

Epaneschkivna, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshchkivna; also see Jepanschkivna.

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 Chutor, Epp-; Epp-Chutor; Khutor, Epp-.

Epp-Khutor, Omksk, see Ivanovka; also see Chutor, Epp-; Epp-Chutor; Khutor, Epp.

Erasmovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yesiorko; also see Jesiorko.

Esionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yesionovka; also see Jesionowka.

Erav Philippovich, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yesionovka; also see Esionovka.

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 kolkhoz, 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.

Ermakovsky, Omksk, see Yermakovsk; also see Jermakovsk.

Ermakovsky, Omksk, see Yermakovsk; also see Jermakovsk.

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 Erokhim.

Erokhim, Caucasus. Approximately 100 km northeast of Stavropol’. Also see Erochin.

Erokhin, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Erochin.

Eroshinsk, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Jeroschinsk.

Er, Schechta-, Crimea, see Schechta-Er; also see Er, Shekhta-; Shekhta-Er.

Er, Schochta-, Crimea, see Schochta-Er; also see Er, Shokhta-; Shokhta-Er.

Er, Schechta-, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Schechta-Er.

Ersin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Jerschin.

Er, Shokhta-, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Schochta-; Schochta-Er.

Ersin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Jerschin.

Er, Shekhta-, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Schechta-Er.

Ersin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Jerschin.

Er, Shokhta-, Crimea, see Shokhta-Er; also see Er, Schochta-; Schochta-Er.

Ersin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Jerschin.

Er, Shekhta-, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Schechta-Er.

Eruza, Volhynia-Poland, see Yruza; also see Jeryza.

Erzuza, Volhynia-Poland, see Yruz; also see Jeryz.

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-Ischun, 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 Jesionowka.

Esionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yesionovka; also see Jesionowka.

Esiorko, Volhynia-Poland, see Yesiorko; also see Jesiorko.

Eski-Koj, Crimea, see Esky-Koy; also see Koj, Eski-; Koy, Esky-.
Also see Eski-Koj; Koj, Esks-; Koy, Esks-.

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. Southeast of Nikola(y)evka II. Evangelical. 
Also see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Esslinger-; Khutor, Esslinger-.

Esthan, Caucasus, see Lindau.

Estlan, (Estonskoe), 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 Estonskoe.

Esto-Chaginsk, Caucasus, see Esto-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Esto-; Khaginsk, Esto-.


Estonskoe, Slavgorod, see Estonskoe; also see Estonskoje.

Estonskoje, Slavgorod, see Estonskoe; also see Estonskoje.

Estonskoe, Slavgorod, see Estlan; also see Estonskoe; Estonskoje.

Etiup, Peters burg, see Etiup.

Ettip, Petersburg, see Etiup.

Etjwall, Zaporizhzhya, see Etyvall.

Etyvall, Zaporizhzhya, see Eckwald; also see Etjwall.

Ettingerbrunn?, Crimea, see Sary-Bash.

Ettingerbrunn, (also Akhtachi-Busau, also Ak-Tachy, also Ak-Tachy-Busau, also Busav-Aktachy, also Busav-Aktashi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. Near the Saky mineral springs. #C 2 or C 3. Founded as early as 1886, but more likely in 1888. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,200 or 1,350 dessi. on 5 farms. Population: 42 in 1913; 50 in 1918; 148 in 1919; 72 in 1926. Also see Akhtachi-Busau; Ak-Tachy; Ak-Tachy-Busau; Busav-Aktachi; Busav-Aktashi.


The Mannwillenhof and Springer khutors were part of the village council (soviet) since 1921. On 1 January 1941 possible deportation of all residents to Siberia. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 1,331 or 1,351 dessi. Population: 234 in 1905; 301 in 1914; 301 in 1918; 379 in 1919; 372 approximately in 1940; 386 between 1941 and 1943; 20 families of 125 without head of household in 1942. Josefsta1 daughter colony. Also see Nikolayevka; Thálmannsdorf.

Etvantow, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. North of Mlyniv. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Etwantow.

Etwantow, Volhynia-Poland, see Etwantow.

Etüp, (also Etiup, also Etyup), Peters burg, Pushkin. #D 2. Founded in 1811/1812 by Isvar families. Evangelical. According to E. Koch, in 1817 Czarina Maria Fedorovna called the Drommeter and Hornickel families from Besigheim, Wuerterttemberg, to Etüp near Pavlovsk. Population: 10 in 1848; 27 in 1857; 35 in 1926. Also see Etiup; Etüp.

Etiup, Peters burg, see Etiup; also see Etjup.

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-Chutor; Khutor, Etzel-.


Eugenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Eugenevka.

Eugenfeld, Don, see Eigenfeld.

Eigenfeld, (also Andrianovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 50 km north of Millerovo. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Also see Adrianovka.

Egenfeld, Volga Republic (Wisenseite), Federovka. East of of Fer dovka. # G 3. No other information available.

Eugenfeld, (also Eichenfeld, also Grafkisselevo, also Kiselevo, also Novyy-Nummer), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschanny. Founded in 1861. In 1909, founding of a secondary school for girls with curtailed classical curriculum (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; Grafkisselevo; Kiselevo; also Novyy-Nummer.

Eugenheim, Caucasus, see Eigenheim.

Evelinov, (also Volkuvna), Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Ewelinow; Volkovniya.

Evgenyevka, Caucasus, see Yegenyevka; also see Eevenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenyekva.

Evgenyevka, Odessa, see Yegenyevka; also see Eevenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenyekva.

Evgenyevka, Volynia-Poland, see Yegenyevka; also see Eevenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenyekva.

Evgenyevka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Yegenyevka; also see Eevenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenyekva.

Evgenyevka, Odessa, see Yegenyevka; also see Eevenyevka; Jewgenjewka; Yegenyekva.


Evstavevo, Slavgorod, see Yevstavevo; also see Evstavevoj; Jewstafjewo; Yevstavevo.

Evstavevo, Volynia-Poland, see Evstavevo.

Ewellinow, Volynia-Poland, see Evelinov.

Ewin, Volynia-Poland, see Evin.

Ezer, Eben-Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya, see Eben-Ezer.

Ezer?, Eben-., Caucasas, Stepnoye, see Eben-Ezer?.

Ezierany, Volynia-Poland, see Yezierany; also Jeziereny.

Ezierany, Volynia-Poland, see Yezierzany; also see Jezierzany.

Ezierce, Volynia-Poland, Kostopil', see Yezierce; also see Jeziarcz.

Ezierce, Volynia-Poland, Luts'k,., see Yezierce; also see Jeziarcz.

Ezioriany, Volynia-Poland, see Yezioriany; also Jezioriany.

Eziorsce, Volynia-Poland, see Yeziorce; also see Jeziorsce.

Eziorko, Volynia-Poland, see Yeziorko; also see Jeziorko.

Eziorsky Maydan, Volynia-Poland, see Yezisorsky Maydan; also see Jeziorski Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Ezisorsky; Maydan, Yezisorsky.

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-.

Fabrikerewies, (also Pripisnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1826. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. Agricultural machinery factory of Jacob Renpenning. 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, Don, see Rote Fahne.

Fahne, Rote, Mykolayiv, see Rote Fahne.

Faiier, Volga Republic, see Pfeiffer.

Falimichi, Volynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Falmische.

Falkov, Volynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniahininek; also see Falkow.

Falkowschtschizna, Volynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Balkowschtschizna.

Falkow, Volynia-Poland, also see Falkow.

Falkowschtschizna, Volynia-Poland, see Falkowschtschizna.

Falmische, Volynia-Poland, see Falimichi.

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 Wuerttemberg and had to flee to 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 Ennslen-Khutor.

Farforovka, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf; also see Farforovka.

Farforovoy, Petersburg, see Kirchdorf; also see Farforowo.

Farforovka, Petersburg, see Farforovka.

Farforowo, Petersburg, see Farforovoy.

Farm, Landwirtschaftliche, Kazakhstan, see Landwirtschaftliche Farm.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Furstenau.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Furstenau.

Farschnaw, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenau; also see Farschnaw.

Farshuan, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenau; also see Farschnaw.

Fasenfeld?, Odessa, Drusholyubovka, see Vaatz-Khutor.

Fasenfeld?, Odessa, Marinovka, see Vaatz-Khutor.

Fassowaja Rudnia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassovaya Rudnya; also see Rudnia, Fassowaja; Rudnya, Fassovaya.


Fast, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.

Fast-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fast-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fast-; Khutor, Fast-.

Fast-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Fast-; Fast-Chutor; Khutor, Fast-.

Faulengraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.


Faustinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Faustinord; also see Faustinovka.

Faustinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Faustinovka.

Fedorovka, Crimea, Simferopol’-'. Approximately 20 km southwest of Simferopol’-. #C 5. Evangelical; parishes: Dzelhal and Neusatz. Village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Population: 75 in 1905; 75 in 1918. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Killmannsfeld-Khutor; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Don, Donets’k. A few kilometers east of Donets’k. Evangelical. On 7 September 1937 almost all 54 men were arrested. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.


Fedorovka, Don, Donets’k, Yenakievskoe. Catholic; parish: Yenakievskoe. Acreage: 700 dessi. in 1911. Population: 25 in 1912. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka?, Kazakhstan, see Fyodotovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Kharkiv. Founded in 1892. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Acreage: 1,797 dessi. Population: 250 in 1904; 466 in 1911; 510 in 1914. Also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya, see Prinzfeld; also see Fedorowka; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Berchtal, 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, Odessa, Kuchurgan Catholic; parish: Severinovka. 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; Fjodorowka; Fyodorovka.

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-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-Khutor, Luhans’k, see Bauernheim; also see Chutor, Fedorowka-; Chutor, Fjodorowka; Fedorowka-Chutor; Fjodorowka-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowka-; Khutor, Fjodorowka-.

Fedorovka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorowka; also see Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorowka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorowka; Neu-Fjodorowka; Neu-Fyodorowka.
Fedorovka, Novo-, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo.; Fjodorovka, Novo.; Novo-Fyodorovka; Fedorovka, Novo-Fyodorovka; Fedorovka, Novo-Fjodorovka.

Fedorovka-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fedorovsky-Khutor; also see Khutor, Fedorovsky-Khutor; Fjodorovka-Khutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Fedorovka-Khutor; Khutor, Fyodorovka-Khutor.

Fedrov, Zaporizhzhya, see Fedorovsky; also see Fedorovsky; Fyodorovsky.

Fedorovka, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Don, Donets’k, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Kazakhstion, 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’, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya, 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, Moskalevsky, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Orenburg, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Starobelsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volga Republic, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka?, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fedorovka?; also see Fjodorovka?; Fyodorovka?.

Fedorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Rivne, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

Fedorovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sarny, see Fedorovka; also see Fjodorovka; Fyodorovka.

**Felsenbach**, (also Felsenental, also Solntsevo), Don, Donets’k. #D 7. Founded in 1878. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. in 1911. Population: 200 in 1912; 200 in 1918. Planer daughter colony. Also see Felsenental; Solntsevo.

**Felsenberg**, Crimea, see Agyar-Dzhirin.

**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 Velidarova, also Velikodarova), Mykolaiv, Yelanets. #F 3. Founded by Berezaners in 1860. Catholic; parish: Christina. Acreage: 3,200 dessi. Population: 360 in 1918; 360 in 1919; 427 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Velidarova; Velikodarova.

**Felsenburg**, (possibly also Kalinovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded approximately in 1880. Also see Kalinovka?.

**Felsengut**, (also Sukhanovo), Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy 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 Stumpf’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, Molochno (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.

**Felsökerepecz**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn.

**Feodosia**, Crimea, see Feodosiya.

**Feodosiya**, 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: Gnadental. 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 Festerowka.

**Festerowka**, Odessa, see Festerowka.

**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 Philonsdorf; also see Filonovka.

**Filonovka**, 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 Danzig, Elbingen, and the Tiefenhofer districts in Prussia. Mennonite; parish: Lichtenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,630 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 1,717 dessi., or 22 farms 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; Rovnopolye.

**Fischer**, (also Telausa, also Telause, 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; Telause; Thelausa; Thelausa.

**Fischer-Chutor**, Caucasian, see Fischer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-.

**Fischer-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-.

**Fischer-Franz-Chutor**, Odessa, see Fischer-Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-Franz; Franz-Chutor, Fischer-; Franz-Khutor, Fischer-; Franz-Fischer.

**Fischer-Franzen**, Odessa, Kuchurian. Near Diminsky. Catholic. Also see Franzen, Fischer-.

**Fischer-Franz-Khutor**, (also Franz-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurian. Near Stepanovka. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Fischer-Franz; Fischer-Franz-Chutor; Franz-Chutor, Fischer-; Franz-Khutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.

**Fischer-Khutor**, Caucasian, Stepnoye. #J 4. 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 Nemy, also Rübalsk, also Rybalsk), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Josefstal, GNK 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 Wuerttemberg. 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 Stumpf’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; Nemy; Rübalsk; Rybalsk.

**Fischno**, Volhynia-Poland, see Fishno.

**Fishno**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. North of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Fishno.

**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-; 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 Glitschircher Khutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Keller-Khutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J. Keller-.

**Fjedorowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Fjedotovskoye; also see Fedotovskoe.

**Fjedorovka**, Crimea, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorovka.

**Fjedorovka**, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorovka.

**Fjedorovka**, Don, Donets’k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorovka.

**Fjedorovka**, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorovka.

**Fjedorovka**, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorovka.

**Fjedorovka**, Kazakhstan, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorovka.
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’, Bertgal, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Mykolajiv, 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, Orenburg, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Starobelsk, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka?, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Fyodorovka?; also see Fedorovka?; Fedorowka?.

Fjodorowka, Volga Republic, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk, see Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka-Chutor, Luhans’k, see Fyodorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovka-Chutor; Fyodorovka-Khutor; Fjodorowka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorowka-Chutor; Khutor, Fyodorovka-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorowski-Chutor.

Fjodorowka, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fjodorowka; also see Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorovka, Neu-; Fedorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka; Neu-Fedorowka.

Fjodorowka, Nowo-, Luhans’k, see Fyodorovka; also see Fyodorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fyodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fyodorovka; Novo-Fedorowka.

Fjodorowsk-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fedorovsk-Chutor; Chutor, Fyodorowsk-Chutor; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowks-Khutor; Khutor, Fedorowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fyodorovsk-Chutor.

Fjodorowski, Zaporizhzhya, see Fyodorowsky; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowski.

Fjodoropol, Kazakhstan, see Fyodoropol; also see Fedoropol.

Fjodor-Khutor, Bessarabia, see Flaig-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flaig-; Khutor, Flaig-.

Fleischauer-Chutor, Don, see Fleischhauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fleischauer-Chutor; Khutor, Fleischhauer-Chutor.

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-Chutor; Khutor, Fleischhauer-Chutor.

Flemmer-Chutor, Omsk, see Flemmer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fleimder-; Khutor, Flemmer-

Flemmer-Khutor, Omsk, Achairsk. #E 2. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Flemmer-Chutor; Khutor, Flemmer-Chutor.

Fl. Gaschon, Volga Republic, see Fl. Gashon; also see Gaschon, Fl.; Gashon, Fl.

Fl. Gashon, Volga Republic, see Leninberg; also see Fl. Gaschon; Gaschon, Fl.; Gashon, Fl.

Fl. Gr. Vetyolka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Urbach; also see Fl. Gr. Vetyolka; Vetyolka, Fl. Gr.; Vetyolka, Fl. Gr.

Fl. Gr. Wetjolka, Volga Republic, see Fl. Gr. Vetyolka; also see Vetyolka, Fl. Gr.; Wetjolka, Fl. Gr.

Florjanow, Volhynia-Poland, see Florjanov.


Florovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Florovka.

Florjanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Florjanow.


Fondi-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Fondy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Khutor, Fondy-

Fondy-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Fondi-Chutor; Khutor, Fondy-.
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.

Fontan, Vely-, Odessa, see Weli-Fontan; also see Fontan, Vely-; Vely-Fontan.

Fontal, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal.

Francisckovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Francischkovka.

Francisckovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rouzhysche; also see Francischkovka.

Francuzow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rouzhysche; also see Francuzow.

Francuzow, Volhynia-Poland, see Francuzow.

Franczy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rouzhysche; also see Franczy.

Frank, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Evangelical.

Frank, (also Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #A 4. Founded in 1767. Evangelical; parish: Frank. 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, 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; 11,577 possibly in 1912; 5,191 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak.

Franz-Chutor, Odessa; see Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frank-; Khutor, Frank-.

Franz-Chutor, Odessa; see Franke-Chutor; also see Chutor, Frank-; Khutor, Frank-.

Franz-Chutor, see Petrovka; also see Chutor, Frank-; Frank-Chutor; Khutor, Frank-.

Franz-Chutor, (also Petrovka), Odessa. Near Pervomaisk-Bug. Also see Chutor, Franke-; Franke-Chutor; Khutor, Franke-; Petrovka.

Franeker-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Franker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franker-; Khutor, Franker-.

Franker-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank-Atkarsk. Evangelical; parish: Frank. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 947 approximately in 1905; 1,171 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Franker-; Franker-Chutor; Khutor, Franker-.

Frankfurt, Petersburg, Kingssepp, Gorsky. #A 3. Founded in 1767 by families from Bavarian Palatinate, Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, and Swabia. Evangelical. Originally Catholic; it later became Evangelical because Catholics moved away and founded the colony of Yamburg near Dnipropetrov’sk. Twenty-four families were primarily weavers. Dairy kolkhoz (as of 1926.) A total of 67 families were settled in Frankfurt, Lut’sk’, and Porkhovo. Acreage: 140 dessi. Population: 66 in 1848; 76 in 1857; 101 in 1926. Mother colony.

Frank, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Frank.

Franko-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Ludwipol. No other information available.

Francovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Francovka.

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, Rouzhysche. Southwest of Rouzhysche. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Frankovka.

Frankovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Frankovka.

Franz, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar. West of Mariental. No other information available.

Franz-Chutor, Odessa, see Franz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franz-; Khutor, Franz-.

Franz-Chutor, Fischer-, Odessa, see Fischer-Franz-Chutor; also see Chutor, Fischer-Franz-; Fischer-Franz-Khutor; Fischer-Chutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.

Franzdorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Ushomir. #D 3. Evangelical.

Franzen, Fischer-, Odessa, see Fischer-Franzen.

Franzehein, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.

Franzfeld, (also Dortkul), Crimea, Simferopol’, Bulganak. Approximately 30 km west of Simferopol’. #C 5. Founded in 1897. Mennonite and Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,860 dessi. Population: approximately 127 in 1911; 127 in 1914; 127 in 1918; 66 in 1848; 76 in 1857; 101 in 1926. Also see Dortkul.

Franzfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Mennonite.

Franzfeld, (also Karagoly, also Mikhailovka, also Nadlimanskoye), Odessa, Großliebental, Mariynskoye. On a Dniester River inlet. Founded between 1805 and 1809 or in 1859 by families from: Lauterbourg, Alsace (38), and Wuerttemberg (3), and in 1807 from Kula, and Temesvar, both in Hungary, and Landau, Upper Bavaria. Approximately 13 families from Kula and Temesvar, Hungary, moved away. Between 1806 and 1809: 38
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; Nadlimanskoje.

**Franzfeld**, (also No. 2, also Varvarovka), Zaporizhzhya, Iasykovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founded in 1868/1869 by Khortitza families; allegedly, originally they were all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. 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-Franz-; Fischer-Frantz-Chutor; Franz-Chutor, Fischer-; Khutor, Fischer-Franz-.

**Franzen**, (also Rososhy), 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, Dohnho, 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 Rososhy.

**Franzstal**, (also Bashanovka, 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. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

**Frasch**, Crimea, see Dzhailav.

**Fraudorf**, Mariupol’, Ludwigsbal. No other information available.

**Freiberg**, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical.

**Freiberg**, (also Kagarlyk-Khutor, also Katarlyk), Odessa, Kuchuran (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; Katarlyk.

**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, Ponyatovka. #J 5. Founded in 1888 on its own land by families mainly from Großliebental. 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 (Wiesenbalt), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.


**Freierde**, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. No other information available.


**Freiefeld**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites lived here possibly as model farmers.

**Freieheit**, Volga Republic (Wiesenbalt), 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, Kryvyi 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 also lived here as model farmers.

Frelitkov, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Frelikow.

Frelitkov, Chelyabinsk, see Frelitkov.

Fresenheim, (also Frösenheim), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Trakt. Founded between 1856 and 1859 or in 1861. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 103 in 1897; 103 possibly in 1905; 130 in 1912; 127 in 1926. Mother colony of the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Also see Frösenheim.

Fresental, (also Frösenthal), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. Founded in 1848/1849 by 45 families from Reinhardt. Evangelical; parish: Fresental, and also Mennonite. Four parishes with 4,378 baptized members were part of the Fresental 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 Frösenthal.

Fürdenberg, (also Katzalabovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Zebrikova.) Founded in 1927. Catholic and Evangelical. Also see Katzalabovka.


Fürdenfeld, Caucasus, see Freudental.

Fürdenfeld, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach.

Fürdenfeld, (also Freudenberg, also Ostrakhovka), Caucasus, Dagestan, Tamatsa-Tyube. 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 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.

Fürdenfeld, Mykolayiv, Gornostayovka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav.

Fürdenfeld, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental.

Fürdenfeld, (also Beresovka-Khutor), Odessa, Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Beresovka-Khutor.

Fürdenfeld, (also Mirnoye, 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 Großliebentalers. [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; 1,326 or 1,405 in 1905; 1,650 in 1910; 1,790 in 1914; 1,745 in 1919; 1,414 in 1926. Also see Mirnoye; Nikolayevskoye.

Fürdenfeld, (also No. 12, also Yegorovka, also Yegoryevka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Separatist. Population: 5,044 dessi, possibly including Zürichtal. Population: 65 in 1858; 38 in 1864; 80 in 1904; 141 in 1905; 141 in 1911; 131 in 1914; 141 in 1918; 145 in 1919; 255 in 1926. Also see Okrech.

Fürdenfeld, Don, Donets’k, Alexanderovka. Evangelical.


Fürdenfeld, (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.

Fürdenfeld, Mykolayiv, Gornostayovka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K. Catholic.

Fürdenfeld, Odessa, see Neu-Freudental.

Fürdenfeld, (also Beresovka-Khutor), Odessa, Berezan. Evangelical. Also see Beresovka-Khutor.

Fürdenfeld, (also Mirnoye, 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 Großliebentalers. [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; 1,326 or 1,405 in 1905; 1,650 in 1910; 1,790 in 1914; 1,745 in 1919; 1,414 in 1926. Also see Mirnoye; Nikolayevskoye.

Fürdenfeld, (also No. 12, also Yegorovka, also Yegoryevka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Separatist. Population: 5,044 dessi, possibly including Zürichtal. Population: 65 in 1858; 38 in 1864; 80 in 1904; 141 in 1905; 141 in 1911; 131 in 1914; 141 in 1918; 145 in 1919; 255 in 1926. Also see Okrech.

Fürdenfeld, Don, Donets’k, Alexanderovka. Evangelical.

Fürdenfeld, (also Logen-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #C. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1890. Separatist; parish: Osstheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 195 in 1918. Also see Logen-Khutor.

Fürdenfeld, (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.

Fürdenfeld, Mykolayiv, Gornostayovka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K. Catholic.
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 Vygod-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; 276 in 1919; 382 in 1926. Also see Vygod-Deutsch.

Friedenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. Mennonite.

Friedenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Evangelical.

Friedensburg, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Friedensfeld.

Friedensdorf, (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 Lubanya, also Tsaregol), 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 Kornilovka, also Krivoj Numer), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (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 Grauden 1, Friedberg near Frankfurt on the Oder River 2, from the Khortitza district 3, and Molochna 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; 461 in 1905; 431 in 1911; 416 in 1914; 550 in 1915; 416 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 436 in 1926. Also see Kornilovka; Krivoj Numer.


Friedensfeld, (also Mamut), Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 10 km northwest of Simferopol’. Evangelical. Also see Mamut.

Friedensfeld, (also Friedensburg, also Miropol), Dnipropetrov’s’k, Nikopol’. #C 6. Founded in 1862 or 1867/1868. Mennonite Brethren. Everyday languages: Danziger Plattdeutsch, 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: 1,333 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, Berezan. Founded in 1926. Catholic and Evangelical (Glückstalers.) Population: 232 in 1941. Also see Belayevka; Neu-Peterstal.

Friedensrecht, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. #E 2. No other information available.


Friedensruh, (also Mirovsky, also Mirm 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 Mirovsky; Mirm Pokoy; Pokoy-Khutor.

Friedensruh, (also Malakhovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1857. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkrone. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,180 dessi. Population: 235 in 1860; 288 in 1864; 461 in 1911; 491 in 1914; 491 in 1918; 499 in 1919; 435 in 1926. Also see Malakhovka.
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.

Friedental, (also No. 13, also Mirmopolye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1834 by 55 [or 87] families: 23 from Wuerтемberg, 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.

Friedental, (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 Wuerтемberg 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 ha. 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.

Friedental, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Lokoty. No other information available.

Friedental, (also Schellenberg), Mykolayiv. Population: 200 in 1919. Also see Schellenberg.

Friedental, (also Krabfatutter, also Trekhgrady, also Trekhrad, also Trigrady), Odessa, Glücksstal (Okuyansk), 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 Krabfatutter; Trekhgrady; Trekhrad; Trigrady.

Friedental, (also Friedensfeld, also Mirnaya Dolina, also Mirnodolino), Omsk, Soosnovka (GNN 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; Mirnaya Dolina; Mirnodolino.

Friedental, Orenburg. Approximately 100 km south of Orenburg. In a separate settlement near the Ilek River. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Friedental, 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.

Friedental, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) With Rosental, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 81 in 1926.

Friedental, (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.

Friedental, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Friedenstal.

Friedental, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Friedenstal.

Friedental?, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Friedenstal?.

Friedenstein, (also Adzh-Mambet, also Dzhamichy, 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; Dzhamichy; Mambet-Adzh; Yapundzha; Yapunchy.

Friedental, (also Mirmoye, also Neu-Friedenstal), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Population: 400 in 1918; 3,475 in 1926. Also see Mirmoye; Neu-Friedenstal.

Friedental, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. Evangelical.


Friedental, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #K 3. Evangelical.

Friedental, Don, Donets’k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’k. Evangelical. Riebensdorff daughter colony.

Friedental, (possibly also Soosnovka), 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 Soosnovka?.


**Friedental,** (also No. 85, also Baslavina, also Boslavino), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. #1. 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 Mirnaya-Dombrovo, also Mirojne), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 411 in 1904. Also see Dombrovo-Friedental, Mirnaya-Dombrovo; Mirojne.

**Friedental, Dombrovo,** Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovo-Friedental; also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrovo-.

**Friedental, Dombrovo,** Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dombrovo-Friedental; also see Dombrovo-Friedental; Friedental, Dombrovo-.

**Friedental?, Neu-,** Crimea, see Neu-Friedental?.

**Friederland,** Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sijance. Southeast of Sijance. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

**Friedheim,** Caucasus, see Friedensheim.

**Friedrichowka,** Volhynia-Poland, see Friedrikhovka.

**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; 14 of 335 were German in 1930. Also see Fridesove; Frigyesfalva.

**Friedrichsdorf,** (also Nakoty, also Solomka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriy. Northwest of Oleksandriy. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil. 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, Akkerman. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Also see Bodamer-Khutor.

**Friedrichsfeld,** (also Ipatov, also possibly Solotarevka), Caucasian, Stavropol'. Vinodelensky, 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 Sofievka 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 1910; 775 in 1911; 706 in 1914; 657 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 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?; Tietzen-Khutor?; Tizen-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, Horokhiv, Kisielin. 
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.
Friedrichswalde, (also Ossikovo-Khutor), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ivanovsk, Radomyshl’. Isolated village southeast of Zhytomyr. #F 6. Evangelical; parish; Radomyshl’. Population: 44 in 1904. Also see Ossikovo-Khutor.
Friedrichkho, (also Frydrykhovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Southwest of Rozhyschche. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Friedrichkho; Frydrykhovka.
Friesenau, (also Friesenhof, also Friesenov, also Perfilylevka), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Trudovaya. Twenty-nine km east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Possibly 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 in 1902. This settlement consisted of several farm holdings. Settled as khutor farm holdings. Acreage: approximately 2,000 dessi. Population: 156 in 1926. Also see Friesenau; Perfilylevka.
Friesen-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friesen-; Khutor, Friesen-.
Friesendorf, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Katharinenhof.
Friesendorf, (also Chemerinsk, also Stalindorf), Dnipropetrovs’k, 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 Mennonites lived here as model farmers. In 1941/1942 long extended collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 32 approximately in 1940; 31 families of 388 without head of household in 1942. Also see Chemerinsk; Stalindorf.
Friesenhof, Kazakhstan, see Friesenau.
Friesen-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Also see Chutor, Friesen-; Friesen-Chutor; Khutor, Friesen-.
Friesen, Kazakhstan, see Friesenau; also see Friesenov.
Friesenow, Kazakhstan, see Friesenau; also see Friesenow.
Frigesfalwa, 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 Kosharka; also see Quelle, Frische.
Frisovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedensdorf; also see Frisowka.
Frisovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Frisovka.
Fritzen-Chutor, Omsk, see Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frīsz-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor.
Fritt-Chutor?, Omsk, see Fritz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Khutor?, Fritz-.
Fritzen-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Khutor, Fritzen-.
Fritzen-Chutor, 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 Frīsz-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Khutor?, Fritz-.
Fritz-Khutor?, Omsk, see Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frīsz-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Khutor, Fīrz-; Khutor, Friss-.
Friedrichsdorf, (possibly also Fedorovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Between Unterdorf and Rosenberg. Also see Fedorovka?.
Friedrichsdorf, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Fritzen-Chutor; Khutor, Fritzen-.
Fritzen-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Khutor, Fritzen-.
Fritzen-Chutor, Omsk, see Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frīsz-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Frizz-Khutor; Khutor, Frīz-; Khutor, Friss-.
Fritz Heckert, GNR, Mykolayiv, see GNR Fritz Heckert, also see Heckert, Fritz, GNR.
Fritz-Khutor?, Omsk, see Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Fritzen-Chutor?; Khutor?, Fritz-.
Fritzen-Chutor, Omsk, see Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frīsz-; Chutor, Friss-; Friss-Chutor; Friss-Khutor; Khutor, Frīz-; Khutor, Friss-.
Fritzen-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Fritzen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fritzen-; Fritzen-Chutor; Khutor, Fritzen-.
Friedrichsdorf, (possibly also Fedorovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Between Unterdorf and Rosenberg. Also see Fedorovka?.
Friedrichsdorf, 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 Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Frīsz-Chutor?; Khutor?, Fritz-.
Friedrichsdorf, (possibly also Fedorovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Between Unterdorf and Rosenberg. Also see Fedorovka?.
Friedrichsdorf, 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 Frīsz-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Fritz-; Fritzen-Chutor?; Khutor?, Fritz-.
Fröhliche Kolonie, (also Patkanovo, also Vessioloy Oselok), Petersburg, Petersburg-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; Vessioloy Oselok.
Fromandirowka, Luhans’k, see Fromandirowka.
Fröse-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Frösen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frösen-; Khutor, Frösen-.
Fröse-Khutor, Mariupol’, see Frösen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frösen-; Khutor, Frösen-.
Fröse-Khutor, Mariupol’, see Frösen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frösen-; Khutor, Frösen-.
Fröse-Khutor, Mariupol’, see Frösen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frösen-; Khutor, Frösen-.
Frösenheim, Volga Republic, see Frenseheim.
Frösen-Khutor, Mariupol’. Catholic; parishes: Mariupol’, later Yenakiyeve. Also see Chutor, Frösen-; Frösen-Khutor; Khutor, Frösen-.

Fuhrmann, (also possibly Nizhnye Fondukly), Crimea, Fuhrmann, (also Wolf-Khutor), Omsk. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 6. Founded on leased land. 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; 108 in 1919; 400 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Donka; Farm; Farshnav; Farshuan.

Fürstenau, (also Dolinka, also Farshnav, also Farshuan), Zaporizhzhya, Molocha (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1806 by 12 and in 1810 by 21 families from the Danzig, Elbing, Marienburg and Tegienhof 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; 400 in 1914; 438 in 1915; 108 in 1919; 400 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Dolina; Farm; Farshnav; Furshuan.

Fürstendorf, Caucasus. Mennonite.

Fürstendorf, (also Lesnaya), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Plushno(y)e. Also see Lesnaya.

Fürstendorf, (also Lesnaya, also Lessnaya, also Siver), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: with Levey and Sakhov: 279 in 1904. Also see Lesnaya; Lessnaya; Siver.

Fürstenfeld, (also Mamut), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh, Bohemka. 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), Mykolayiv, 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 Cneazeveca II), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. Acreage: 2,534 ha. Population: 479 in 1939. Also see Cneazeveca 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, Caucasus, see Fürstenort.

Fürstental, (also No. 5, also Lubomirovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K3. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. In 1919: no people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Died of starvation: 38 people each in 1921/22 and in 1932/33. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 31 men. Acreage: 2,000 dessi., or 1,860 ha in 1918, or 1,101 ha in the cooperative. Acreage: 88 farms. Population: 448 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), Zaporizhzhya, 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 Fusetow.

Fusov, Volhynia-Poland, see Fusov.

Futor, (possibly also Tutor), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubroviitsiya; 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’, Tutor; Berestowiec, Tutor; Futur Berestowiec.

Futor Berestowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor Berestovets’; also see Berestovets’, Tutor; Berestowiec, Tutor.

Fyedotovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Fyedotovka; also see Fedotovskoe, Fjedotovskoe.

Fyodorovka, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorokwa; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Don, Donets’k, Yenakiyeve, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorokwa; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorokwa; 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, Lubinska, 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-Poland, Gorodniza, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Crimea, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Don, Donets’k, Khutor, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’, see Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka; Fjodorowka.

Fyodorovka, Omsk, Lubinska, 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, Novo-, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fyodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fjodorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fjodorovka.

Fyodorovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Friedrofsk-; Chutor, Fjodorowsk-; Fedorovsk-Khutor; Fedorowsk-Khutor; Fjodorovsk-Chutor; Khutor, Fedorovsk-; Khutor, Fjodorowski-.

Fyodorovsky, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Fedorovsky; Fedorowski; Fjodorowski.

Fyodoropol, (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 Fedoropol; Fjodoropol; Fedropol.

Fyodotovka, (also Fyedotovskoye, possibly also Fedorovka, also Kogaly), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. #3 4. Population: 271 in 1926. Also see Fedorovka; Fyedotovskoye.

G


Gabernovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gabernovka.

Gachajewski, Caucasus, see Gakhayevsky; also see Gakhayevsky.

Gadirim, (also Gedrimovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Population: 11 in 1926. Also see Gedrimovka.

Gadynuchaja, Mykolayiv, see Gadyuchaya.

Gadyuchaya, Mykolayiv, see Schlangendorf; also see Gadyuchaja.

Gaeckle-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gaeckle-; Khutor, Gaeckle-.

Gaeckle-Khutor, (also Trupcha), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klostitz. Also see Chutor, Gaeckle-; Gaeckle-Chutor; Khutor, Gaeckle-; Trupcha.

Gaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Gay.

Gaj, Weselyj-, Zaporizhzhya, see Weselyj-Gaj; also see Gay, Wesely; Wesely-; Wesely-Gay.

Gakhayevsky, Caucasus, see Gakhayevsky; also see Gakhajewski.

Gakhayevsky, Caucasus, Salsky-Proletsarsk. Population: 262 in 1926. Also see Gakhajewski; Gakhayevsky.

Galinkovsky-Khutor, (also Galinkovsky), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pervomaysk. Approximately 70 km north of Pavlodar. Possibly Mennonite. #H 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Galinkowski-; Galinkovsky-Schlangendorf; Galinkowski-Chutor; Khutor, Galinkovsky-.

Galinkowski-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galinkowski-; Khutor, Galinkovsky-.

Galinkovsky, Kazakhstan see Galinkovsky-Khutor; also see Galinowskij.

Galinkowskij, Kazakhstan see Galinovsky.

Galka, (also Kalka, also Meierhöfer, also Ust-Kulalinka), Volga Republic (Bergezeit), 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.

Galkor-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Galkor-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galkor-; Khutor, Galkor-.

Galkor-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergezeit), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Galkor-; Galkor-Chutor; Khutor, Galkor-.

Galski, Jarmy, Kazakhstan, see Jarmy Gastei; also see Galski, Yarmy; Yarmy Gastei.

Galski, Yarmy, Kazakhstan, see Yarmy Gastei; also see Galski, Yarmy; Yarmy Gastei.

Galy, Volhynia-Poland, see Hale.

Galyschewo, Bashkortostan, see Galyschevo.

Galyshevo, Bashkortostan, see Golischevo; also see Galyschewo.

Gammalsvenskby, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.

Gammer, (possibly also Hammer), Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 31 in 1926. Also see Hammar?.

Gang, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Gardegai-Chutor, Odesa, see Gardegay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Khutor, Gardegai-.

Gardegay-Khutor, Odesa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Gardegai-; Gardegai-Chutor; Khutor, Gardegai-.

Garkunovo, (also Gorkunovo), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Shemono(y)evka. #G 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Population: 196 in 1926. Also see Garkunowo; Gorkunovo.

Garkunowo, 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 (as of 1926.) Population: 171 in 1918; 239 in 1926. Also see Garten.

Gartogei, Odesa, see Gartogey.

Gartogey, Odesa, see Kuhnersdorf; also see Gartogei.

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.
Gedrimovka, Odessa, see Gedrimovka.
Gedrimovka, Odessa, see Gedrimovka.
Geiersgarten, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.
Gemeindegut, Orlowskojer, Volga Republic, see Orlowskojer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlowskojer; Orlowskoer 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, (GKR 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.
Georgewka, Odessa, see Georgyevka; also see Georgijewka.
Georgewka, Volga Republic, see Georgyevka; also see Georgijewka.
Georgewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgejewskoje.
Georgewskoje, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgijewskoje.
Georgijewka, Odessa, see Georgyevka; also see Georgewka.
Georgijewka, Volga Republic, see Georgyevka; also see Georgewka.
Georgjewskoje, Caucasus, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.
Georgjewskoje, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgyevskoye; also see Georgewskoje.
Georgsburg, (also No. 9, also Dudnikovo, possibly also Zherebets), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sherebets. Founders from mother colonies of Germans from southwest Germany. Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. Parish for: Ebenfeld, Hochfeld, Katharinenfeld, Killmannstal, Krasny Kut, Marislav, Moskovka, Novo-Pavlovka, Yegorovka, Yelisavetovka, and other places. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 240 in 1918; 240 in 1919; 365 in 1926. Also see No. 9; Dudnikovo; Zherebets?.
Georgsfeld. (also Chinarly; also Georgyevskoye, also Lenininfeld, also Leninkent, also Lenino). Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Shamkhor), Georgsfeld. Eight verst south of the Shamkhor train station. #1. 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: Annenfeld-Georgsfeld. Vinculture 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 1900; with Annenfeld: 700 approximately in 1905; approximately 840 and 85 farms in 1913; 811 in 1914; 811 in 1918; 841 in 1926. Also see Chinarly; Georgyevskoye; Lenininfeld; Leninkent; Lenino.

Georgspol, Dnipropetrovs’k. No other information available.


Georgstat, (also Bereznovatoye, also Berezovka, also Vereshnevatoye), Dnipropetrovs’k Pavlograd. #F 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Acreage: 155 dessi. Population: 75 in 1905, 90 in 1919. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Bereznovatoye; Berezovka; Vereshnevatoye.


Georgstat, (also Novo-Mikhailovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. Also see Novo-Mikhailovka

Georgstat, (also No. 1, also Nikolaiopol), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld, also Mennonite. Acreage: 498 dessi. Population: 130 in 1914; 130 in 1918; 202 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Nikolaiopol.

Georgstat, (also Bereznegovatoye, also Bereznevatoye, also Nikolaiopol), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Znamenovskoye(y). 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 Bereznevatoye; Berezovka; 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.

Geraldovka, 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 Gerassimenko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerassimenko-; Khutor, Gerassimenko-.

Gerasimenko-Khutor, Caucasus, Krasnodar-Kuban district. Evangelical; parish: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk.) Population: 31 approximately in 1905; 31 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Gerassimenko-; Gerassimenko-Chutor; Khutor, Gerassimenko-.

Gerasimovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Gerassimovskoye; also see Gerassimowskoje.


Gerasimowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Gerassimovskoye; also see Gerassimowskoje.

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, Gerbrandt-; Khutor, Gerbrandt-.

Gerbrandt-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers east of Petropavlovsk. #A 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Gerbrandt-; Gerbrandt-Chutor; Khutor, Gerbrandt-.

Gereben, Also, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Also-Gereben.

Gereny, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Goryany.

Gerhardshof, Bashkortostan, Belebey. Possibly founded in 1894.

Gerhardstal, (also Grigoryevka), Dnipropetrovs’k, Novo-Pokrovsk. Near Zaporizhzhya and Iasykovo. #F 3. Founded possibly as early as 1861, but more likely 1890. Founded by Danzig colonists from the Khortitsa mother colonies as a village on leased land with 25, then 21 farms of 40 dessi. each. Evangelical; parish: Josesfal. 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-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Groß-Gerhardstal; also see Gerhardstal, Gross-; Gross-Gerhardstal.

Gerhardstal, Gross-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Gross-Gerhardstal; also see Gerhardstal, Groß-; Groß-Gerhardstal.

Gerke-Chutor, Don, see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Chutor, Mariupil’, see Gerke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerke-; Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Khutor, Don, Donets’k. #D 7. Catholic; parish: Grünital. Ceased to exist after 1918. Population: 60 in 1941. Also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor, Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerke-Khutor, Mariupil’, Catholic; parishes: Yenaki(y) eve and Mariupil’. Also see Chutor, Gerke-; Gerke-Chutor, Khutor, Gerke-.

Gerling-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Gerling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerling-; Khutor, Gerling-.


Germanskiy, Nowo-, Caucasus, see Nowo-Germanskiy; also see Germansky, Novo-; Novo-Germansky.

Germansky, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Germansky; also see Germanskiy, Novo-; Novo-Germanski.

Germantsy, Odessa, see Straßenfeld; also see Germany.

Germanzy, Odessa, see Germente.

Germin-Chutor?, Mariupil’, see Germin-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Germin-; Khutor?, Germin-.

Germin-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Germin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Germin-; Khutor, Germin-.

Germin-Khutor?, Mariupil’, see Yermi; also see Chutor?, Germin-; Germin-Chutor?; Khutor?, Germin-.

Germin-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly. Founded in 1890. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Germin-; Germin-Chutor, Khutor, Germin-.


Gernfeld-Byten, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Byten, Gernfeld-.

Gerstenberger-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Gerstenberger-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gerstenberger-; 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-.

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 Sassenfeld;Ekmantz

Gieck-Chutor, Odessa, see Gieck-Khutor; also see Gieck-Khutor, Khutor, Gieck-.

Gieck-Khutor, Odessa, see Ossinovka; also see Chutor, Gieck-; Gieck-Chutor, Khutor, Gieck-.

Gighir, Bessarabia, see Chiligider.

Ginka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Nowo-; Novo-Ginka.

Ginka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Novo-Ginka.

Ginzburgdorf, (also Kurudyka; 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 Kurudyka; Kurudschika.

Girovka, Mykolayiv, see Hoffnungstal; also see Girowka.

Girowka, Mykolayiv, see Girovka.

Glafirovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirovka; also see Alt-Glafirovka; Glafirovka, Alt-.

Glafirovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Neu-; Neu-Glafirovka.

Glafirovka, Novaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Novaya-; Novaya-Glafirovka.

Glafirovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Glafirovka; also see Alt-Glafirovka; Glafirovka, Alt-.

Glafirovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Neu-; Neu-Glafirovka.

Glafirovka, Novaya-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Glafirovka; also see Glafirovka, Novaya-; Novaya-Glafirovka.
Glarus, (also Biberstein, also Georgyevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beaugerard. Evangelical; parish: Banger. 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.


Glembochitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Glembochitz.

Gliboko, Kharkiv, also Katherinenfeld, Glubokaja, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld.

Gliboko, Kharkiv, (possibly also Glubokaya, also Katherinenfeld), Glubokaja, Kharkiv, see Katharinenfeld.

Glenie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhynsche, see Glinnaya.

Glinche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhynsche, see Glinnaya. #D 5. Also see Glinischtsche.

Glinische, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhynsche. #D 5. Also see Glinischtsche.

Glinjanaja, Odessa, see Glinnaya.

Glinki, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne. No other information available.

Glinnaja, Odessa, see Glinnaya.

Glinnaya, Odessa, see Glückstal; also see Glinnaja.

Glinne, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. No other information available.

Glinne, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. No other information available.

Glinoe, Odessa, see Glinnaja; also see Glinnaja.

Glinoko, Odessa, see Glinnaja; also see Glinnaja.

Glinnaja, Odessa, see Glückstal; also see Glinnaja.

Glinki, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Rivne. No other information available.

Glinnaja, Odessa, see Glinnaja. Also see Glückstal; also see Glinnaja.

Glinne, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. No other information available.


Glückstal, (also Glinsk, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Glinsk, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Glintsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Glinche.

Glinknaja, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka; also see Glinnaja.

Glitzericher-Chutor, Odessa, see Glitzericher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glitzericher-; Khutor, Glitzericher-.

Glitzericher-Khutor, (also F. J. Keller-Khutor, also Perepletovka, also Perpletovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Founded in 1923. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Glitzericher-; F. J. Keller-Khutor; Glitzericher-Chutor; Khutor, Glitzericher-; Perepletovka; Perpletovka.

Gljadenskij Nr. 1, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 1.

Gljadenskij Nr. 2, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 2.

Gljadenskij Nr. 3, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 3.

Gljadenskij Nr. 4, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 4.

Gljadenskij Nr. 5, Slavgorod, see Glyadensky No. 5.

Glupaski, Don, see Glyupasky.

Glöckler-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Glöckler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glöckler-; Khutor, Glöckler-.

Glöckler-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 5. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Glöckler-; Glöckler-Chutor; Khutor, Glöckler-.

Glubokaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Glubokaja.

Glubokaja?, Yekaterinoslav, see Glubokaja.

Glubokaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Glubokaja.

Glubokaja?, Yekaterinoslav, see Glubokaja; also see Glubokaja.

Gluchow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Glukhov.

Glucky, Volhynia-Poland, see Glukhy.


Glückstal, (also Glinsk, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Glückstal, (also Glinsk, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

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-Glückstal.
Glückstal, Klein-, Odessa, Glückstal, see Klein-Glückstal.
Glückstal, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal.
Glückstal, Neu-, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Neu-Glückstal.
Glukhov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Philendorf; also see Gluchow.
Glukhov, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Glukhoy.
Glukhov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Krymno; also see Gluchow.
Glückstal, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal.
Gnadenburg, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. Founded in 1881. Twenty-five founding families from: Bernhardswinden, Dorfkemmathen, Illenschwang, Obermichelbach, Günzenheim district, Sinbronn, all in central Franconia; also from: Pomerania (11), Saxony (3), Silesia (3), Wuerttemberg (3), Hesse (2), and Westphalia (2); 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 dessi. 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 Kornthal near Stuttgart, Germany. Acreage: 4,300 dessi. Population: 69 families in 1890; 620 in 1918; 900 in 1926.
Gnadendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.
Gnadendorf, (also Nikolayevka), Krasnoyarsk. Approximately 70 km northeast of Abakan on the Yenisey River. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912/1913. Evangelical. Acreage: 800 dessi. and 121 farm holdings in about 1920. Population: 1,000 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.
Gnadendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöhe. 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: 137 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Gljadenskij Nr. 5.
Glupasky, Don, see Hohenfeld; also see Glupaski.
Gmelinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Acreage: 180 in 1926.
Gnadenberg, (also Gnadenburg), Caucasus, Abkhasia, Sokhumi. Founded possibly already in 1879, but more likely 1884. Founders from Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were followers of the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Separatist; parish: Batum-Kutais. Population: 101 in 1905; 163 in 1926. Also see Gnadenberg.
Gnadenberg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. No other information available.
Gnadenberg, Caucasus, see Gnadenberg.
Gnadendorf, Neu-, Volga Republic, also see Neu-Gnadendorf.
Gnadendorf, Amur, Blagoveschensk, Uzman. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveschensk on the Chinese border. Possibly founded as early as 1882, but more likely. 1927 Mennonite.
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: Kloöstitz (as of 1904) and Eigenfeld (as of 1939.) Acreage: 3,696 ha. Population: 610 in 1904; 735 in 1939.

Gnadenfeld, (also Gnadenfeld), 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 (Gnadal near Prokhladnyy on the Backsan River.) Also see Gnadal.

Gnadenfeld, (possibly also Eben-Ezer), Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #I 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 Obolenskoye), 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: Grünatal. Acreage: 2,382 dessi. Population: 280 in 1914; 280 in 1918; 304 in 1926; 264 in 1941. Also see Obolenskoye; 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 (as of 1926.) Population: 1,869 in 1926. Also see Dolinskoye.

Gnadenfeld, (also Vladimirivka), Kyrgyzstan, Talas valley. #E 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1882. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 121 in 1926. Also see Vladimirivka.

Gnadenfeld, (also No. 12, also Blagodatnoye), 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 Stumpf’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; Blagodatnoy.

Gnadenfeld, (also Naitovo, also Neikovka, also Neugeweh, also Neuhoef), Odessa, Berezan district (Petrovorsk), 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; Neuhoef.

Gnadenfeld, (also possibly Mirmoye, 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 Mirmoye?; 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 Brenkenhofsalde 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 Klein Gemeinde and Brethren and in 1863 into Templers or Friends of Jerusalem occurred in Gnadenfeld. In 1866 Templers under the preacher Johann Lange left the village because of religious differences and founded Tempelhof 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, 20 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 1890; 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.


Gnadenheim, (also Chokrak), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) On the left bank of the Begin-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.


Gnadeneich, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Omsk.

Gnadental, 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 Gnadenfeld (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.

Gnadental, Caucasus, see Gnadenfeld.

Gnadental, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, Sofievka, Marianovka. #B 5. Founded in 1871/1872. Mennonite. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. 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.


Gnadental, (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.

Gnadental, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.) Forty-five kilometers southwest of Slavgorod. #K 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1910/1911. Mennonite; parish: Gnadenfeld. 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.

Gnadental, (also Pyatigulny), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Founded in 1911. Butter artel, seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 261 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Pyatigulny.


Gnadental, (also Darovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1862/1863. Mennonite; parish: Gnadenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,021 dessi. Population: 193 in 1864; 252 in 1911; 331 in 1914; 331 in 1918; 311 in 1919; 316 in 1926. Also see Darovka.

Gnadentau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Pochtava. Southeast of Seelmann. #E 6. 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.

Gnidadu, (also Hnidava), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. South of Luts’k’s. #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.

Gnilak, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sopka, Golaja; Sopka, Golaya. Shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite.

Gnilak, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sopka, Golaja; Sopka, Golaya. Shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite.


Gnojno, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnoyno. Also see Gnoyno.

Gnokso, Volhynia-Poland, see Nyno; also see Gnoyno.

GNR Leninpol, Kyrgyzstan, see Leninpol; also see Leninpol, GNR.

GNR Fritz Heckert, Mykolayiv, see Kronau-Orlov district; also see Fritz Heckert, GNR; Heckert, Fritz, GNR.

GNR Leninpol, Kyrgyzstan, see Leninpol; also see Leninpol, GNR.

Gübel, (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: 2,787 in 1897; 2,869 possibly in 1905; 2,856 or 2,936 in 1912; 2,149 in 1926. Also see Ust-Gryasnukha.

Göbel, Mariupol’, see Göttland.

Goetz-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Goetz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goetz-; Khutor, Goetz-.

Goetz-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klöstitz. Also see Chutor, Goetz-; Goetz-Chutor; Khutor, Goetz-.

Gofmanka, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite.

Golaja Sopka, Chelyabinsk, see Golaya Sopka; also see Sopka, Golaja; Sopka, Golaya.

Golärka, Volhynia-Poland, see Golera.

Golaya Sopka, Chelyabinsk, Ust-Uisky. Approximately 100 km southeast of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja; Sopka, Golaya.

Goldendorf, Odessa, see Gülindorf.

Goldstein, Volga Republic, see Holstein.

Golenkij, Slavgorod, see Golenky.

Golenko, Slavgorod, see Golenkyoe; also see Golenkoje.

Golenkoje, Slavgorod, see Golenkoje; also see Golenkoje.

Golenky, Slavgorod, see Landskrone; also see Golenkij.


Golicinovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Golicinovka.


Golischewo, Bashkortostan, see Golishevo.

Golischevo, (also Galsychevo), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Birthplace of Gerhard Hein (1905-?), co-editor of Mennonisches Lexikon [Mennonite Lexicon]; he resides in Germany since 1925. Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Galschevo; Galsychevo; Golischewo.

Goll-Chutor, Odessa, see Goll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Goll-; Khutor, Goll-.

Gollendry, Slobodskie, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodskie Gollendry.

Goll-Khutor, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Goll-; Goll-Chutor; Khutor, Goll-.

Golob, Volhynia-Poland, see Holob; [Yiddish] also see Golobi.

Goloby-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Goloby; also see Dombrowo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrovo.

Goloby-Dombrowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Goloby; also see Dombrowo-Goloby; Goloby-Dombrowo.

Golodaevsky-Rudnik, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky.

Golodaevsky-Rudnik, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky.

Golodaevsky-Rudnik, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 200 in approximately 1905. Also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky; Rudnik, Golodaevsky.
Golobovka, Volga Republic, see Dönhof; also see Gololobovka.

Golobovka, Alt-, Volga Republic, see Alt-Golobovka; also see Alt-Gololobovka; Golobovka, Alt-.

Golobovka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Golobovka; also see Gololobovka, Neu-; Neu-Gololobovka.

Golobovka, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golobovka.

Golodnyr Slobodskije, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodskije.

Golongyrin Slobodskije, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Golondyrin Slobodske.

Golokobovka, Staraya, Volga Republic, see Staraja Golokobovka.

Golokobovka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Golokobovka; also see Alt-Golokobovka; Golokobovka, Alt-.

Golokobovka, Staraya, Volga Republic, see Staraja Golokobovka.

Gololi-Karamysh, Goly Bor, Luhans'k, see Golubewka.

Golubewka, Luhans'k, Slavyanoserbsk. A few kilometers west of Luhans'k. #D 2. Founded in 1905. Evangelical; parish: Johannestal.


Goncharis, Zaporizhzhya, see Durlach; also see Gontscharisch.


Gontscharicha, Volhynia-Poland, see Goncharikha.

Gontscharisch, Zaporizhzhya, see Goncharis.

Gora, Debowa-, Volhynia-Poland, see Debowa-Gora; also see Debowa-Gora; Gora, Debowa-.

Gora, Debowa-, Volhynia-Poland, see Debowa-Gora; also see Debowa-Gora; Gora, Debowa-.

Gora, Kamenaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamenaja Gora; also see Gora, Kamenaja; Kamenaja Gora.

Gora, Kamenaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamenaya Gora; also see Gora, Kamenaya; Kamenaja Gora.

Gora, Kamienica, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamienica Gora.

Gora, Krasna, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasna Gora.

Gora, Rakowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Rakowa Gora; also see Gora, Rakowa; Rakowa Gora.

Gora, Rakowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Rakowa Gora; also see Gora, Rakowa; Rakowa Gora.

Gorbasha, (also Horbashka, also Orbashe), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yarun'. Southeast of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 75 in 1904. Also see Horbashka; Orbashe.

Gorchakovo, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Founded in 1893. Mennonite Brethren. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 575 in 1913; 181 in 1926. Also see Gortschakowo.

Gorelovo, Novgorod, see Grenz-Kolonie; also see Gorelowo.

Gorelovo, Novgorod, see Gorelovo.

Gori, Lyssyeje, Volga Republic, see Lyssyeje Gori; also see Gori, Lyssyeje; Gory, Lyssyeje; Lyssyeje Gory; Lyssyeje Gory.

Gorjani, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Goryany.

Gorjkoje, Don, see Gorkykoje; also see Gorykoe.

Gorka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche.

Gorka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Evangelical. South of Rozhyschche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Gorkaja, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya, see Gorkaya.

Gorka, Kamennaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamennaja Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaja; Kamennaja Gorka.

Gorka, Kamennaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamennaja Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaja; Kamennaja Gorka.

Gorka, Krasna, Volhynia-Poland, see Krasna Gorka.

Gorkala-Balka, Caucasus; also see Balka, Gorkala-.
Gorka-Olschanska, Volynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Olschanska, Gorka-. Gorka-Olschanska, Volynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kniazhinek; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olschanska, Gorka-. Gorko-Olschanska, Volynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; Olshanska, Gorka-. Gorkaya, Dnipropetrovsk. Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Gorkaja. Gorkaya, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily, Dnipropetrovsk. Population: 22 in 1919. Also Gorkaya, Dnipropetrovsk. Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Gorkaja. Gorki-Chutor, Krasnya, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorki-Chutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorki-Chutor; 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 Gorki; Gorky, Maxim. Gorki, Maxim, Odessa, see Maxim Gorki; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Gorky, Maxim. Gorko, Omsk, see Gorkoye; also see Gorkoje. Gorkoje, Omsk, see Gorkoye; also see Gorkoje. Gorkoye, Omsk, Borodinsk, Chuna(y)evo. Founded in 1903. Founders possibly from Molochina and possibly also from Neu-Samara. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Margenau. Also see Gorkoje; Gorkoje. Gorkunovo, Kazakhstan, see Garkunovo; also see Gorkunowo. Gorkunowo, Kazakhstan, see Garkunovo. Gorky, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)e)va. Founded in 1894 or 1903. Founders from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Also see Gorkij. Gorky-Khutor, Krasnya, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnya Gorky-Khutor; Khutor, Krasnya Gorky. Gorky, Maksim, Odessa, see Maksim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Gorky, Maxim. Gorky, Maxim, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Maksim Gorki; Gorky, Maxim. Gorky, Maksim, Odessa, see Maksim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Gorky, Maxim. Gorky, Maksim, Odessa, see Maksim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorki; Gorky, Maxim. Gorochowka, Kharkiv, see Khorokhovka; also see Gorochowka. Gorochowka, Kharkiv, see Khorokhovka; also see Gorochowka. Gorodchik, Minsk, see Gorodchik. Gorodetskaya, Volynia-Ukraine, see Langwald; also see Gorodezkaja. Gorodezkaja, Volynia-Ukraine, see Gorodetskaya. Gorodini, Volynia-Poland, see Horodynie. Gorodischtsche, Volynia-Ukraine, see Gorodischtsche. Gorodischtsche, Volynia-Ukraine, see Gorodischtsche. Gorodischtsche, Volynia-Ukraine, see Gorodischtsche. Gorodischtsche, Volynia-Ukraine, see Gorodischtsche. Gorodischtsche, Volynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Northeast of Novograd. #B 4. Evangelical. Also see Gorodischtsche. Gorodnica, Volynia-Poland, see Horodniza. Gorodok, Chernihiv, Konotop, (D)mitrovka. Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families were from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Settlement for skilled craftsmen in the colony; they received proportionately less land and remained the poorest in the colony because of too little demand for their work. In 1878, big fire. Acreage: 98 farms with 1,000 dessi. in 1941. Population: 187 people or 37 families in 1807; 536 in 1905; with Gorodok, 1,571 in 1926; 386 people consisting of 69 males, 111 females, and 206 children in 1942; 26 of them were deported. Gorodok, Podil’s’ka, Ushitsa or Kamenets. Evangelical; parish: Dunayivtsy. Small market town. Population: 14 in 1904. Gorodok, Zaporizhzhya, see Neustadt. Gorodok-Josefine, Volynia-Poland, see Josefine-Gorodok. Gorokhovka, Kharkiv, see Khorokhovka; also see Gorochowka. Gortschaekowo, Bashkortostan, see Gorchakov. Gory, Lyssyye, Volga Republic, see Lyssye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory, Lyssyje; Lyssye; Gory. Gory, Lyssyje, Volga Republic, see Lyssye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssyje; Gory, Lyssyje; Lyssye; Gory. Goscha, Volynia-Poland, see Goscha. Goscha, Volynia-Poland, see Goscha. Göttingen, Mariopol’, see Göttingen. Gotta, Odessa, Berezn district. No other information available. Göttingen, (also No. 13, also Goettland, also Götland, also Marianovka), Mariopol’, Ludwigstal, Gregor(y) eva. Founded in 1823 by 28 families from Danzig and Marienburg. Catholic; parish: Göttingen, and Evangelical: parish: Ludwigstal. Parish for Annovka, Heitschule, Kaiserdorf, Kampenau, Mirau; in 1875 separate from Eichwald. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,889 dessi., or 1,605 dessi. Population: 387 in 1858; 202 or 387 in 1859; 131 or 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. Gottliebsdorf, (also Bogolyubovka), Volynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. East of Emilchin. #D 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 340 in 1904. Also see Bogolyubovka. Gottlieb Essnsl, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor; also see Essnsl, Gottlieb. Grab, Volynia-Poland, Kovel’, Datin. No other information available.
Graben, Bauer-, Volhynia-Poland, see Bauer-Graben.

Grabenheim, Volg 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. No other information available.

Grad, (also Krutoyarovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Founded on 10 June 1766 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Mariental. Birthplace of writer Franz Bach (1885-1942.) Possibly no cooperatives. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 178 in 1773; 1,096 in 1859; 1,026 in 1857; 1,806 in 1897; 2,548 in 1848; 96 in 1857; 350 in 1904; 500 in 1926. Also see Krutoyarovka.

Grafendorf, Caucasus, see Roggenfeld.

Grafskaya, Volg Republic, see Gedriep, Novo-Saratovka.

Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja; Kolonka, Grafskaya.

Grafskaya Kolonka, Don, see Grafskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Grafskaja; Kolonka, Grafskaya.

Grafkisselyevo, Don, see Grafskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Grafskaja; Kolonka, Grafskaya.

Grafkisselevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Grafkisselevo.

Grafkisselevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Grafkisselevo.

Grafkisselewo, Zaporizhzhya, see Grafkisselevo; also see Grafkisselewo.

Grafkisseljewo, Zaporizhzhya, see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisseljewo.

Grafkisseljewo, Zaporizhzhya, see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisseljewo.

Grafkisselyevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisseljewo.

Grafkisselyevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisseljewo.

Grafkisselyevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Grafkisselyevo; also see Grafkisseljewo.

Grailich, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayev. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Grailich.

Granatov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov. 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, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Granatow.

Grashdanka, Petersburg, Petersburg-Toksovo. 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.

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. 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 1987. Ceased to exist. Also see Granichnoe; Granitschnoje.

Granidub, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alexanderdorf.

Granitovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Granitovskoye; also see Granitowskoje.

Granitovskoye, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kommunistichesko(y)e. Approximately 150 km southwest of Atbasar. 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 Granowka.

Granowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hranovka; also see Granovka.

Granitschnoje, Slavgorod, see Granichnoye; also see Granichnoe.

Granitowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Granitovskoye; also see Granitovskoe.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Granatow.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Granatov.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Granatov.

Granatow, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Granatov.

Greckhennaya-Luka, Volga Republic, see Walter; also see Gretschhinnaja-Luka; Luka, Grekhennaya-; Luka, Gretschinnaja-.


Gregorowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k, Kniahinsk; also see Gregorowska.

Gregorowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #E 4. Also see Gregorowska.

Gregorowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinsk; see Gregorowska.

Gregorowska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Gregorowska.

Grekovo, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Grekovo.


Grekovo-Elisavetin, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Elisavetin, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Elisavetovka, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Grekovo, Neu-; Neu-Grekovo.

Grekovo-Yelisavetin, Don, see Reinfeld; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetovka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Yelisavetin, Luhans’k, Dimitri(y)ev(also Dmitri(y)ev). Soviet seat in Luxemburg. Also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetovka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo-Yelisavetovka, Don, see Reinfeld; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Jelisawetin; Jelisawetovka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekovo, Odessa, see Grekovo.

Grekovo, Odessa, see Grekovo.

Grekowo-Jelisawetin, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekowo-Jelisawetin, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekowo, Don, see Grekovo.

Grekowo-Yelisavetin, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.

Grekowo-Jelisawetin, Luhans’k, see Grekovo-Yelisavetin; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetin; Jelisawetowka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grigorjewka, Dnipro'vsk'</td>
<td>see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.</td>
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<td>Grigorjewka, Kharkiv</td>
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<td>Grigorjewka, Omsk</td>
<td>see Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka.</td>
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<td>Grigorjewka, Slavgorod</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Grigorjewka, Unter- Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigorjewka, Unter-; Unter-Grigoryevka; Unter-Grigorjewka.</td>
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<td>Grigoryevka, Neu- Omsk, see Neu-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigoryevka; Neu-Grigorjewka.</td>
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<td>Grigoryevka, Neu- Odessa, see Neu-Grigoryevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigoryevka; Neu-Grigorjewka.</td>
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<td>Grivinsky, Slavgorod, see Griwa Vyssokaja; also see Griwa, Vyssokaya; Vyssokaja, Griwa.</td>
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<td>Grisa-Chutor, Odessa, see Grisa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grisa-; Khutor, Grisa-.</td>
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<td>Grise, Odessa, see Hochfeld.</td>
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<td>Grishkovka, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld; also see Grischkowka.</td>
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<td>Griva, Vyssokaya, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griva; also see Griwa Vyssokaja; Vyssokaya, Griwa.</td>
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<td>Griviskij, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaja Griva; also see Griwa, Vyssokaya; Vyssokaja, Griwa.</td>
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Grjasnucha, Werchnaja-, Volga Republic, see Werchnaja-Grjasnucha; also see Gryasnukha, Verkhnya-; Verkhnya-Grjasnukha.

Grobelka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Grobelki, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. No other information available.

Grodek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Gromasch, Volhynia-Poland, see Gromash.

Gromash, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Evangelical. Northeast of Shchurin. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Gromasch.

Groß, (also Vulka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Gross; Vulka.

Groß, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Gross.

Groß I, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka I; also see Gross I.

Groß II, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka II; also see Gross II.

Groß III, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka III; also see Gross III.

Groß-Blumenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenfeld; also see Blumenfeld, Groß-; Blumenfeld, Gross-; Gross-Blumenfeld.

Groß-Chobda, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Khobda; also see Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Gross-Chobda; Groß-Khobda.

Groß-Dorohostaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorogostaje, Groß-; Dorogostaje, Gross-; Dorogostaje, Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje.

Groß-Dorohostaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaj; also see Dorohostaj; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaja; Gross-Dorohostaj.

Groß-Dorohostaj; also see Dorogostaj, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. North of Mlyniv; #F 3. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Dorogostaj; Dorohostaj; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaja; Gross-Dorohostaj.

Groß-Dorohostaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Gross-; Dorogostaje, Groß-; Dorogostaje, Gross-; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaja; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaje.

Groß-Dulibiska, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Dulibiska, Groß-; Dulibiska, Gross-; Gross-Dulibiska.

Großer, Dnipropetrovsky’s k, see Grosser.

Großer Damm, Volga Republic, see Neuer-Damm; also see Damm, Großer; Damm, Grosser; Grosser Damm.

Groß-Fontal, (also Fontal, also Fonthal, also Groß Fontan, also Gross Fontal, also Vely-Fontan), Odessa, Hoffnungstal-Anan’yev, Kotovsk, Birsula. Founded in 1873. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 1,350 dessi. Population: 76 in 1904; 89 in 1911; 89 or 90 in 1914; 90 in 1919. Also see Fontal, Groß-; Fontal, Gross-; Fontan; Fonthal; Groß Fontan; Gross-Fontal; Vely-Fontan.

Groß Fontan, Odessa, see Groß-Fontal; also see Fontan, Groß; Fontan, Gross; Gross Fontan.

Großfürstenland, Zaporizhzhya, see Georgstal; also see Großfürstenland.

Groß-Fürstental, (possibly also Liebknecht), Caucasus, Minvodsky (Suvorovka). #G 3. Founded in 1894 or 1897. Mennonite. Also see Fürstental, Groß-; Fürstental, Gross-; Fürstental, Liebknecht?.


Groß-Gluschka, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusch; also see Gluschka, Groß-; Gluschka, Gross-; Gluschka, Groß-Gluschka; Gross-Gluschka.

Groß-Gluschka, (also Groß-Kluskas), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. Evangelical; parishes: Kovel’ and Rozhyschche. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 20 families with 20 students in 1938. Also see Gluschka, Groß-; Gluschka, Gross-; Gluschka, Groß-Gluschka; Gross-Gluschka.

Groß-Gluschka, (also Groß-Kluska), Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glusch; also see Gluschka, Groß-; Gluschka, Gross-; Gluschka, Groß-Gluschka; Gross-Gluschka.


Groß-Kandaurow, Caucasus, see Groß-Kandaurow; Gross-Kandaurow; Kandaurow, Groß-; Kandaurow, Gross-; Kandaurow, Groß-Kandaurow; Kandaurow, Gross-Kandaurow.

Groß-Khobda, Kazakhstan, Aktubinsk. #A 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1910. Evangelical. Also see Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Chobda; Groß-Khobda.

Groß-Klecka, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Klecka; Klecka, Groß-; Klecka, Gross-.

Groß-Kluska, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Gluschka; also see Gross-Gluschka; Kluska, Groß-; Kluska, Gross-.

Groß-Konstantinovka, Mariupol’. Catholic; parish: Grünfeld. Also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Gross-Konstantinovka.

Groß-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. Mennonite; parish: Samara. Center of the GNR Groß-Konstantinovka founded between World War I and World War II. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of
1926.) Population: 217 in 1912; 310 in 1926. Also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-.

**Groß-Konstantinowka**, Mariopol’, see Groß-Konstantinowka; also see Gross-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-.

**Groß-Kotowska**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-.

**Groß-Kotowska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kotowska; also see Gross-Kotowska; Gross-Kotowska; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-; Kotowska, Groß-; Kotowska, Gross-.

**Groß-Kovelska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Alt Kozary. #B 7. Also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-.

**Groß-Kovelska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Alt Kozary. #B 7. Also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-.

**Groß-Kovelska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovelska; also see Gross-Kovelska; Gross-Kovelska; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-; Kovelska, Groß-; Kovelska, Gross-.

**Groß-Kupla**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Gross-Kupla; Kupla, Groß-; Kupla, Gross-.

**Groß-Kupla**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Gross-Kupla; Kupla, Groß-; Kupla, Gross-.

**Großliebental**, (also Bolshaya Akarsha, also Mar’inskoye, also Veliko-Dolinskoye), Odessa, Großliebental. Founded between 1804 and 1806 by 78 families from Hungary, but originally from Alsace, Baden, Prussia, Rhine Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg. Evangelical. The land belonged to the estate owner Baraboy. In 1843 a hydropathic establishment was founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1869 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889 a junior high school, in 1880 a retirement home founded by Sonderegger, Utz and foreigner Floken, in 1889. Population: 217 in 1912; 310 in 1926. Also see Groß-Konstantinowka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinowka, Groß-.

**Groß-Kutowska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Twelve kilometers east of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil’. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Gross-Marcelindorf; Marcelindorf, Groß-; Marcelindorf, Gross-; Marcelindorf, Groß-; Marcelindorf, Gross-.

**Groß-Marcelindorf**, (also Marzelindorf, also Volka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Twelve kilometers east of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil’. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Gross-Marcelindorf; Marcelindorf, Groß-; Marcelindorf, Gross-; Marcelindorf, Groß-; Marcelindorf, Gross-.

**Groß-Markosowka**, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Founded by Bessarabian families on leased land in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. As Markosovs’ heirs did not want to sell the land, residents left in 1910 and bought land on the Kuma River. Acreage: 35 farms. Population: 150 in 1926. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Groß-Markosowka; Gross-Markosowka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.

**Groß-Markosowka**, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosowka; also see Gross-Markosowka; Gross-Markosowka; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-; Markosowka, Groß-; Markosowka, Gross-.

**Groß-Nagardaw**, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1809. Primarily Jewish. Jewish farming colony. Probably, also some Mennonites lived here as model farm holders. Acreage: 4,635 dessi. and 101 houses in 1859. Population: 753 in 1858. Also see Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-;

**Groß-Oleksin**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Gross-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-; Oleksin, Gross-.
**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-Podhae**, Berezno. Also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Groß-, Pole, Gross-

**Groß-Pole**, (also Wielkopole), Wolhynia-Poland, Rivne, Bereznj. #J 5. Also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Groß-, Pole, Gross-; Wielkopole.

**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, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-

**Groß-Sadovska**, Grossweide, (also Marianovka), Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i)mitrovka. Founded in 1766 by residents primarily from Marienwerder and a few from the Danzig district. Mennonite; parish: Rudnerweide. Orphanage for 50 people. Acreage: 1,600 dessi. in 1941. Population: 282 people or 400 farms on 1,560 dessi. and eight families without land (as of 1857). Population: 64 in 1820; 53 families in 1848; 315 people or 29 families on 24 farms in 1855; 315 in 1856; 326 in 1858; 326 in 1859; 372 in 1860; 400 in 1864; 400 in 1905; 440 in 1911; 434 in 1914; 428 in 1915; 434 in 1918; 433 in 1919; 361 in 1926; 316 in 1927. Also see Grossweide; Obilnoye; Sassikulak; Sosikulak.

**Großweide**, (also Obilnoye, also Sassikulak, also Sosikulak), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld.) Located on the Sassikulak River in the steppe. Founded in 1820 by 22 families mainly from Marienwerder and a few from the Danzig district. Mennonite; parish: Rudnerweide. Orphanage for 50 children. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) On 16 June 1926, hail destroyed the entire harvest. Acreage: 1,683 dessi. and 50 houses in 1859, or 1,833 dessi., or 1,000 dessi. and 51 farms, or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and eight families without land (as of 1857). Population: 64 in 1820; 53 families in 1848; 315 people or 29 families on 24 farms in 1855; 315 in 1856; 326 in 1858; 326 in 1859; 372 in 1860; 400 in 1864; 400 in 1905; 440 in 1911; 434 in 1914; 428 in 1915; 434 in 1918; 433 in 1919; 361 in 1926; 316 in 1927. Also see Grossweide; Obilnoye; Sassikulak; Sosikulak.

**Groß-Siekierzycha**, Wolhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzyka; also see Gross-Siekierzycha; Gross-Siekierzyka; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzyka, Groß-; Siekierzyka, Gross-

**Groß-Siekierzyka**, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Groß-Siekierzyka; Gross-Siekierzycha; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzyka, Groß-; Siekierzyka, Gross-

**Groß-Shdshary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdzary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Zdshary; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-

**Groß-Shdzhary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Shdzyr; also see Gross-Shdzhary; Gross-Shdzyr; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-

**Groß-Siedemenucha**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Siedemenucha; Gross-Siedemenucha; Gross-Siedemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-

**Groß-Seidemenucha**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-

**Groß-Seidemenuka**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenuka, Groß-; Seidemenuka, Gross-; Seidemenuka, Groß-; Seidemenuka, Gross-; Seidemenuka, Groß-; Seidemenuka, Gross-.

**Groß-Shdshary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdshary; also see Gross-Shdshary; Gross-Zdshar; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-; Shdshary, Groß-; Shdshary, Gross-

**Groß-Shdzhary**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdzhary; also see Gross-Shdzhary; Gross-Zdshary; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-; Shdzhary, Groß-; Shdzhary, Gross-

**Groß-Siedlischtsche**, Kostopol’, see Groß-Sedlyshche; also see Gross-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-

**Groß-Siedlischtsche**, Kostopol’, see Groß-Sedlyshche; also see Gross-Sedlyshche; Gross-Siedlischtsche; Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-

**Groß-Siedremenucha**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Siedemenucha; Gross-Siedemenucha; Gross-Siedemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-

**Groß-Siedremenucha**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Siedemenucha; Gross-Siedemenucha; Gross-Siedemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-

**Groß-Siedemenuka**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-; Seidemenucha, Groß-; Seidemenucha, Gross-

**Groß-Siedemenuka**, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Gross-Seidemenucha; Siedemenucha, Groß-; Siedemenucha, Gross-; 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, Katharinenpol, 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-Zahorje**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Gross-Zahorje; Zahorje, Groß-; Zahorje, Gross-.

**Groß-Zalinska**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. Also see Gross-Zalinska; Zalinska, Groß-; Zalinska, Gross-.

**Groß-Zdarya**, (also Groß-Shdzhary), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Groß-Zdarya; Zdarya, Groß-; Zdarya, 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**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Gross-Blumenfeld; Blumenfeld, Groß-; Blumenfeld, Gross-.

**Gross-Chobda**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Chobda; Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Chobda, Gross-Chobda; Khobda, Groß-; Khobda, Gross-.

**Gross-Dorohostaje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaje; also see Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje.

**Gross-Dorohostaje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Dorohostaje; also see 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 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 Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-; Dorohostaje, Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Gross-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje; Groß-Dorohostaje.

**Gross-Dulibska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Dulibska; also see Dulibska, Groß-; Dulibska, Gross-.

**Grosser**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih, Frieseendorf. Jewish. Allegedly, some Mennonites lived also here as model farmers. Also see Großer.

**Grosser Damm**, Volga Republic, see Großer Damm; also see Dam, Großer; Damm, Grosser.

**Gross-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.

**Grossfürstental**, Caucasus, see Großfürstental; also see Fürstental, Groß-; Fürstental, Gross-.

**Gross-Gerhardstal**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Groß-Gerhardstal; also see Gerhardstal, Groß-; Gerhardstal, Gross-.

**Gross-Gluschka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Gluschka; also see Gluschka, Groß-; Gluschka, Gross-.

**Gross-Glushka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Glushka; also see Glushka, Groß-; Glushka, 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-Kluska**, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kluska; also see Kluska, Groß-; Kluska, 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-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-.
Sedlyshche, Groß-; Sedlyshche, Gross-; Siedlischtsche, Groß-; Siedlischtsche, Gross-.

Gross-Siekierzycha, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Siekierzykha; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Groß-Siekierzykha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-.

Gross-Siekierzykha, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekierzykha; also see Groß-Siekierzycha; Siekierzycha, Groß-; Siekierzycha, Gross-; Siekierzykha, Groß-; Siekierzykha, 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 15 families without land in 1857; 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.


Grünfeld, (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 Helenendorf families. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethtal. Wine cellor kolhkoz, school with one teacher (as of 1913.) In 1909 founding of the cooperative named Merkur (lemonade, wine and vodka); later part of the viniculture 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.

Grünfeld, (also Adzh-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 Adzh-Akmat.
Grünfeld, (also Selenoye Polye, also Zelenopolye), Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Kryvyy Rih, Vesselo Terno. #B 5. Founded in 1840 or possibly in 1873 or possibly in 1874 or possibly in 1902 by Molochna district families. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza, and possibly Catholic. Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1918. Fifty larger and 30 smaller farms; major agricultural machinery factory Fröse (sowing machines.) Cattle breeding kolkhoz, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades five to nine (as of 1926.) Twenty-five percent of residents emigrated to America. In 1932/1933 large numbers arrived from the Alt-Danzig, Kirovograd district. In 1941 only half of the residents were German. In 1942 Germans from Kusmitska, Pyatikhata district, were settled here. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. In the fall of 1943 resettlement by the Wehrmacht. Acreage: 2,071 dessi. or 2,300 ha and 1,500 ha after the collectivization. Population: 400 in 1914; 400 or 590 in 1918; 590 in 1919; 430 or 550 in 1926; 550 in 1928; 402 in approximately 1940; 91 families of 522 people without head of household (as of 1942.) Also see Selenoye Polye; Zelenopolye.


Grünfeld, Kyrgyzstan, Chu valley. Forty kilometers from Bishkek. Founded in 1925 by Vodno(y) and Bogoslovsko(y) residents.


Grünfeld, (also Stepanovka), Mariupol’, Bergtal. Between Grunau and Mariupol’. #B 8. Founded in 1873 or as early as 1838, but less likely. Catholic; parish: Bergtal, and also Evangelical. Acreage: 507 or 1,507 or 2,003 dessi. in 1911. Population: 17 in 1859; 376 in 1912; 123 in 1918; 376 in 1919; 430 in 1926. Planer daughter colony. Also see Stepakovka.

Grünfeld, (also Krasnoslav, also Neudorf), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukh.) Founded on Falz-Fein estates. #D 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 Stumpf’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 Selyeny Yar), Odessa, Berezan district (Landau.) Evangelical. Also see Selyeny Yar.

Grünfeld, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (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: Grünfeld (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-


Grünhoffnungstal, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünhoffental.

Grünental, (also Neu-Grünental), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Karayasy, Karatapa. #K 6. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 120 in 1914; 120 in 1926. Also see Neu-Grünental.

Grünatal, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk. Evangelical.
**Grüntal, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, Alexandrovskaya.**
Northwest of Taganrog. #D 8. Founded in 1870. Founders were mainly from the Grunau colonies of Groß- and Kleinwerder. Catholic. Everyday language: Palatine dialect. The land was bought from the Cossack aristocrat, Krasnoshchokov. More land was later purchased. Acreage: 4,000 dessi. Population: 125 in 1905; 326 in 1911; 326 in 1914; 326 in 1918; 328 in 1919.


**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. Linenpolder daughter colony.

**Grüntal, (also Krasy Kvit), Mariupol’.** Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 125 in 1905. Also see Krasy Kvit.

**Grüntal, (also Selyeny-Yar), Mykolayiv.** Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1919. Also see Selyeny-Yar.


**Grüntal, Odessa, northern Berezn district (Anan’yev).** 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 Vesely-Gay), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Melochna), Vassil’yevka.** 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, or 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; Vesely-Gay.

**Grüntal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka.** No other information available.

**Grüntal, (also Lugovoye), Volhynia 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 Yasvinka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulín. #D 4.** Founded in 1867 on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 200 in 1904. Also see Yasvinka.

**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.

**Grünwald, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’, Malin.** Approximately 75 km southwest of Chernobyl. #F 3. Evangelical. Isolated village.

**Gruscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Gruscha.**

**Gruschk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushek.**

**Gruschewka, Odessa. see Grushevka.**

**Gruschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushevka.**

**Gruschewka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Grushevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gruschewka-.**

**Gruschki, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushky.**

**Gruschowka, Slavgorod, see Gruschovka.**

**Gruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytyv, see Gruschovka.**


**Gruscha, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Gruscha.**

**Grushek, (also Grushky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4.** Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 42 in 1904. Also see Grushek; Grushky.

**Grushevka, (also Grusivka). Khutor near Pervomaisk-Bug. Also see Grushevka; Grusivka.**

**Grushevka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno.** Northeast of Kostopil’. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Grushevka.

**Grushevka-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Chutor, Gruschewka-.**

**Grushky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grushek; also see Gruschki.**

**Grushkovka, Slavgorod, see Alexanderfeld; also see Grushkovka.**

**Grushovka, (also Huoshovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. #J 5.** Also see Gruschowka; Huoshovka.

Grushovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytiv. Also see Gruschowka.

Grusivka, Odessa, see Grushevka; also see Grusiwka. 

Grusiwka, see Grusivka. 

Gryasnukha, Volga Republic, see Schuck; also see Gryasnukha. 

Gryasnukha, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 109 in 1926. Also see Gryasnukha.

Gryasnukha, Lugovaya-, Volga Republic, see Lugovaya-Gryasnukha; also see Lugowaja-Gryasnuchia; Gryasnuchia, Lugowaja-.

Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnuchia, Nishnaja-; Nishnaja-Gryasnuchia.

Gryasnukha, Ust-, Volga Republic, see Ust-Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnuchia, Ust.; Ust-Gryasnuchia.

Gryasnukha, Verkhnaya, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya Gryasnukha; also see Gryasnuchia, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Gryasnuchia.

Grzybowa, 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.


Guidow, Volhynia-Poland, see Guidow.

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: Odessa. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Acreage: 5,335 dessi. Population: 1,058 in 1858; 1,310 in 1905; 1,250 in 1906; 1,259 in 1910; 995 in 1911; 997 in 1914; 1,260 in 1914; 1,148 in 1926. Also see Goldendorf; Gyldendorf; Krasnoselka; Kutusovo.

Güldendorf?, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Güldendorf?.

Gulianov, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Gulianow.

Gulianow, Chelyabinsk, see Gulianov.

Gumi Akapa, Caucasus, see Gumy Akapa; also see Akapa, Gumii; Akapa, Gumy.

Gum Akapa, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Akapa, Gumii; Akapa, Gumy; Gumi Akapa.

Gumischtche, Volhynia-Poland, see Gunischche.


Gurevka, Chelyabinsk, see Guryevka; also see Gurjewka.

Gurjewka, Chelyabinsk, see Guryevka; also see Gurevka.

Gusarskie, Volga Republic, see Gusarsky.

Gusarsky, Volga Republic, see Husaren; also see Gusarskij.

Guß-Chutor, Odessa, see Guß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-Chutor, Guß-Khutor; Guss-Chutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.

Guß-Khutor, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-Khutor; Guss-Chutor, Guß-; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.

Guss-Chutor, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-Khutor; Guss-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.

Guss-Khutor, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-Khutor; Guss-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.

Guss-Chutor, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-Khutor; Guss-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Khutor, Guß-; Khutor, Guss-.

Gustav-Fein-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-Chutor; Gustav-Fein-Khutor, Gustav-; Fein-Khutor, Gustav-; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-

Gustav-Fein-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Evangelical; parish: Eugenfeld. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-Chutor, Gustav-; Fein-Khutor, Gustav-; Khutor, Gustav-Fein-

Gustavov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Gustawow.

Gustawfeld, Don, Rostov, Golodaya(yevka). #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. School with grades one to four, cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 200 in 1918; 262 in 1926.

Gustawow, Don, see Gustawow.

Gut-Chutor, Don, see Gut-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gut-; Khutor, Gut-.


Güter, Churilek-, Crimea, see Churilek-Güter; also see Güter, Khurilek-; Khurilek-Güter.

Güter, Khurilek-, Crimea, see Khurilek-Güter; also see Churilek-Güter; Güter, Churilek-.
Güter, Roduner-Gassert-, Bessarabia, see Roduner-Gassert-Güter; also see Gassert-Güter, Roduner-
Gutheim, Bessarabia, Akkerman. 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, Kokej-, Crimea, see Kokej-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.

Guttertal, 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, Gut-; Gut-Chutor; Khutor, Gut-.

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.

Gylpendorf, Odessa, see Gylpendorf.

H


Hac, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.

Hachan, (also Kachan), Volhynia-Poland, Mezhirichi. Also see Hatschan; Kachan.

Hadshu, Asan-, Crimea, see Asan-Hadshu; 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 Hajenka.

Hagendorf, (also Abteilung 17), Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenukha.) Founded in 1924 or 1941. Jewish.

Hait, Chenkur-, Omsk, see Chenkur-Hait; also see Hait, Tschenkur-; Tschenkur-Hait.

Hait, Tschenkur-, Omsk, see Tschenkur-Hait; also see Chenkur-Hait; Hait, Chenkur-. Hajenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hayenka; also see Haenka.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Hayky.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Hayky.

Hajki, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Hayky. Halavar, Caucasus, see Traubenberg; also see Halawar.

Halawar, Caucasus, see Halawar.


Halbstadt, (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. 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 kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, agricultural kolkhoz 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. Founded in 1804. Mennonite; parish: Halbstadt. In 1842 a skilled craftsmen colony. Also see Hamburg; Irinovka.

Halbstadt, (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 Andre(y)evka (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 kolkhoz, 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.

Hamberg, Bessarabia, see Demewitz.


Hamberg, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamberg.

Hammer?, Omsk, see Gammer.


Hanchecke, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Hantschke.

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: in 1905: 266 in 1926. Also see Hannowka; Hanovka; Ivanovka.

Hannowka, Bessarabia, see Hannovka.
Hannowka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka.
Hanovka, Kazakhstan, see Hanovka.
Hanshricka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hanshiricka.
Hanshricka, Volhynia-Poland, see Goncharikha; also see Hanschricka.

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 Oehakov. # 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.
Hantschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Hanchice.
Haraldowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Haraldovka.
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 khortor 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-.
Hartmansky, possibly Volga Republic. Catholic; parish: Saratov. Also see Hartmansky.
Harward-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Harvard-Khutor; also see Chutor, Harvard-; Khutor, Harvard-.
Hasary, Volga Republic, see Husaren.
Hassan-Su, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Su, Hassan-.
Hat, Beresovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Beresowo Hat; Hat, Beresowo.
Hat, Beresova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Beresovo Hat; also see Beresowo Hat; Hat, Beresowo.
Hatj, Beresova, 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 Hat; 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, Nosnovka (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; Haenka; 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’sk Swabians in 1880 or 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Separatist: parish: Schönbrunn. Kolkhoo 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; Békassy.

Hebron, (also Besyrhenovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Sovietinsko(y)e, Alexandrovskaya. #D 4. Founded in 1905. Separatist; parish: Ostheim. Population: 80 in 1918; 74 in 1926. Also see Besyrhenovka.

Heck-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Chutor, Heck-.

Heck-Chutor?, Luhans’k, see Heck-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Heck-; Heck-Chutor?.

Heck-Chutor, Omsk, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor.

Heck-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor.

Hechten-Chutor, Don, see Hechten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor; Khutor, Heck-.

Hechten-Khutor, (also Redikov-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. #D 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim, also Separatist: parish: Omsk. Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Heck-; Hecht-Chutor; Khutor, Hecht-.

Hecht-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. Acreage: 250 dessi. Also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor; Khutor, Heck-.

Hecht-Chutor?, Luhans’k, see Steinbruch; also see Chutor?, Heck-; Heck-Chutor?.


Hecht-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from Molochna. Evangelical. Acreage: 250 dessi. Also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor; Khutor, Heck-.

Hecht-Khutor?, Luhans’k, see Steinbruch; also see Chutor?, Heck-; Heck-Chutor?.


Hecht-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor; Khutor, Heck-.

Heck-Chutor, Don, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Khutor, Heck-.

Heck-Chutor, Odessa, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck-; Khutor, Heck-.


Heckert, Fritz, GNR, Mykolayiv, see GNR Fritz Heckert; also see Fritz Heckert, GNR.

Heck-Khutor, Don, see Heckenfeld; also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor; Khutor, Heck-.

Heck-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Heck-; Heck-Chutor; Khutor, Heck-.

Hegele-Khutor, Don, see Hegele-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hegele-; Khutor, Hegele-.


Heidelberg, (also Novo-Romanovka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt). #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg for Blumental, Hochheim, Kostheim until 1869, Leitershausen until 1869, Prirschib, 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 Haike.

Heike II, Volhynia-Poland, see Haike II.

Heikovka, Dnipropetrovsk’y, see Danilovka; also see Heikowka.

Heikowka, Dnipropetrovsk’y, see Heikovka.

Heimtal. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Staraya Buda.

Heimtal. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Staraya Buda.

Heidelberg, (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, Prirschib, 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.

Heimtal. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Staraya Buda.

Heimtal. Population: 350 in 1904. Also see Staraya Buda.
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 Heinrichovka.

Heinrichowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Heinrichovka.

Heinrichsdorf, (also Bessarabka, also Krasna Bessarabka), Odessa, Krasny 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-; Heinrichsfeld-Chutor; Heinrichstal; Khutor, Heinrichsfeld-.

Heinrichstal, Zaporizhzhya, see Heinrichsfeld-Khutor.


Heinrikhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov, see Henrikovka; also see Heinrichovka.

Hein-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 Mardarovka.

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 Chernogorka), Odessa, Neu-Freudental. 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, Gül tendorf and Worms; originally 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, and servants. In 1928 Jakob Hummel established a local heritage museum. In 1930 founding of a German college of economics which was closed in 1933. In 1935: 600 Germans, including those from Annental, were deported to Karelia for “espionage.” Possibly in 1935 founding of the kolkhoz named Thälmann. Literary society Deutscher Verein, women’s guild, wine cellars, its own power plant (as of 1913.) 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 Hellenendorf 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 Lesgiens lived here. Acreage: 10,792 dess. 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 Kedähe, 2,249 approximately in 1905; 3,525 in 1908; 2,400 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; Khanlar.

Hellenendorf, (also Mardarovka), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also see Mardarovka.

Hellenendorf, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental.


Helenental, (also Yevgenyevka), Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Yevgenyevka.

Helenental, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Evangelical.

Helenental, (also Chernoborka, also Chernogorka), Odessa, Neu-Freudental. 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, Gül tendorf and Worms; originally 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 1838; 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; Chernogorka.

Helenental, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical.

Helenental, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Helenental.
Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Helenovka.
Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Helenovka.
Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba, see Helenovka.
Helenowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Helenovka.
Helenowka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Helenowka; also see Alt-Helenovka; Helenovka, Alt-.
Helenowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenowka; also see Neu-Helenovka; Helenovka, Neu-.
Helenowka-Sokul, Volhynia-Poland, see Helenovka-Sokul; also see Sokul, Helenowka-Sokul; Helenowka-Sokul.
Helesin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenevka; also see Helenowka.
Henne, Crimea, see Taul.
Henriette, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Derazhne.
Henrikovka, (also Heinrikhovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Romanov. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiakel. #C
5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 400 in 1904. Also see Heinrikhovka; Henrikowka.
Henrikovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Heinrikovka.
Helenowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenowka; also see Helenovka, Neu-; Neu-Helenovka.
Herman, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.
Southwest of Gmelinka. No other information available.
Hermannsberg, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Blagodarno(y) e. Approximately 150 km from Stavropol’. #J
Hermannsdorf, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. No other information available.
Hermannstal, (also Alexandria), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut-Grishino, Selidova. #A 5. Founded on its own land in 1889 or possibly in 1922. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsstal. Acreage: 2,680 dessi. Population: 228 in 1941. Also see Alexandrovka.
Hermannstal, (also Vyshina), Odessa, Glückstal (Oknyansky). Founded in 1896. Evangelical. Also see Vyshina.
Hermanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. Southwest of Sihne. #F 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 55 families with 45 students in 1938. Fifty to eighty percent Germans. Also see Hermanowka.
Hermanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hermanovka.
Hernor, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk (Malychevsk.) Population: 60 in 1926.
Hernor, (also Hernov), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk (Turilovksky). Population: 51 in 1926. Also see Hernov.
Hernor, Don, see Hernor; also see Hernow.
Hernow, Don, see Hernov.

**Herrenhilf**, Crimea, see Byten.


**Hert-Chutor**, Zaporizhzhya, see Hert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hert-; Khutor, Hert-.

**Hert-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 5 km north of Zaporizhzhya. Possibly in 1905; 2,357 in 1912; 1,252 in 1922; 1,214 in 1859; 1,233 in 1857; 1,393 in 1897; 2,010 families emigrated to Canada. Population: 141 in 1773; 180 in 1776; 393 in 1809; 393 in 1810; 439 in 1811; 428 in 1814; 428 in 1815; 428 in 1816; 428 in 1817; 428 in 1818; 428 in 1819; 428 in 1820; 428 in 1821; 428 in 1822; 428 in 1823; 428 in 1824; 428 in 1825; 428 in 1826; 428 in 1827; 428 in 1828; 428 in 1829; 428 in 1830; 428 in 1831; 428 in 1832; 428 in 1833; 428 in 1834; 428 in 1835; 428 in 1836; 428 in 1837; 428 in 1838; 428 in 1839; 428 in 1840; 428 in 1841; 428 in 1842; 428 in 1843; 428 in 1844; 428 in 1845; 428 in 1846; 428 in 1847; 428 in 1848; 428 in 1849; 428 in 1850; 428 in 1851; 428 in 1852; 428 in 1853; 428 in 1854; 428 in 1855; 428 in 1856; 428 in 1857; 428 in 1858; 428 in 1859; 428 in 1860; 428 in 1861; 428 in 1862; 428 in 1863; 428 in 1864; 428 in 1865; 428 in 1866; 428 in 1867; 428 in 1868; 428 in 1869; 428 in 1870; 428 in 1871; 428 in 1872; 428 in 1873; 428 in 1874; 428 in 1875; 428 in 1876; 428 in 1877; 428 in 1878; 428 in 1879; 428 in 1880; 428 in 1881; 428 in 1882; 428 in 1883; 428 in 1884; 428 in 1885; 428 in 1886; 428 in 1887; 428 in 1888; 428 in 1889; 428 in 1890; 428 in 1891; 428 in 1892; 428 in 1893; 428 in 1894; 428 in 1895; 428 in 1896; 428 in 1897; 428 in 1898; 428 in 1899; 428 in 1900; 428 in 1901; 428 in 1902; 428 in 1903; 428 in 1904; 428 in 1905; 428 in 1906; 428 in 1907; 428 in 1908; 428 in 1909; 428 in 1910; 428 in 1911; 428 in 1912; 428 in 1913; 428 in 1914; 428 in 1915; 428 in 1916; 428 in 1917; 428 in 1918; 428 in 1919; 428 in 1920; 428 in 1921; 428 in 1922; 428 in 1923; 428 in 1924; 428 in 1925; 428 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Susly.

**Hetboden**, also Maryyno, Mariupol’, see Heuboden.

**Hetboden**, (also No. 4, also Heuboden, also Sergeyevka), Mariupol’, 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 Heuboden to Berdians’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.

**Hierschau**, (also Hirschau, also Primernoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molocha (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. Rush 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 in 1859; 1,233 in 1857; 1,393 in 1897; 2,010 possibly in 1905; 2,357 in 1912; 1,252 in 1922; 1,214 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Susly.

**Hess- und Jockers-Chutor**, Don, see Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Chutor, Jockers- and Hess-; Jockers-Chutor, Hess- and; Jockers-Khutor, Hess- and; Jockers- and Hess-Chutor; Jockers- and Hess-Khutor; Khutor, Hess- and Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- and Hess-.


**Hetzmansky**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Hetmansky.

**Hildemann**, Volga Republic, see Hildmann.

**Hildesheim**, (also Voynichi), Odessa, Glückstal.

**Hildeman**, Volga Republic, see Hildmann.

**Hetmansky**, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Hetmansky.
Hildmann, (also Hildemann, also Panovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 6. Founded by Hesse-Darmstadt residents on 14 May 1767. Catholic. Deaneary: Kamenka. 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, Volhynia-Poland, see Hilz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hilz-; Khutor, Hilz-.

Hilz-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk, possibly Varvarovka. #E 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Hilz-; Hilz-Chutor; Khutor, Hilz-.

Hindenburg, (also Kudashevka), Dnipropetrovsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Josefine.

Hirki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hirky.

Hirky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Hirki.

Hirsch, Zaporizhzhya, see Hierschau.

Hirschberg, (also Brinsa-Khutor, also Burga-Khutor, also Burk-Khutor), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Brinsa-Khutor; Burga-Khutor; Burka-Khutor.

Hirsch-Chutor, Odessa, see Hirsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hirsch-; Khutor, Hirsch-.

Hirsch-Khutor, Odessa. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Hirsch-; Hirsch-Chutor; Khutor, Hirsch-.

Hirtenheim, (also Chabanovka, also Ciobana), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded on leased land in 1887. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 565 ha. Population: 274 in 1904; 342 in 1939. Also see Chabanovka; Ciobana.

Hlinche, Volhynia-Poland, see HLinche; also see Hlintsche.

Hlintsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Hlinche.

Hnida, Volhynia-Poland, see Gnidau; also see Hnida.

Hnida, Volhynia-Poland, see Hnida.

Hochberg, Dnipropetrovsk, Petrikovka. Approximately 40 km north of Dnipropetrovsk’s. #D 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical, Catholic, and Mennonite. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch and possibly another language. Language in schools: German until 1938. Kolkhoz named Einigkeit [Unity.] In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 79 in 1926; 212 approximately in 1940; 200 between 1941 and 1943; 203 in 1942 and of those 38 families without head of household. Also see No. 5; Morosoda; Morosovo; Neu-Hochfeld.

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, Zagradowka, 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), Vassil(y)evka. 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 Vysokye), 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: Hochstädt. Ten German parishes with 4,402 families mainly from Baden (as of 1857.) Population: 100 in 1864; 425 in 1904; 491 in 1905; 518 in 1911; 497 in 1914; 497 in 1915; 497 in 1918; 556 in 1919. Also see Vysokye.

Hochstädt, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Hochstädt.

Hochberg, (also Bohn), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Náb. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 110 in 1772; 725 in 1857; 1,102 in 1897; 1,509 in 1905; 1,649 possibly in 1905; 1,792 in 1912; 1,016 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Bohn.

Hodomischke, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Hodomitsche.

Hodomitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Hodomische.
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; 369 in 1859; 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 Pallasavovka. 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, (Vladimirivovka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Klostitz. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Hoffmann-; Hoffmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hoffmann; Vladimirivovka.

Hoffmann-Khutor, Odessa, see also Chutor, Hoffmann-; Hoffmann-Chutor; Khutor, Hoffmann.

Hoffmannovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hofmanovka; also see Hoffmannovka.

Hoffmannowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hoffmannovka.


Hoffmannstal, Mykolayiv, Yelanets. Founded by Berezaners. Evangelical.

Hoffnung, (also Nadeshdna), Don, Taganrog, Luhans’k.

Hoffnung, Neu-, Don, Taganrog, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-, Luhans’k, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-, Samara, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnung, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Hoffnungswald, Odessa. In November 1943, its residents left for Germany in a trek.

Hoffnungswald, (also Nadeshdna, also Popelnoye), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, Nechayansk. #Е 6. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Worms. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,612 dessi. Population: 306 in 1914; 306 in 1918; 46 in 1926; 246 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Nadeshdna; Popelnoye.


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-Tarkhan), 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-Tarkhan.

Hoffnungsfeld, Dnipropetrov’sk. No other information available.

Hoffnungsfeld, (also Tarasovo, also Torossova), 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; Torossovo.

**Hoffnungsort**, (also Dolganka, also Dolgenskoye), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, Borsenko, Chertomliik. #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 Molchoyna 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, Akkerman. 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; 1,930 in 1939. Also see No. 9; Nadeshdovka.


**Hoffnungstal**, (also Nadeshdovka), Bessarabia, Akkerman. 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; 1,930 in 1939. Also see No. 9; Nadeshdovka.

**Hoffnungstal**, (also Aschen-Hügel, also Kul-Oba), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Totonay. Approximately 30 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 3. Founded in 1873 or 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 4,575 or 5,101 dessi. Population: 65 in 1864; 163 in 1905; 253 in 1911; 329 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 416 in 1919; 269 in 1926. Also see Aschen-Hügel; Kul-Oba.

**Hoffnungstal**, (also Girovka), Mykolayiv. Founded in 1817 or 1819 by 64 families from Eßlingen, Kirchheim unter Teck, Marbach, Backnang, Waiblingen, all in Wuerttemberg, as well as from other locations. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Nineteen German villages with 4,212 members were part of the Hoffnungstal parish founded in 1837. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to seven, retirement home for farmers in the rayon (Rayon Bauerheim) (as of 1926). Travel route: Ulm-Vienna-Ofen-Orsova-Galatz-Odessa-Hoffnungstal. Birthplace of the author Gustav Fichtner (1906-1937?). Acreage: 4,457 dessi. and 120 houses in 1859; 4,615 dessi. or 4,306 dessi. in 1819. Population: 393 in 1825; possibly 860 people and 120 farms in 1848; 1,154 in 1858; 1,187 in 1860; 1,640 in 1904; 2,375 in 1905; 2,284 in 1914; 1,882 or 1,877 in 1926. Also see Zebrikovo.


**Hoffnungstal**, (also Nadeshd-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 Nadeshd-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 founded with loans, 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 Khivinskiyoke), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlovo.) In the farthest northwest corner of Kyrgyzstan. #E 4. Founded in 1882. Mennonite. Population: 96 in 1926. Daughter colony of these four Leninpol villages: Gnadenfeld, Gnadental, Köppental, and Nikolaital. Also see Khivinskiyoke.

**Hohenfeld**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Hohendorf, Vorona, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus or Hohendorf, Vorona.

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, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. No other information available.

Holendry, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. No other information available.

Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Alexandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Holendry, Aleksandrovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexanderovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Holendry, Aleksandrovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; also see Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Alexanderovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-Holendry; Holendry, Aleksandrovka-; Holendry, Alexandrovka-.

Holendry, Holosna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kholosna.

Holoby, (also Goloby), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. Also see Goloby.

Holopy, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopy.

Holosna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kholosna.

Holovachow, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche; also see Holowatschow.

Holovin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Kostopol’; also see Holowin.

Holovne, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holovne; also see Holowne.

Holowatschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Holovachow.

Holowin, Volhynia-Poland, see Holovin.

Holowin, Volhynia-Poland, see Holowin.

Holstein, (also Goldstein, also Verkhnaya-Kulalinka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 26 May 1765. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Three water and one windmill, three apple orchards and one vineyard. Birthplace of the author Reinhard Köln. In 1918 the village was burned down in skirmishes with the Red Army. Population: 202 in 1772; 1,404 in 1857; 1,495 in 1897; 2,432 approximately in 1905; 2,446 possibly in 1905; 2,549 in 1912; 1,301 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Goldstein; Verkhnaya-Kulalinka.

Holyschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Holyshov.

Holyshov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Holyshov.

Hölzel, (also Kochetnoye, also Neuendorf), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. #D 5. Founded on 11 September 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Seelmann. Possibly no cooperatives. School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 198 in 1767; 1,359 in 1859; 1,311 in 1857; 1,904 in 1897; 2,516 possibly in 1905; 2,549 or 2,906 in 1912; 1,950 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kochetnoye; Neuendorf.

Holzgraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Honcharka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Hontscharhk.

Honcharykha, Volhynia, see Goncharikha; also see Hontscharyk.

Honorin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gonorin.

Hontscharka, Volhynia-Poland, see Honcharka.

Hontscharycha, Volhynia-Poland, see Honcharykha.

Hopfauf, Odessa, Berezan district. Near Petrovka. No other information available.

Horadynie, Volhynia-Poland, see Khoradin.

Horany, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Goryani.

Horbachsha, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horbaschka.

Horchik, Volhynia, see Horschchik; 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-; 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, see Hornbacher-Khutor; also see Chutor; Hornbacher-; Khutor, Hornbacher-.

Horner-Chutor, Odessa, see Horner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Horner-; Khutor, Horner-.

Horner-Khutor, Odessa, see Berguenquell; also see Chutor, Horner-; Horner-Chutor; Khutor, Horner-.

Hörnersdorf, (also Hörnersfeld, also Khristoforovka-Khutor, also Christoforovka), Odessa, northern Berezan (possibly Chernov.) Catholic; parish: München. Also see Hörnersfeld; Christoforovka-Khutor; Christoforovka.
Hörnersfeld, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf.
Horochow, Volhynia-Poland, see Horokhiv.
Horodischche, (also Gorodisheche, also Khorodischche), Volhynia-Ukraine, Chernyahiv. North of Zhytomyr. #E 5. Founders were originally from Switzerland. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Gorodisheche; Horodischtsche; Khorodischhe.
Horodischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodischche.
Horodnica, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodnica.
Horodnica, Wielka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wielka Horodnica.
Horodniza, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd or Saslav or Rivne. Population: 12 in 1904. Also see Gorodnica.
Horodyshche, (also Gorodnica, also Horoshin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Gorodnica.
Horodyshche, (also Gorodnyc, also Horoshin), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Horodyshche.
Horodyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Horodyshche.
Horodyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Horodyshche.
Horodyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Horodyshche.
Horodyshche, (also Gorodnyc, also Horoshin), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Gorodnica; Horodyschtsche.
Horodyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. #J 4. Also see Horodyschtsche.
Horodyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Horodyschtsche.
Horodyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandiya. East of Rivne. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Horodyschtsche.
Horodyschtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodyshche.
Horokhiv, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Horokhiv. #C 3. Also see Horochow.
Horoshin, Volhynia-Poland, see Horodynyc.
Horov, Volhynia-Poland, see Khorov; also see Horow.
Horow, Volhynia-Poland, see Horow.
Horschtschik, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Horschtchik.
Horschtschik, (also Horchik), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ushomir. Southwest of Korosten. #D 3. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Horchik; Horschtschik.
Horski, Mykolayiv, see Horski.
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 Horschik.
Horyngrod, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #I 4. No other information available.
Horzwyn, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Horzwyn.
Horzwyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Horzwyn.
Hoschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Hoschcha.
Hoschcha, (also Gosha), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoschcha. #J 3. Also see Gosha; Hoschtscha.
Hotin, Bessarabia, Hotin. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German residents.
Hotisch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Hotisch.
Hrabownik, Vyany, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Vyany Hrabownik; also see Hrabownik, Wyany; Wyany Hrabownik.
Hrabovo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabovo; also see Hrabowo.
Hrabova, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabova.
Hrabownik, Nizni, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nizni-Hrabownik.
Hrabownik, Wyany, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyany Hrabownik; also see Hrabownik, Vyany; Vyany Hrabownik.
Hrabowo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Hrabovo.
Hrado, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. No other information available.
Hradyc, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, kolki. No other information available.
Hranovka, (also Granovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kropietz; also see Granovka; Hranowka.
Hranowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hranowka.
Hudy, Volhynia-Poland, see Grudy.
Hruschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrushovka.
Hrushovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grushovka; also see Hruschowka.

Hrusziatyn, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Hrydki, Volhynia-Poland, see Hrydki.

Hrydy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. #J 5. No other information available.

Hryhorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniiahinek; also see Hryhorowka.

Hryhorowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Hryhorowka.

Hryva, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Hryva.

Hrywa, Volhynia-Poland, see Hryva.

Hrubenfeld, (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 Huberowka.

Huberowka, Crimea, see Huberovka.

Hubin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.

Hubin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

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, 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-Osero.

Hussenbach, (also Linevo-Osero), 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, public school (as of 1926.) 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 Hussenbach.

Hussenbach, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Hussenbach. Closed in 1931.

Hust, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Khust.

Husz, 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 Lisovka, Huta; Licowka, Huta.

Huta, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Huta.

Huta, Pulinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaja, Huta; also see Huta, Pulinskaya; Pulinskaya Huta.

Huta, Pilinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaja, Huta; also see Huta, Pulinskaya; Pulinskaya Huta.

Huta, Pulsinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaja, Huta; also see Huta, Pulinskaja; Pulinskaya Huta.

Huta, Ussaschinskaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ussaschinskaja Huta; also see Huta, Ussaschinskaja; Ussaschinskaja Huta.

Huta, Ussaschinskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ussaschinskaja Huta; also see Huta, Ussaschinskaja; Ussaschinskaja Huta.
Hutterdorf, (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.

Hutwin, (also Borodaty Dummer, also Borodaty; also Guttertal, also Staro-Borodaty), 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; Borodaty; Guttertal; Staro-Borodatyy.

Huttertal, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Huttertal.

Hutvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Stydyn. Southeast of Stydyn. #H 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Hutwin.

Hutvin, Volhynia-Poland, see Hutvin.

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Iasikovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasikovo; also see Jasikowo.

Ibraim-Bay, Crimea, Simferopol', Spat. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 139 in 1926. Also see Bay, Ibraim-.


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 Idalja.

Idalya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Torchyn; also see Idalja.

Ignatevka, Don, see Ignatyevka; also see Ignatjewka.

Ignatjewka, Don, see Ignatyevka; also see Ignatvoka.

Ignatovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne; also see Ignatowka.

Ignatovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec; also see Ignatowka.
Ilovlinsky-Umet, (also Ilovya), Volga Republic, Dobrinka. Also see Ilovya; Ilovlinsky-Umet; Umet, Ilowlinski-; Umet, Ilowlinski-.

Ilovya, Volga Republic, Dobrinka, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; also see Ilowlja.

Ilovya, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Leichtling; also see Ilowlja.

Ilovsky, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Ilovsky; also see Ilowskij, Neu-; Neu-Ilovsjik.

Ilov-Umet, Volga Republic, see Rosenburg; also see Ilow-Umet; Umet, Ilow-; Umet, Ilov-.

Ilovlinski-Umet, Volga Republic, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; also see Umet, Ilovinski-; Umet, Ilowlinski-.

Ilowlja, Volga Republic, Dobrinka, see Ilovya.

Ilowlja, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see IIovya.

Ilowskij, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Ilovsjik; also see Ilovsky, Neu-; Neu-Ilovsy.

Ilow-Umet, Volga Republic, see Ilovlinsky-Umet; also see Umet, Ilow-; Umet, Ilov-.

Ishanka, Volga Republic, see Husaren.

Ilyak, Beshevely-, Crimea, see Beshevely-Ilyak; also see Beschewel-Ijak; Iljak, Beschewel-.

Ilyak, Beshuly-, Crimea, see Beshuly-Ilyak; also see Beschujly-Ijak; Iljak, Beschujly-.

Ilyak, Taly-, Crimea, see Taly-Ilyak; also see Iljak, Tali-; Tali-Ijak.

Ilyanovka, Volghnia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Ilyanowka.

Ilyashoiska, Volghnia-Ukraine, see Ilisha; also see Ilyashowka.

Inculteni Noi, Bessarabia, see Inculteni Noy; also see Noi, Inculteni; Noy, Inculteny.

Inculteny Noi, Bessarabia, see Hannovka; also see Inculteni Noi; Noy, Inculteni; Noy, Inculteny.

Ingulets, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenuka.) Founded in 1809. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite. Some Mennonites lived here allegedly as model farm holders. Jewish farming colony as a project by the Czar to turn Jews into successful farmers with help from Mennonite model farmers. Acreage: 5,759 dessi. and 136 houses in 1859. Population: 1,359 in 1859. Also see Ingulets.

Ingulets, Mykolayiv, see Ingulets.

Insee, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoye.

Insel Chortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Insel Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Insel; Khortitza, Insel.

Insel Khoritza, (also Kamp), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. On the bank of the left Dnieper tributary. Founded in 1789/1790 by 12 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 2,781 dessi. and 27 houses in 1859; or 1,176 dessi. and 27 houses. Population: 2,781 in 1859; 395 in 1859; 204 in 1905; 282 in 1911; 314 in 1914; 314 in 1918; 899 in 1926. Also see Chortitza, Insel; Insel Chortitza; Kamp; Khortitza, Insel.

Insel, Kiebitz-, Volga Republic, see Kiebitz-Insel.

Iosefovka, Volghnia-Poland, Kostopil’. Northeast of Kostopil’. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans in this village. Also see Josefovka.

Josefovka, Volghnia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol. #J 5. Also see Josefovka.

Josefovka, Volghnia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Josefovka.

Josefovka, Volghnia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Josefovka.

Josefowka, (also Yusefow), Volghnia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwial. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 258 in 1904. Also see Josefovka; Yusefow.

Josifovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Josefistal; also see Iosifovka; Josifowka.

Josifovka, Odessa, see Josefistal; also see Iosifovka; Josifowka.

Josipovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Josefistal; also see Iosipovka; Josipovka.

Ipatov, Caucasus, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ipatow.

Ipatow, Caucasus, see Ipatov.

Irakleyevka, Odesa, see Iraklyevka; also see Irakleyevka.

Iraklyevka, Odesa, see Neu-Rohrbach; also see Iraklevka; Iraklijewka.

Irenenfeld, (also Irenovka-Khutor, also Vely Mikhailovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal Post office. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Irenovka-Khutor; Vely-Mikhailovka.

Irenenfeld-Khutor, Odesa, see Irenenfeld; also see Chutor, Irenowka-; Irenovka-Chutor; Khutor, Irenovka-.

Irenenfeld-Chutor, Odesa, see Irenovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irenowka-; Khutor, Irenovka-.

Irmaschli, Caucasus, see Irmaschli.

Irmaschly, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Irmaschli.

Irinosvka, Odessa, Grossuluvo, Durbaill; also see Irinowka.

Irinosvka, Zaporizhzhya, see Hamberg; also see Irenowka.

Irinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Ironovka.

Iron- Chutor, Bessarabia, see Iron-Khutor; also see Chutor, Iron-; Khutor, Iron-.

Iron-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkerman. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Iron-; Chutor, Khutor, Iron-.

Irtyshch, Kazakhstan, see Irtysh.

Irtysh, (also Krasny Yar), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Irtyshskaya. #G 3. Possibly a Russian village. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 2,948 in 1926. Also see Ironovka; Vely-Mikhailovka.

Irbaschka, Odessa, Berezan, see Ibbschaka.

Ibschaka, Odessa, see Bergenuel; also see Ibschaka.

Ibschaka, Odessa, Berezan, see Engel-Khutor; also see Ibschaka.


Ischakal, Samara, see Ishchalla.

Isharelek, Crimea, see Isharelek.
Ischitskoje-Chutor, Crimea, see Ishitskoye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ishitskoe-Khutor; Ishitskoe-Khutor, Khutor, Ishitskoye-

Ishchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ishov.

Ischun, Deutsch, Crimea, see Deutsch-Ischun; also see Deutsch-Ischun; Ishun, Deutsch-.

Ischun, Esen-Bak-, Crimea, see Esen-Bak-Ischun; also see Bak-Ischun, Esen-; Bak-Ishun, Esen-; Esen-Bak-Ishun; Ishun, Esen-Bak-

Ischun, Nemetski, Crimea, see Nemetski Ischun; also see Ishun, Nemetski; Nemetski Ishun.

Ischuny, Tesekly-, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ishuny.

Isendorf, Volga Republic, see Isendorf.

Ishalka, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Possibly founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochino 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, (also Ishchigoe), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. North of Gmelinka. #E 7. Evangelical. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 276 in 1926. Also see Isendorf; Issenburg; Issendorf; Yssenberg.

Issenburg, (also Isendorf, also Issenberg, also Issendorf, also Yssenberg, also Issenburg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. North of Gmelinka. #E 7. Evangelical. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 276 in 1926. Also see Isendorf; Issenburg; Issendorf; Yssenberg.

Ishitskoe-Khutor, (Ishitskoe-Khutor, also Ishchigoe), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 80 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Ishitskoe-Khutor; Ishchigoe-Khutor; Chutor, Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoye-

Ishchigoe-Khutor, (also Ishchigoe), Odessa, Ishchigoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ishitskoe-Khutor; Ishchigoe-Khutor; Chutor, Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoye-

Ishchigoe, Odessa, see Ishchigoe; also see Ishchigoe.

Ishchigoe, Odessa, see Ishchigoe-Khutor; also see Ishchigoe; Ishchigoe.

Iskora, Petersburt, see Kolpino.

Ishov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Ishow.

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-Ischun; also see Deutsch-Ischun; Ishun, Deutsch-

Ishun, Nemetski, Crimea, see Nemetski Ishun; also see Ishun-Nemetski; Nemetski, Ishun.

Ishuny, Tesekly-, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ishuny.


Islamdernt, Crimea, see Neudorf.

Islam-Terek, Crimea, see Neudorf; also see Terek, Islam-


Islugtschistaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Islughstiy.

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-Smayl, 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-Smayl; Ismail-Abaj; Smayl-Abay.

Isobilnaya, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya.

Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja; also see Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaya.

Isobilnaya, (also Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, also Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, also Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, also Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, also Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja; also see Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaya.

Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja, Caucasus, see Isobilnaya; also see Isobilnaya-Tischtschenskaja; Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaja; Tischtschenskaja-Isobilnaya.

Isopilnaya, Caucasus, see Isopilnaya.

Isopilnaya, Caucasus, see Isopilnaya; also see Isopilnaya.

Israilewka, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Bobrins. 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, Petersburt, Volossovo. Scattered settlement near Volossovo. #A 3. Founded in 1809 by families from Baden, Prussia, and Wuerttemberg. Evangelical. In 1812, the village ceased to exist; its residents moved to the Oranienbaum and Peterhof colonies and to Strelna. Mother colony. Also see Isvar.

Isvar, Petersburt, see Isvar.

Isylj-Kul, Omsk, see Isylj’ Kul’; also see Kul, Isylj’; Kul, Isylj-

It, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-it.

Itschki, Crimea, see Ichky.
Itschki, Kir-, Crimea, see Kir-Itschki; also see Ichky, Kir-; Kir-Ichky.
Itschki, Kurt-, Crimea, see Kurt-Itschki; also see Ichky, Kurt-; Kurt-Ichky.
Itschuk, Petersburg, see Ichuk.
Ivanichie, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Ivanichie; also see Alt-Iwantschiche; Iwantschische, Alt-.
Ivanichie, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ivanichie; also see Iwantschische, Neu-; Neu-Iwantschiche.
Ivangerod, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Mennonite. Also see Ivangorod.
Ivaniche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Iwantschich.
Ivanivka, Odessa, see Post; also see Iwaniwka.
Ivanki, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Iwanki.
Ivano Lubowka, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Ivano Lubowka; Lubowka, Ivano; Lubowka, Iwano.
Ivanovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. Also see Ivanovka.
Ivanovka, (also Koskenchy), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 32 in 1905; 90 in 1919. Also see Ivanovka; Koskenchy.
Ivanovka, (also Besharansky), Crimea, Tabuldy. Population: 60 in 1911; 89 in 1919. Also see Besharansky; Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Neu-Anlage; also see Iwanovka.
Ivanovka, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Kazakhstan, see Hannovka; also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Kharkiv, Gavrilovka; also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Kirovograd. Evangelical; parish: Elisabethgrad. Population: including surrounding area: 300 in 1904. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Mykolayiv. Population: 35 in 1919. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, see Deutschendorf; also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Odessa, Großbliebental, GNR Komintern. Population: 276 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Omsk. Evangelical. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Omsk, Borodinsk. #E 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1903. Mennonite. Soviet seat in Zitomchevsky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 164 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Omsk, Borodinsk (Trussovka.) Approximately 30 km southeast of Omsk. #E 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1902. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Soviet seat in Trussovka. Joint seed and cattle cooperative by the name of Trussovka. Population: 61 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 21 in 1857; 21 in 1926. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, (also Glyadensky No. 3), Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenska. 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, Blagoveshchenska. 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 Iwaniwka.
Iwanovka, (also Yanovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. East of Mlyniv. 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.
Iwanovka, 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.
Iwanovka, (also Divlin), Volhynia-Ukraine, Luginy. East of Belokorovich on the railroad. #D 2. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Birthplace (or the other Ivanovka, Volhynia) of the writer Ernst Kontschak (1903-1979.) Population: 130 in 1904. Also see Divlin; Iwanowka.
Iwanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, possibly Novograd. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical. Also see Iwanowka.
Ivanovka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Novo-Iwanowka.
Iwanovka, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Iwanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Novo-Iwanowka.
Iwanovka, Novo-, Kharkiv, see Novo-Iwanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Novo-Iwanowka.
Iwanovka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Iwanovka; also see Iwanowka, Novo-; Novo-Iwanowka.
Ivanov Log, Slavgorod, see Nikolaipol; also see Iwanow Log; Log, Ivanov; Log, Iwanow.
Iwanovskh-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 10 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Iwanowsk; Iwanowsk-Chutor; Khutor, Iwanovsk.
Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Iwanowskoje-; Iwanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-; Khutor, Novo-Iwanovskoe-; Novo-Iwanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.
Jadwonin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yadvonin.
Jadzin, Volhynia-Poland, see Yadzin.
Jagiellinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagiellinov.
Jagodinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagodinka.
Jagodnaja, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Jagodnaja;
also see Neu-Yagodnaya; Yagodnaya, Neu-
Jagodnaja Poljana, Volga Republic, see Yagodnay Polyana;
also see Poljana, Jagodnaja; Polyana, Yagodnaya.
Jagodne, Volhynia-Poland, see Jagodnoe.
Jagodno, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Jagodno.
Jagodnoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Jagodnoye; also see
Yagodnoe.
Jagodnaja Poljana, Volga Republic, see Jagodnaya Polyana;
also see Jagodnaya, Neu-Jagodnaja; Jagodnaya, Neu-
Jagodnaja Poljana, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana;
also see Poljana, Jagodnaja; Polyana, Yagodnaya.
Jagnieten, Volhynia-Poland, see Yagnieten.
Jahn-Chutor, Don, see Jahn-Khutor; also see Chutor,
Jahn-; Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
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Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
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Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
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Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
Jahndorf, (also Klara Zetkin), Donets’k, see Jahn-Khutor;
also see Khutor, Jahn-.
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, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Donets’k, Konstantinovka, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Troitsko-Charz., see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Don, Rostov, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Jelanski Nr. 3, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Jelanski Nr. 4, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Jelanski Nr. 5, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jekaterinowka, Jelanski Nr. 6, see Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka.
Jelanka, Volga Republic, see Yelanka; also see Elanka.
Jelanski Nr. 3, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 3; also see Yelansky No. 3.
Jelanski Nr. 4, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 4; also see Yelansky No. 4.
Jelanski Nr. 5, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 5; also see Yelansky No. 5.
Jelanski Nr. 6, Bashkortostan, see Yelansky No. 6; also see Yelansky No. 6.
Jelenopolj, Samara, see Yelenopoly; also see Elenopoly.
Jelenow-Bereske, Volhynia-Poland, see Yelenow-Bereske; also see Bereske-Yelenow; Bereske-Jelenow; Jelenow-Bereske.
Jelenowka, Bessarabia, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Don, Rostov, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Kharkiv, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Odessa, Glückstal, 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, see Yelenovka; also see Elenovka.
Jelenowka, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Yelenovka; also see Neu-Yelenovka; Neu-Yelenovka; Neu-Yelenovka.
Jelewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yelevka; also see Elevka.
Jelisawentiskaia, Omsk, see Elisaventiskaya; also see Elisaventiskaya.
Jelisawetgrad, Slavgorod, see Yelisawetgrad; also see Elisawetgrad.
Jelisawetin-Grekowo, Don, see Yelisawetin-Grekovo; also see Elisawetin-Grekovo; Grekovo, Elisawetin-Grekovo.
Jelisawetinka, Caucasus, see Yelisawetinka; also see Elisawetinka.
Jelisawetinka, Wolhynia-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, Grekovo-, Don, see Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-; Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekovo-Yelisavetovka.
Jelisawetpole, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Yelisavetpole; also see Elisavetpole.
Jelisawetpolej, Mariupol’, see Yelisavetpolye; also see Elisavetpolye; Elisavetpolje; Yelisavetpolje.
Jelschanka, Wolga Republic, see Yelshanka; also see Elshanka.
Jeller, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Yeller; also see Eller.
Jenner, (also Kirnichky), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko; also see Kirmichky.
Jenner-Höfe, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Höfe, Jenner-.
Jepaneschnikowa, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshnikova; also see Epanesnshikova.
Jepaschnikowa, Chelyabinsk, see Yepashnikova; also see Eshpashnikova.
Jeremejewka, Odessa, see Evgenyevka; also see Eremeyevka; Ereme’evka; Yereme’evka.
Jeremetowka, Odessa, see Yeremetovka; also see Eremetovka.
Jeremchinski, Caucasus, see Yereshinsky; also see Ereshinsky.
Jermakowski, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Ermakovsk.
Jermakowski, Omsk, see Yermakovsk; also see Ermakovsk.
Jermaschli, Caucasus, see Yermashly; also see Ermashly.
Jermin, Mariupol’, see Yermyn; also see Ermin.
Jerschinski, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Eroshinsk.
Jerschin, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Ershin.
Jerschow, Volga Republic, see Yershov; also see Ershov.
Jerusalemka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, see Yerusalemka; also see Erusalemka.
Jeruslan, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Jeruslan; also see Eruslan, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Yeruslan; Yeruslan, Station-.
Jerzyce, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yerzyce; also see Erzyce.
Jerzyn, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yerzyn; also see Erzyn.
Jesionowka, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yesionovka; also see Eisionovka.
Jesionowka, Wolhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Yesionowka; also see Esionovka.
Jesiorko, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yesiorko; also see Esiorko.
Jesser-Chutor, Odessa, see Jesser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jesser-; Khutor, Jesser-.
Jesser-Khutor, Odessa, Glückstal (Kassel.) Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Jesser-; Jesser-Chutor, Khutor, Jesser-.
Jewgenjewka, Bashkortostan, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
Jewgenjewka, Caucasus, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
Jewgenjewka, Odessa, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
Jewgenjewka, Volga Republic, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
Jewgenjewka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
Jewgenjewka, Wolhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Yevgenevka.
Jewstafjewo, Slavgorod, see Yevsstavevo; also see Evstavevo; Evstavevo; Yevsstavevo.
Jezierce, Wolhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Yeziertze; also see Eziertze.
Jezierce, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yeziertze; also see Eziertze.
Jezierzany, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yeziertze; also see Eziertze.
Jeziorany, Wolhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Yeziorany; also see Eziorany.
Jeziorany, Wolhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Yeziorany; also see Eziorany.
Jeziorce, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yeziorce; also see Eziorce.
Jezioro, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yeziorko; also see Eziorko.
Jeziorski Majdan, Wolhynia-Poland, see Yeziorski Maydan; also see Eziorsky Maydan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Eziorsky; Maydan, Yeziorsky.
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, see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, J.; Keller-Khutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-; Roskoshnoye.
J. Müller Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, 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, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Shchorsk. Approximately 50 km west of Dnipropetrovsk’s. #C 4. Founded in 1907. Evangelical. Acreage: 300 dessi.. 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.
Joachimstal, (also Joachimsfeld), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1908. Catholic. Also see Joachimsfeld.

Joannow, Volhynia-Poland, see Yoanov.

Jockers?, 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- und; Jockers-Khutor, Hess- und; Hess- und Jockers-Chutor; Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; Khutor, Hess- und Jockers-; Khutor, Jockers- und Hess-.

Jogodnoje, Omsk, see Yogodnoye; also see Yogodnoe.

Johannesruh, (also Tokulchak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar, Dzhurchy. Approximately 50 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Founded in 1878 by Molochina residents who bought the land for 7 Rbls. 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 Tashchenak), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschayynyy. 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 Johannisheim.

Johannestal, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 50 km north of Millerovo. #F 1. No other information available.

Johannestal, Odessa, Berezn district, Landau. 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 Warsaw (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 Plashev, also Plazevo), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. East of Rozhyshche. #E 5. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. No school. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 30 families and
Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. West of Sil’ne. Evangelical. Parish church. At least 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, Kissielin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyshche. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: including Babye, Kyiash, 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-Josefine.


Josefine-Trostenez, (also Trostieniec-Jozefiny), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parishes: Rozhyshche and Josefin. Also see Trostenez, Josefine-; Trostieniec-Jozefiny.

Josefiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. No other information available.

Josefowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Iosefovka. [shetlseeker]

Josefowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, 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.


Josefsdorf, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Josefsdorf.


38 students in 1938. Fifty to 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Plashev; Plazevo.

Josefinesch?, Neu-, Kharkiv, see Neu-Josefinesch?.

Josefinesch, Neu-, Kharkiv, Barvenkovo, see Neu-Josefinesch.

Josefinsch, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Josefinesch.


Josefinschfeld I, Don, see Johannesfeld.


Josefinschtal, (also Akhura-Konrad, also Aksyuru-Konrat), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy, Totonay. #D 2. Founded in 1882. Evangelical; parish: Stavropol’. School with grades one to four, red corner, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,565 dessi. Population: 313 in 1904; 352 in 1918; 485 in 1926. First Black Sea German colony in the Caucasus. Also see Johannesfeld; Johannalst.

Josefinowka, Voronezh, Novokhopersk (Pykhovka.) Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Johannowka.

Johannowka, Voronezh, see Johannowka.

Jos, Albota de, Bessarabia, see Albota de Jos; also see Albota de Yos; De Jos, Albota; De Yos, Albota; Yos, Albota de.

Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #H 5. No other information available.

Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. #D 4. No other information available.

Josefin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #F 5. No other information available.

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 Iosifovka, also Iosipovka), Dnipropetrovsk, Josefstat, GNR Karl Marx. #E 3. Founded in 1789 or 1791. Ninety-five [or 54] founding families: 90 from Prussia and 5 from Wurttemberg. One hundred families were from the city of Danzig and surrounding area; ten of them had died en route. Evangelical; parish: Josefstat. Twenty-two German villages and khutors with 2,535 Germans were part of the Josefstat-Fischersdorf parish founded in 1789 (as of 1905.) Everyday language: High German. Language in schools: German until 1936. In 1801: 5 more Wurttemberg 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: with Rybalks: 723 in 1825; 54 farm holders in 1848; 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; Iosifovka; Iosipovka.

Josefstal, (also Iosifovka, also Sergeyevka), Odessa, Grofliebental, Mariinso(y)e. Founded in 1804 or 1810 by families from Upper Palatinate (11), Baden (9), Hungary (7), Lower Palatinate (6), Wurttemberg (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 1857.) 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 Iosifovka; Sergeyevka.

Josefstal, (also Schwaben-Khutor, also Skripalevo), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. East of Erlenbach. #B 7. Founded in 1852. Catholic; parish: Marienfeld. 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.

Josifovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Yosifovka.

Josifovka, Odessa, see Yosifovka.

Josipovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Yosipovka.

Jost, Don, see Friedrichstal; also see Yost.

Jost, Omsk, Moskalenyk, see Yost.

Jost, Omsk, Bosnovka, 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, Troytienenie-, Volhynia-Poland, see Troytienenie-Jozefiny.

Jsenberg, Volga Republic, see Yssenberg.

Juchari-Dshamen, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dzhamen; also see Dshamen, Juchari-; Dzhamen, Yukhary-.

Juchari-Dshamin, Crimea, see Yukhary-Dzhamin; also see Dshamin, Juchari-; Dzhamin, 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, Bolish-Yukalka-; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-.

Judkowa, 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-Yulianow; Alexandrow-Julianow; Julianow, Alexandrow-; Yulianow, Aleksandrow-; Yulianow, Alexandrow-.

Julianow, Boratin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Julianow; also see Boratin-Yulianow; Yulianow, Boratin-.

Julianow, Borotyn-, Volhynia-Poland, see Borotyn-Julianow; also see Borotyn-Yulianow; Yulianow, 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-Malevannaya; 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.

Junischtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yunishche.


Junischtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yunishche.

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-Kabanj; Kabany, Bijuk-.

Kabany-Khutor, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 14 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Kabany-; Kabany-Chutor; Khutor, Kabany-.

Kabarnau, Bessarabia. Evangelical.

Kabatsch, Crimea, see Kabach.

Kabilonov-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Velenograd. 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-.


Kacapka, Mykolayiv, see Vassilyevka.

Kachen, Volhynia, see Hachan; also see Katschan.


Kachir, Crimea, see Kakhir.

Kachowka, Mykolayiv, see Kakhovka.

Kachowskoy, Crimea, see Kakhovskoy.

Kadaevka, Kharkiv; see Kadaevka; also see Kadajewka.

Kadagaj, Crimea, see Kadagay.

Kadagay, Crimea, see Kadagaj; also see Kadagay.

Kadajewka, Kharkiv; see Kadaevka; also see Kadajewka.

Kadajewka, Kharkiv; also see Kadaevka; Kadajewka.

Kadischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Kedishche.

Kadishche, 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 Kedishche.

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’, Ludwigsalt. 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.
Kaisersgnade, 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.


Kaisertal, (also Utlyuk, also Starry Nuner), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, Peschnanny. Founded by 44 families in 1838. Evangelical; parish: Eugenefeld. Acreage: 3,100 dessi. and 51 houses in 1859, or 3,126 dessi. Population: 517 in 1858; 517 in 1859; 544 in 1864; 546 or 563 in 1905; 584 in 1911; 688 in 1914; 699 in 1915; 688 in 1918; 736 in 1919. First daughter colony of the Prischib colonies. Also see Starry Nuner; Utlyuk.

Kajabej I, Bessarabia, see Kayabey I.

Kajasta, Crimea, see Kayasta.

Kajasty-Osma, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Osma, Kajasty-; Osma, Kayasty-.

Kajnasch, Crimea, see Kaynash.

Kakhir, Crimea; also see Kachir.

Kakhowka, Mykoliyiv; also see Kakhowka.

Kakhowskoy, (possibly also Katokovsky-Khutor), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal, on the Zürichtal border. At first leased by Zürichtal colonists, later purchased by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Also see Kachir; Kajasty-Osma; Kajasty; Kajasti; Kajasti, Bessarabia, see Kayabey I.

Kakushi, Mykoliyiv, see Kakushina.

Kakushchina, Mykoliyiv, see Kakushina.

Kakushina, Mykoliyiv, see Athelental; also see Kakushina.

Kalaglea, Odessa, see Roemnich-Khutor.

Kalantarowka, Caucasus, see Kalantarowka; also see Kalantarowka.

Kalantarowka, Caucasus, see Kalantarowka.

Kalau-Kara, Crimea, see Kalmu-Kara; also see Kara, Kalau-.

Kalcha, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Kalcha; also see Alt-Kaltscha; Kaltscha, Alt-.

Kalcha?, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Kalcha?; also see Kaltscha?, Neu-; Neu-Kaltscha?.

Kalchik, (also Kalsz), Mariupol’, Bergtal. Mennonite. Tree nursery funded by Mennonites. Also see Kalsz, Kalszich.

Kalchikovka, Chernihiv, Konotop, D(i)mitrovka. Founded in 1766. Almost all founding families from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. Acreage: 152 farms with 1,225 dessi. in 1941. Population: 154 people or 21 families in 1807; 881 in 1905; 1,114 people or 161 families in 1926; 846 people: 204 males, 234 females, 408 children in 1942; 30 were deported. Mother colony. Also see Kaltschinikovka.

Kalchinovka, (also No. 21), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded in 1832 primarily by families from Kalchinovka near Chernihiv and by 26 families from the Bilovizh colonies near Chernihiv. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. The Kalchik River has its source at the upper edge of the village. Acreage: 1,920 dessi. and 32 houses in 1859, or 1,722 dessi., or 26 farms on 1,560 dessi. and three families without land (as of 1857). Population: 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; Kalschinovka.

Kalczik, Mariupol’, see Kalchik.

Kalestrovo, Odessa, see Karlsruhe; also see Kalestrowo.

Kalestrovo, Odessa, see Karlsruhe.

Kalinindorf, (also Groß-Seidemenukha, also Kalinovka, also Seydemenuka, also Tatarka), Mykoliyiv, Berislav (Seidemenuka.) #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 Stumpf’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; 250 in 1926; 39 approximately in 1940; of 389 people, 39 families without a head of household in 1942. Also see Groß-Seidemenuka; Kalinovka; Seydeminukha; Tatarka.

Kalininskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoje, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoje; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoe; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.

Kalininskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Kalininskoye; also see Kalininskoe.
Kamenka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih, Friesendorf. 
#B 6. Jewish. Approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders initially lived here among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists.


Kamenka, Mykolayiv, Petrovka, see Steinberg.

Kamenka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Steinfeld.

Kamenka, Odessa, see Mannheim.

Kamenka, Odessa, Kuchuryan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic.

Kamenka, (also No. 4), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite Brethren. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 383 in 1926. Also see No. 4.

Kamenka, Petersburg, Petersburg-Pargolovskaya. #D 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.


Kamenka, (also Bähr), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka or Frank. On the bank of the Ivolga River into which runs the Kamenka River. #B 6. Possibly founded on 6 July 1765 or in 1767. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz 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.

Kamenka, (also Kamionka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Stepan. Northwest of Stepan. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil’ 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.

Kamenka-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Kamenka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kamenka-; Khutor, Kamenka-.

Kamenka-Khutor, Slavgorod. Population: 12 and two farms in 1926; 12 in 1928. Also see Chutor, Kamenka-; Kamenka-Chutor; Khutor, Kamenka-.

Kamenka near Mizk, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamenka bei Mizk.

Kamenka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Kamenka; also see Kamenka, Novo-; Novo-Kamenka.

Kamenka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Kamenka; also see Kamenka, Novo-; Novo-Kamenka.

Kamennaja, Kharkiv, see Kamennaya.

Kamennaja Gorka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kamennaya Gorka; also see Gorka, Kamennaya; Gorka, Kamennaya.

Kamennaja Werba, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Werba; also see Verba, Kamennaya; Verba, Kamennaja.

Kamennaya, Kharkiv, Poltava, Sahnovshchina. Population: 150 in 1911. Also see Kamennaya.

Kamennaya Gorka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Steinberg; also see Gorka, Kamennaya; Gorka, Kamennaya; Kamennaja Gorka.


Kamennyj Kut, Zaporizhzhya, see Kamennyy Kut; also see Kut, Kamennyj; Kut, Kamennyy.

Kamenny Kut, Zaporizhzhya, see Klippenfeld; also see Kamennyj Kut; Kut, Kamennyj; Kut, Kamennyy.

Kamenoe, Kharkiv, see Kamenoye; also see Kamenoje.

Kamenoe, Kharkiv, see Kamenoye; also see Kamenoje.

Kamenopole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kamenopolye; also see Kamenopolje.

Kamenopolye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kamenopolye; also see Kamenopole.

Kamenopole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Steinfeld; also see Kamenopolye; Kamenopolye.

Kamenoe, Kharkiv, see Marientheim; also see Kamenoe; Kamenoe.

Kamensk, (also Kamenets), Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,240 dessi. Population: 205 people or 44 families in 1922; 199 in 1926. Also see Kamenets.

Kamenskij, Volga Republic, see Kamensky.

Kamenka bei Mizk, (also Kamionka), Volhynia-Poland, Rive (also Rovno, also Rowno), Stepan. Northwest of Stepan. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil’ 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.
Kamenskoe, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoe, Mariupol', see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoje, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoje, Mariupol', see Kamenskoye; also see Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk'. Approximately 30 km from Dnipropetrovsk'. Evangelical; parish: Dnipropetrovsk'. Small market town. Population: approximately 500 in approximately 1905. Also see Kamenskoje; Kamenskoje.

Kamenskoye, Mariupol', see Kampenau; also see Kamenskoe; Kamenskoje.

Kamensky, Volga Republic, see Grimm; also see Kamenskij.

Kamenyj Owrag, Volga Republic, see Kamenyy Owrag; also see Ovrag, Kamenyy; Owrag, Kamenyj.

Kamenyy Owrag, Volga Republic, see Degott; also see Kamenyj Owrag; Ovrag, Kamenyy; Owrag, Kamenyj.

Kameshevoe, Orenburg, see Kameschewoje; Ovrag, Kamenyy; Owrag, Kamenyj.

Kameschewoje, Orenburg, see Kameschlak; also see Kameschewa?.

Kameschewa?, Volga Republic, see Kamyshewa?.

Kamyshatkovka, Malo-, Don, see Malo-Kamyschewatovka; also see Kamyschewatovka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyschewatovka.

Kamyshatkol', West Prussia, see Kamyshatkol'. Among theDanielsdorf, Parnawa. Located on both sides of Kleine Kabila, a low lying area. Founded in 1823 by 29 families, all from the Danzig, Elbing and Marienbourg districts, West Prussia. Catholic and Evangelical. Population: 1,740 with 29 farms on 1,740 dessi. and 6 families without land (as of 1857.)

Kampenhausen-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Kampenhausen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kampenhausen-; Khutor, Kampenhausen-.

Kampenhausen-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 70 km southwest of Melitopol'. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Kampenhausen-; Kampenhausen-Chutor; Khutor, Kampenhausen-.

Kamtschatka, Bessarabia, see Kamchatka.

Kamtschatka, Don, see Kamchatka.

Kamysch, Slavgorod, see Kamysch.

Kamyschatzkaja, Don, see Kamyschatzkaja.

Kamyschenskaja, Slavgorod, see Kamyschenskaja.

Kamyschewacha?, Volga Republic, see Kamyschewacha?.

Kamyschetovka, Malo-, Don, see Malo-Kamyschewatovka; also see Kamyschetovka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyschetovka.

Kamyschewoje, Orenburg, see Kamyschewoje; also see Kamyschewoje.

Kamyschin, Slavgorod, see Kamyschin.

Kamyschenskoye, Slavgorod, see Kamyschenskoye; also see Kamyschenskoye.

Kamyschik, Tomsk, see Kamyschik.

Kamyschik, Volga Republic, see Kamyschik.

Kamyschowka, Volga Republic, see Kamyschowka.

Kamyschowo, Odessa, see Kamyschowo.

Kamysch, (also Kamyschenko), Slavgorod, Novo-Alexeevka (GNR Halbstadt.) Approximately 50 km north of Slavgorod. #K 3 or #K 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1906. Catholic and Evangelical. Kolkhoz named of Chkalov. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.)

Kamyschenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamyschenskoye. Approximately 1905. Also see Kamyschenskoye; Kamyschenskoye.

Kamyschenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamyschenskoye; also see Kamyschenskoye.

Kamyschenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamyschenskoye; also see Kamyschenskoye.

Kamyschenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamyschenskoye; also see Kamyschenskoye.

Kamyschenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamyschenskoye; also see Kamyschenskoye.

Kamyschenskoye, Dnipropetrovsk', see Kamyschenskoye; also see Kamyschenskoye.
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; Kamyshevoye; Kamyshevoe.

Kamyshevoe, see Kamyshevoye; also see 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; Kamyschinskoje; Kamyshevoe.


Kamyshevo, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Fedorovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Population: approximately 100 in 1904. Also see Kamyschowka.

Kamyshevo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. Also see Kamyschow.

Kamyshevy, (also Kanny), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) #K 4. Founded in 1910. Evangelical. Population: 212 or 213 in 1926; 207 or 185 Germans of 207 residents and 67 farms in 1980; 189 Germans of 245 residents and 72 farms in 1987. Also see Kanny.

Kana, Volga Republic, see Kano.

Kana, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southeast of Seelmann. #E 7. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenfult. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, house for adult literacy, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 739 in 1897; 1,268 in 1904; 1,218 possibly in 1905; 1,456 in 1912; 950 in 1926.

Kana, Alt-., Caucasus, see Alt-Kana.

Kanada I, (also Kanadsckoye, also Neu-Stuttgart), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Kanadsckoye; Neu-Stuttgart.

Kanadskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kanadskoye; also see Kanadsckoje.

Kanadskoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Kanadskoye; also see Kanadskoe.
Kannyshatzkaya, Don, Rostov, Millerovo.
Evangelical. Settlement far from other German villages. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Kannyaeshatzkaja.

Kano, Caucasus, see Alt-Kana.

Kano, (also Caneau, also Kana, also Kaneu, also Kanskoe), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded in 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Boaro. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, machinery kolхzo, agricultural cooperative kolхzo, 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 Mchet: 1,158 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Caneau; Kana; Kaneu; Kanskoe; Kanskoye.

Kantakutsova, Volhynia-Ukraine, Bessarabia, Bender. Near Josefsdorf.

Kantakuzowa.

Kantakutsova, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kantakutsova.

Kantakuzova; Rastatt. Small market town.

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’yetyevka). Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 268 in 1926. Also see No. 3; Kanzerovka; Kanzerovka; Sipay; Sypay.

Kantserovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosental; also see Kanzerovka; Kanzerovka.

Kanzerovka, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerovka.

Kanzerovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerovka.

Kanzerovka, Orenburg, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerovka.

Kanzerovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kantserovka; also see Kanzerovka.


Kapetultschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kapetulchin.

Kapitanowo-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Kapitanovka-; Kapitanowa-Chutor; Khutor, Kapitanovka-.

Kaplan, (also No. 15), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #I 4. In closed German settlement area. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. Approximately in 1913, all 35 farms were abandoned because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 15.

Kaplanfeld, Caucasus, Dagestan, possibly Khasavyurt. No other information available.

Kaplanowo, Caucasus, see Ebenfeld; also see Kaplanowo.

Kaplanowo, Caucasus, see Kaplanowo.

Kappesthal, (also Shapashnikovo), Don, Donets’k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’k. #D 6. Evangelical. Separate settlement. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Shapashnikovo.

Kapri, (also Hush), Bessarabia; also see Hush.

Kapustjanka.

Kapustjanka.

Kanzerovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kapustjanka; also see Kapustjanka.

Kara-Baj, Crimea, see Kara-Bay; also see Baj, Kara-; Bay, Kara-.

Karabar, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 25 km north of Yevpatoriya. Evangelical.


Kara-Bulak, Kazakhstan, see Selenoye; also see Bulak, Kara-.


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 Karakuch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karakutsch; Khutor, Karakuch.

Karalar, Crimea, see Kipchak-Karalar.

Karalar, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 40 in 1918; 106 in 1926.

Karalar, Kipchak-, Crimea, see Kipchak-Karalar; also see Karalar-Kiptschak; Kiptschak, Karalar-.

Karalar-Kiptschak, Crimea, see Karalar-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Karalar-; Kiptschak, Karalar-.

Karaman, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoye.

Karaman, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Evangelical. Cooperative with Orlovskoye.

Karamanovka, Odessa, see Neudorf; also see Karamanovka.

Karamanova, Malaya, Odessa, see Malaya Karamanova; also see Karamanowa, Malaja; Malaja Karamanowa.

Karamanowka, Odessa, see Karamanowka.

Karamanowa, Malaja, Odessa, see Malaja Karamanova; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Malaya Karamanowa.

Karaman, Ust-, Volga Republic, see Ust-Karaman.

Karambasch, Bashkortostan, see Karambash.

Karambash, (also Karabakh), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite Brethren. All-Russian Mennonite farming cooperative (as of 1926.) Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Karambash; Barambasch.

Karamin, Crimea, see Grüental.

Karamyschewka, Kazakhstan, see Karamyschewka.

Karamyschewka, Volga Republic, see Karamyschewka.

Karamysch, Lessnoj-, Volga Republic, see Lessnoj-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoj-; Lessnoj-Karamysch.

Karamyschewka, (also Kraukamysh), Kazakhstan, 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 Goloy-Karamysh; Karamysh, Goloy.

Karamysh, Goloy-, Volga Republic, see Goloy-Karamysh; also see Goloy-Karamysh; Karamysh, Goloy.
Karamysh, Golyj-, Volga Republic, see Golyj-Karamysh; also see Golyy-Karamysh; Karamysh, Golyy-.
Karamysh, Goly-, Volga Republic, see Golyy-Karamysh; also see Golyj-Karamysh; Karamysh, Golyj-.
Karamysh, Lessnoy-, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysh; also see Karamysh, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysh.
Karabach, Bashkortostan, see Karanbakh.
Karabakh, Bashkortostan, see Karambash; also see Karanbach.
Karab, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km east of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Karavulka.
Karavulka, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulka; also see Karaulna.
Karaulna, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulka. Also see Karavulka.
Karawulna, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulna.
Karawulna, (also Karawulka), Chelyabinsk, Troitsk.
Karawulka, (also Karawulna), Chelyabinsk, Troitsk.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk, see Karbach.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Karazan, see Karbach.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk. Described in the book *Russlands Stiefkinder* Also see Karbyschewka.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk.
Karch, Caucasus, see Kharch; also see Kartsch.
Karchag, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Also see Kartschag.
Karch-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Karkh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karch-; Khutor, Karkh-.
Karchemka, (also Karchemka-Bugrin), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. Northeast of Oleksandriya. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Parish church. No school for Crimean Brethren, a Mennonite division that had emigrated to Kansas in 1874. Second largest Mennonite colony in the Crimea. In 1905, founding of a junior high school (*Zentralschule.*) Publisher’s location for the *Mennonitenblatt.* German book store, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, schools with grades one to four, and grades five to nine, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 4,592 dessi. Population: 460 in 1911; 460 in 1914; 460 in 1918; 252 in 1919; 772 in 1926. First daughter colony of settlers from the Halbstadt district. Also see Karasani.
Karazin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Manevichi; also see Karasani.
Karassubas, Crimea, Neusatz. No other information available.
Kara-Taschlyk, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Taschlyk, Kara-; Tashlyk, Kara-.
Kara-Tashlyk, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 19 in 1926.
Kara-Tobel, Crimea, see Bruderfeld; also see Tobel, Kara-.
Kara-Totanai, Crimea, see Kara-Totanay; also see Totanay, Kara-; Totanay, Kara-.
Kara-Totanay, Crimea, Perekop. Population: 15 in 1864. Also see Kara-Totanai; Totanai, Kara-; Totanay, Kara-.
Karatsch, Crimea, Kerch, see Karach.
Karatsch, Crimea, Petrovsk, see Karach.
Karatsch, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Karach.
Karatscha, Karatscha, Crimea, Karach. Also see Karatsch, Karach.
Karaulino, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.
Karaulny-Buyerak, Volga Republic, see Karaulny-Buyerak; also see Buierak, Karaulnyuy-; Buyerak, Karaulnyij; Buyerak, Karaulnyuy-; Karaulnyuy-Buerak.
Karaulny-Buerak, Volga Republic, see Karaulny-Buyerak; also see Buierak, Karaulnyuy-; Buyerak, Karaulnyij; Buyerak, Karaulnyuy-; Karaulnyuy-Buerak.
Karaulny-Buierak, Volga Republic, see Karaulny-Buyerak; also see Buierak, Karaulnyuy-; Buyerak, Karaulnyij; Buyerak, Karaulnyuy-; Karaulnyuy-Buerak.
Karavulka, (also Karavula), Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Approximately 150 km east of Chelyabinsk. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Karavulna; Karavulka.
Karavulna, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulka; also see Karawulna.
Karawulka, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulka.
Karawulna, Chelyabinsk, see Karavulna.
Karawulna, Chelyabinsk, see Karawulna.
Karbschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Karakalinsk.
Karbyschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk. Described in the book *Russlands Stiefkinder* Also see Karbyschewka.
Karbschewka, Kazakhstan, Karakalinsk.
Karach, Caucasus, see Kharch; also see Kartsch.
Karachag, Crimea, Yevpatoriya. Approximately 50 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 2. Also see Kartschag.
Karch-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Karkh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karch-; Khutor, Karkh-.
Karchemka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Kartschemka.
Karchemka-Bugrin, Volhynia-Poland, see Karchemka; also see Bugrin, Karchemka-; Bugrin, Kartschemka-; Kartschemka-Bugrin.
Kärcher-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Kärcher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kärcher-; Khutor, Kärcher-.
Kärcher-Khutor, (also Kercher-Khutor), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) 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, Bijuk-, Crimea, see Bijuk-Kardzhau; also see Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardzhau, Byuk-.

Kardzhau, Bijuk-, Crimea, see Bijuk-Kardzhau; also see Byuk-Kardzhau; Kardzhau, Byuk-.

Kardzhau-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Karch-; Karch-Chutor; Khutor, Kärcher-.

Karlewka-Khutor, Odessa, (also Karlufka), Volhynia-Ukraine, (also Glinyanaya), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 153 in 1904. Also see Glinyanaya; Karlowka.


Karlowka, (also Karlufka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Roswaschen. Approximately 60 km southwest of Chernobyl. #F 3. Evangelical. Isolated village. Population: 153 in 1904. Also see Karlowka; Karlufka.

Karl Marx, Mykolayiv, see Hoffental; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marx, Mykolayiv, see Hoffental; also see Karl Marks; Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marx, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Marx; also see Marks, Karl; Marx, Karl.

Karl Marx, 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 Karlowka.


Karlovka, (also Karlufka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Roswaschen. Approximately 60 km southwest of Chernobyl. #F 3. Evangelical. Isolated village. Population: 81 in 1904. Also see Karlowka; Karlufka.

Karlovka-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Grunau. Near Volnovakha. #B 7. Founded in 1868. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Karlowka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka-Khutor, Kharkiv, Poltava, Konstantinograd. Evangelical; parish: Poltava. Population: 18 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Karlowka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlovka-Khutor, Mykolayiv. Population: 6 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Karlowka-Chutor; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlowka, Caucasus, see Karlovka.

Karlowka, Crimea, see Karlovka.

Karlowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Karlovka.

Karlowka, Kherson, see Karlovka.

Karlowka, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka.

Karlowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Karlovka.

Karlowka-Chutor, Don, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlowka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Khutor, Karlovka-.

Karlowka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Karlovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlowka-; Khutor, Karlovka-.
Karlsruhe, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical.
Karlsruhe, (also Karolsberg), Vollhyna-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 Karlsberg.
Karlsfeld, (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 Karlsfeld. Acreage: 4,500 dessi. Population: 420 in 1918; 346 in 1926. Also see Romanovka?.
Karlskaja, Volga, see Karlskaya.
Karlskaya, 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 Wuerttemberg (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. Böchler (around 1900). On 1 September 1900, founding of a secondary school (Progymnasium); since 1914 with eight grades instead of six. In 1918, 150 refugees from the Antonivka-Khutor were received here. On 18 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: Blumenthal, Fix-Khutor, Neu-Karlsruhe, Petrovka, Rosenheim, and Schardt-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 Wuerttemberg 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.
Karlufta, Vollhynia-Ukraine, see Karlova.
Karmas(s)en, Odessa, Rasdelnaya. No other information available.
Karoninka, Vollhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlynyv. No other information available.
Karoninka, Vollhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tseluhov. No other information available.
Karoninka, Vollhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. No other information available.
Karoninka, Vollhynia-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.
Karoninka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, see Karolinkova. Karoninkov, Vollhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. #C 5. Also see Karolinkow.
Karoninkov, Vollhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; 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 Karolinkov.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Karolinkov.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Karolinovka; also see Karolinkov.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Karolinkov.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Karolinkov.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Karolinkov.

Karolinkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Karolinovka.

Karpovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golchinovka. Founded by Mołocha 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 desis. each or 1,260 desis. Population: 149 in 1911; 149 in 1914; 149 in 1918; 150 in 1919. Also see Karpovka.

Karpovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Elsaf. 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.

Karras, (also Schottlanka), Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachevodka. A few kilometers north of Pyatigorsk. #H 3. Founded in 1803/1804. Evangelical; parishes: Karras 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 desis. in 1807 or 3,523 desis. 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.


Kartakai, Odessa, see Kartakay.

Kartakay, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic. Also see Kartakai.

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-Myshik; also see Kartmitschik.

Kart-Myschik, Crimea, see Kart-Myshik; also see Myschik, Kart-; Myshik, Kart-.

Kart-Myshik, (also Kartmichik), Crimea, Simferopol’, Spath, Kambar or Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1879. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,213 or 1,363 desis. 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; Myshik, Kart-; Myshik, Kart-.
Kartmitschik, Crimea, see Kartmichik.
Kartsch, Caucasus, see Karch.
Kartschag, Crimea, see Karchag.
Kartschau, Crimea, see Karchau.
Kartschemka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Karchemka.
Kartschemka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn, see Karchemka.
Kartschemka-Bugrin, Volhynia-Poland, see Karchemka-Bugrin; also see Bugrin, Karchemka-; Bugrin, Kartschemka-.
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-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor; Khutor, Kary-.
Kary-Khutor, (also Kary-Gut, also Lorraine), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Khutor, Kary-.
Karzelka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
Karzunek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Khotiachov. No other information available.
Kasanka, Omsk, see Kazanka.
Kazantsevsy, (also Kazanka), Omsk, Lubinsk, Novo-Sorinsky. Evangelical. Population: 191 in 1926. Also see Kasanzewski; Kazanka.
Kasanzewski, Omsk, see Kazcantsevsy; also see Kazanzewsky.
Kasborju, Syrtaj-, Crimea, see Syrtaj-Kasborju; also see Kasboryu, Syrtay-; Syrtay-Kasboryu.
Kasboryu, Syrtay-, Crimea, see Syrtaj-Kasboryu; also see Kasborju, Syrtaj-; Syrtaj-Kasborju.
Kaschary, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Kaschary; also see Alt-Kashary; Kashary, Alt-.
Kaschwoka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kashovka.
Kaschpalat, Bessarabia, see Kashpalat.
Kasenoslesk, Mariupol`, see Kronsdorf.
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-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-Poland, Dubno, see Kasimirovka.
Kasimirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kasimirovka.
Kasinski, Slavgorod, see Kasinsky.
Kasinsky, Slavgorod, Lanino; also see Kasinski.
Kasitzkaja, Volga Republic, see Kasitzkaya.
Kasitzkaya, 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.
Kaspolat, Bessarabia, see Kashpalat.
Kasporyu, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Elgery-Kasporju; Kasporju, Elgery-.
Kasporyu, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Elgery-Kasporju; Kasporju, Elgery-.
Kasporju, Elgery-, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Elgery-Kasporju; Kasporju, Elgery-.
Kaspiuri, Crimea, see Kaspury.
Kaspyr, Crimea, see Elgery-Kasporju; also see Kaspuri.
Kassel, (also Cassel, also Komarovka), Odessa, Grossulovo, Kassel. Founded in 1810 by 99 families from: Alsace (Franconia; 60), Palatinate (9), Wuerttemberg (6), Hungary in 1807 and Warsaw 12; these 12 migrated to Poland in previous years and moved on to the Odessa district in 1814; 12 families from Baden. Evangelical; parish: Kassel. Twelve German parishes were part of the Kassel parish founded in 1851. In 1841, residents in the southern half of the village moved four verst east to Neu-Kassel because of a lack of water. Others from Alt-Kassel followed in 1843. Retirement home for farmers in the rayon, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 6,948 dessi. and 214 houses in 1859, or 8,014 dessi. Population: 399 in 1810; 609 in 1825; 1,637 in 1858; 1,388 or 7,15 in 1905; 1,771 in 1911; 1,644 in 1914; 1,827 in 1919; 2,045 in 1926. Also see Cassel; Komarovka.

Kassel, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Kassel; est. ca. 1865 as Kurdumanova.

Kassjakino-Chutor, Caucasus, see Kassjakino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kassjakino-; Khutor, Kassjakino-.


Kasyonnosselsk, Mariupol’, see Kronsdorf; also see Kasjonosselsk.

Kat, Volhynia-Poland, see Gat.

Kat, Adshai-, Crimea, see Adshai-Kat; also see Adzhay-Kat; Kat, Adzhay-.

Kat, Adzhay-, Crimea, see Adzhay-Kat; also see Adshai-Kat; Kat, Adshai-.

Katagai, Crimea, see Katagai.

Katagay, Crimea, see Kodagay; also see Katagai.

Kaltaigul, Crimea, see Kutaial-Danahosovka.

Katanayevo, Kazakhstan, see Katanayevo; also see Katanajewo.

Katanajewo, Kazakhstan, see Katanayevo; also see Katanayevo.

Katanayevo, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Internationalnaya. #C 5. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 190 in 1926. Also see Katanayevo; Katanajewo.

Katarhai, Odessa, see Katarhay.

Katarhay, Odessa, see Kuhnersdorf; also see Katarhai.


Katarinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Troyanov. West of Zhytomyr. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Katarinovka.

Katarinovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Katarinovka.

Katarlyk, Odessa, see Freiberg.

Katarinkovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Katharinenfeld; also see Katarinovka.


Katharinenfeld, Yekaterinoslav, see Gliboko.

Katharinenfeld, (also Yekaterinenfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Soviet seat in Listovka. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Yekaterinenfeld.


Katharinenhof, (also Vodyanaya), Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 366 in 1859. Also see Vodyanaya.

Katharinenhof, (also Neu-Yamburg, also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Friesendorf. Founded in 1870. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Acreage: 1,800 des. 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.

Katharinenhof, (also Klemesh-Khutor, also Klemush-Khutor, also Yekaterinovka), Don, Donets'k, Taganrog, Illovaisk. Northeast of Mariupol'. Founded on leased land in 1887. Evangelical; parishes: Rosenfeld and Taganrog-Yeysk. Acreage: 802 des. Population: 169 in 1904; 280 in 1926. Also see Klemesh-Khutor; Klemesh-Khutor; Yekaterinovka.

Katharinenstadt, (also Baronsk, also Marx, also Marxstadt), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. 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 Karl Welz (1911-?) 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 literacy, 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'. 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 Deutsch-Stavrovskoye), Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol', Sofievka. Near Sofievka. Population: 180 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Deutsch-Stavrovskoye.

Katharinental, (also Yekaterinovka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Shchors, Sofievka. Approximately 90 km west of Dnipropetrovs'k. Population: 197 in 1904; 280 in 1926. Also see Yekaterinovka.

Katharinental, (also Kamyshatzkaya, also Kumshaka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. A few kilometers north of Millerovo. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 197 in 1904; 280 in 1926. Also see Kamyshatzkaya; Kumshaka.
Katharinental, (also Abteilung, also Yekaterinovka), Odessa, Berezani district, Landau. Founded in 1817. Sixty [or 51] founding families from: Rhine-Palatinate (28), Baden (24), Wuerttemberg (7), and Alsace (1). The first 17 families were from Baden and Wuerttemberg. 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 dessi. and 104 houses in 1859, or 5,816 dessi. 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, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Northeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz 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 Kau; Vershinka.

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 and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz 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.

Kavkas-Chutor, Odessa, Berezani district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Chutor, Khutor, Kawkas-.

Kawelinka, Volga Republic, see Kavelinka.

Kawkas-Chutor, Odessa, see Kavkas-Chutor; also see Chutor, Kawkas-; Khutor, Kawkas-.


Kayast, Crimea, see Kayasty-Osma; also see Kajasta.

Kayasty-Osma, (also Kayasta), Crimea, Tabuldy. Founded in 1883. Evangelical. Acreage: 157 dessi.. Population: 45 in 1911; 45 in 1914; 36 in 1919. Also see Kayasty-Osma; Kayasta; Osma, Kajasty-; Osma, Kayasty.

Kaynash, Crimea, Feodosiya. Population: 45 in 1864. Also see Kajnasch.

Kazanka, Omsk, see Kazantsevsky; also see Kasanka.

Kazanzevsky, Omsk, see Kazantsevsky; also see Kasanzevski.

Kazanzevsky, Volga Republic, see Katsnikaya.

Kazlivkovka, Volynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinyukhy. #C 4. Also see Kazliwokva.

Kazliwokva, Volynia-Poland, see Kazlivkovka.
Kazmierowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kasimirovka; also see Kazmierowka.

Kazmierowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kazmierowka.

Keck, Adzhy-, Crimea, see Adzhy-Keck; also see Adshi-Ketsch; Ketsch, Adshi-

Keche-Ely-, Chel-, Crimea, see Chel-Keche-Ely; also see Ely, Chel-Keche-Ely; Ely, Tschel-Ketsch; Ketsch, Ely, Tschel-Ketsch-Ely.

Keckel-Ely, Dzhil-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Keckel-Ely; also see Dzhil-Ketschel-Ely; Ely, Dzhil-Ketschel-Ely; Ely, Dzhil-Keckel-Ely; Dzhil-Ely.

Keckel-Elly, Dzhil-, Crimea, see Dzhil-Keckel-Elly; also see Dzhil-Ketschel-Elly; Ely, Dzhil-Keckel-Elly; Elly, Dzhil-Ketschel-Elly; Keckel-Elly, Dzhil-

Keelmann 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.

Kehmelchy, Mursular-, Crimea, see Mursular-Kehmelchy; also see Kehmeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kehmeltschi.

Kemeltschi, Mursular-, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemeltschi; also see Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.

Kemler, Omsk, see Kely.

Kelj, (also Kelke), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical. Population: with Dammgraben and Birken graben: 1,645 in 1926. Also see Kelke.

Keller, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical.

Keller, Odessa, Großliebental, see Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-

Keller-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-

Keller-Chutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-

Keller-Chutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, Keller-; Khutor, Keller-

Keller-Chutor, A. J., possibly Odessa, see A. J. Keller-Chutor; also see Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Khutor, A. J. Keller-

Keller-Chutor, F. J., Odessa, see F. J. Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; Khutor, F. J. Keller-

Keller-Chutor, J., Odessa, see J. Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Khutor, J. 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, F. J., Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see F. J. Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, F. J. Keller-; F. J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor, F. J.; Khutor, F. J.; Keller-

Keller-Khutor, J., Odessa, see J. Keller-Chutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, J.; Khutor, J. Keller-

Kellerovka, (also Myssgely), Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Krasnoarmeyskaya. Approximately 60 km north of Kokchetav. #A 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1898. Catholic; parish: Kellerovka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 525 in 1926. Also see Kellerovka; Myssgely.

Kellerowka, Kazakhstan, see Kellerovka.

Kellersheim, (also Dobrishano, also Mandrovo-Deutsch, also Nisamoshnoye), Odessa, Kuchurgan (Bela(y) evka). Catholic. Also see Dobrishano; Mandrovo-Deutsch; Nisamoshnoye.

Keilmann, Volga Republic, see Schander.

Keilmann, Omsk, see Koly; also see Kelj.

Kemelchy, Mursular-, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemelchy; also see Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.

Kemeltschi, Mursular-, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemeltshi; also see Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.


Kenderesdy, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kenderedy.

Kenderesdy, (also Kendereske, also Kenderesov), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukachevo. Unitarian. Eight people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 41 farms on 175 ha. Population: 190 in 1910; 47 Germans of 213 in 1920; 71 Germans of 248 in 1930. Also see Kenderedsi; Kendereske; Kenderesov.

Kendereske, Carpathian Mountains, see Kenderedy.

Kenderesov, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kenderedy; also see Kenderesov.

Kenderesow, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kenderedsi; see Kenderesov.

Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.
Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. Population: 93 in 1926. Also see Kendzshe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendzshe-Tashly-; Konrat, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendshe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.


Ketch, Adshi-, Crimea, see Adshi-Ketch; 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, Dshil-, Crimea, see Dshil-Ketschel-Ely; also see Dshil-Kechel-Ely; Ely, Dshil-Ketschel-; Ely, Dshil-Keche-Ely; Keche-Ely, Dshil-.

Khabaevo-Khutor, Caucasus, see Khabayevo-Khutor; also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-; Khutor, Khabaevo-.

Khabag, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Kolonie; also see Chabag.

Khabog, POSSAD, Bessarabia, see POSSAD Khabog; also see Chabog POSSAD; Possad, Chabog.

Khabayevo-Khutor, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Kubaan district. Evangelical; parishes: Krasnodar-Novorossiysk and Yekaterinodar. Population: 200 approximately in 1905; 200 in 1918. Also see Chabajewo-Chutor; Chutor, Chabajewo-; Khutor, Khabayevo-; Khutor, Khabaevo-.

Khabnoe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Khabnoye; also see Chabnoje.


Khabog, POSSAD, Bessarabia, see POSSAD Khabog; also see Chabog POSSAD; Possad, Chabog.

Khabolat, Bessarabia, see Schabolat; also see Chabolat.

Khadzhy-Bey, Crimea, see Azdhy-Bay; also see Bey, Chadshi-; Bey, Khadzhy-; Chadshi-Bey.

Khadzhy-Khutor, Demir-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khadzhy-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Khutor, Demir-; Chutor, Chadshi-Chador; Demir-Chador-Khutor; Khutor, Demir-Khadzhy-.

Khaginsk, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Deutsch-; Deutsch-Chaginsk.

Khaginsk, Esto-, Caucasus, see Esto-Khaginsk; also see Chaginsk, Esto-; Esto-Chaginsk.

Khaisol, Volga Republic, see Khasselois; also see Chaisol.

Khakovskoe-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoe-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje; Khutor, Khakovskoe-; Khutor, Khakhovskoe.
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-; Shakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Shakhovskoye-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-; Shakhovskoye-Khutor.

Khalde’evka, Omsk, see Khaldeyevka; also see Chaldeyewka.

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 Chaldejewka; Khalde’evka.

Khanlar, Caucasus, see Helenendorf; also see Chanlap.

Khan-Tokus, Crimea, see Friedenstal; also see Chan-Tokus; Tokus, Chan-; Tokus, Khan-.

Kharbinsk, Sverdlovsk; also see Charbinsk.

Kharitonov-Khutor, (also No. 2, also Karch, possibly also Lviv No.1), Kharch, Sverdlovsk. Population: 120 in 1918. Also see No. 2; Chartsch; Karch; Lviv No.1?

Kharlonsch-Khutor, Don, Donets’k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: approximately 1905. Also see Kharitonow-Chutor; Chutor, Charitonow-; Khutor, Kharlonsch-.

Kharly, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Gorniki; also see Charki.

Kharoluh, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Charoluh.


Kharssiy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Gorniki; also see Charki.

Kharkivskoye-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, Shakhovskoye-; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-; Shakhovskoye-Khutor.


Khaselois, (also Khaisol), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Marxstadt. Founded in 1766 as private colony Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. In 1774, it was destroyed by Kirghizes. Also see Chasselois; Khaisol.

Khasyain, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 39 in 1926. Also see Chasjain.

Khaly?, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarky; also see Chhati?.

Khmelnik, Klein, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Chemielnik; also see Chemielnik, Klein; Klein Chemielnik.

Kheremkha, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Cheremcha.

Khnernozyne, Orenburg, see Khernozyne; also see Chernozernoje.

Khersonovka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bulayevo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Chersonowka.

Khetros Neamty, Bessarabia, see Ketrosa; also see Khetros Neamti; Neamti, Chetros; Neamty, Khetros.

Khilniki, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Krupietz; also see Chilniki.

Khivinskoe, Kyrgyzstan, see Khivinskoye; also see Khivinskoje.

Khivinskoye, Kyrgyzstan, see Hohendorf; also see Khivinskoje; Khivinskoe.

Khlebnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Khlebnoye; also see Chlebnoje.

Khlebnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Landskrone; also see Chlebnoje; Khlebnoe.

Khlebdarowka, Mariupol’, see Khlebodarowka; also see Chlebdarowka.

Khlebnova, (also Chljenowa), Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 40 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Dairy kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 200 in 1926. Also see Chljenowa; Khlebnova.

Khlebnova, (also Chljenowa), Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. #F 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Dairy, seed and cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Krasnopol(y)e, Livanovka, Neu-Dachno(y) e, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: including the other four villages: 320 in 1926. Also see Chljenowa; Khlebnova.

Khlenovo, Omsk, see Khlynovskoye; also see Chljenovo.

Khlebodarowka, Mariupol’, see Khlebodarowka; also see Khlebdarowka; Khlebodarowka.

Khlyenovo, Omsk, see Khlynovskoye; also see Chljenovo; Khlenovo.

Khmelev-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Khmelev; also see Chmelev-Dombrowo; Dombrowo-Chmelew.
Khmerin, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Khmerin; also see Chmerin, Neu-; Neu-Chmerin.


Khmielov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Chmielow.

Khmielovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Chmielowka.

Khmisopol, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Chmisopol.

Khobda, Groß-, Kazakhstan, see Groß-Khobda; also see Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Chobda; Gross-Khobda; Khobda, Groß-.

Khobda, Gross-, Kazakhstan, see Gross-Khobda; also see Chobda, Groß-; Chobda, Gross-; Groß-Chobda; Gross-Chobda; Groß-Khobda; Khobda, Groß-.

Khobot, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’; Holoby; also see Chobot.

Khobultov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Chobultow.

Khocin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno), Oleksandriya. Also see Chocin.

Khodova, 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, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #I 5. Also see Cholenka.

Kholnica, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kholnica; also see Alt-Cholnica; Cholnica, Alt-.

Kholnica, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kholnica; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Neu-Cholnica.

Khodajaevka, Omsk, see Kholodayaevka; also see Cholodajewka.


Kholoniov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Choloniow.

Kholopech, Dombrovo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Kholopech; also see Cholopetsch-Dombrovo; Dombrovo, Cholopetsch-.

Kholopeche, (also Kholpich), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Cholopetsche; Kholpich.

Kholopeche, Dabrowa-, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrowa-Kholopech; also see Cholopetsche, Dabrowa-; Dabrowa-Cholopetsche.

Kholpich, Volhynia-Poland, see Kholopeche; also see Cholpitsch.

Kholopich-Dombrovo, Volhynia, see Dombrovo-Kholopeche; also see Cholopitsch-Dombrovo; Dombrovo, Kholpich-; Dombrovo, Cholopotsch-.

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; Khoroshoe; Khoroshy.

Khoroshy, Slavgorod, see Khoroshye; 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 Molocha 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, Khortitza. Founded in 1789 by 34 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khortitza. Everyday language: most, Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Surrounded by high mountains. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, 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: 694 in 1856; 767 in 1858; 777 in 1859; 2,105 in 1905; possibly 700 of 3,010 were Lutherans in 1905; 1,434 in 1911; 1,594 in 1914; 1,594 in 1918; 808 in 1919; 899 in 1926; 2,178 approximately in 1940; 2,022 in 1942 and of those 265 families without head of a family. Also see Chortitza; Ostrovo-Khortitza.

Khortitza, Insel, Zaporizhzhya, see Insel Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Insel; Insel Chortitza.

Khortitza, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.

Khortitza, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.

Khortitza, Nieder-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nieder-; Nieder-Chortitza.
Khristina, (also Khrestina, also Christianovka, also Khrustina, also Novo-Safronovka), Mykolayiv, Yelianets, 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; Khrustina; Christianovka; Kristina; Novo-Safronovka.

Khristina, Odessa, Berezan; also see Christina.

Khristina, (also Novo-Odessa), Odessa, Novo Odessa. Catholic. Also see Christina; Novo-Odessa.


Khristoforovka-Khutor, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf; also see Chutor, Christoforovka-; Christoforovka-Chutor; Khutor, Khristoforovka-.

Khristofova, Odessa, see Hörnersdorf; also see Christofova.

Khristopol, Slavgorod, see Rosenfeld; also see Christopol.

Khromoly, (also Kromolin), Orel, Zidora. Approximately 150 km northeast of Orel. Founded approximately in 1910 by David Adam of Neu-Khermer, Vollhynia. Also see Chromoly; Kromolin.

Khryniki, Vollhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Chryniki.

Khukull, Crimea, Zürichenthal. Founded on leased land. Also see Chukull.

Khurilek-Güter, Crimea, Zürichenthal. Founded on leased land. Also see Churierek-Güter; Güter, Churierek-; Güter, Khurilek-.

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 17,833 people were Germans in 1920; 732 of 17,883 people were Germans in 1930. Also see Chust; Hust; Huszt.

Khutor, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. 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, Adamovka-, Odessa, see Adamovka-Khutor; also see Adamovka-Chutor; Chutor, Adamovka-.

Khutor, A. J. Keller-, Odessa, see A. J. Keller-Khutor; also see A. J. Keller-Chutor; Chutor, A. J. Keller-; Keller-Chutor, A. J.; Keller-Khutor, A. J.

Khutor, Ak-Sakal-, Crimea, see Ak-Sakal-Khutor; also see Ak-Sakal-Chutor; Chutor, Ak-Sakal-Khutor, Ak-; Sakal-Khutor, Ak-.

Khutor, Alber-, Odessa, see Alber-Khutor; also see Alber-Chutor; Chutor, Alber-.

Khutor, Albrecht-, Zaporizhzhya, see Albrecht-Khutor; also see Albrecht-Chutor; Chutor, Albrecht-.

Khutor, Aleksandertal-, Volga Republic, see Aleksandertal-Khutor; also see Aleksandertal-Chutor; Alexandertal-Chutor; Alexandertal-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Chutor, Aleksandertal-; Khutor, Alexandertal-.

Khutor, Aleksandropol-, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandropol-Khutor; also see Aleksandropol-Chutor; Alexandropol-Chutor; Alexandropol-Khutor; Chutor, Aleksandropol-; Chutor, Alexandropol-; Khutor, Alexandropol-.

Khutor, Aleksandrovka-, Odessa, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Alexandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Khutor, Aleksandrovka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Khutor, Aleksandrovka-, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Khutor, Aleksandrovka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Khutor, Aleksandrovka-, Mykolayiv, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.

Khutor, Aleksandrovka-, Volga Republic, see Aleksandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Chutor; Alexandrovka-Khutor; Alexandrovka-Chutor; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Chutor, Aleksandrovka-; Khutor, Aleksandrovka-.
Khutor, Bisvane-, Odessa, see Bisvane-Khutor; also see Bisvanye-Khutor; Bisvanje-Chutor; Chutor, Bisvanje-; Khutor, Bisvanye-.

Khutor, Bisvanye-, Odessa, see Bisvanye-Khutor; also see Bisvane-Khutor; Bisvanje-Chutor; Chutor, Bisvanje-; Khutor, Bisvanye-.

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-Yukalka-; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolish; Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish.

Khutor, Bolish-Jukalka-, 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(y)evo, see Braun-Khutor; also see Braun-Chutor; Chutor, Braun-.

Khutor, Brehning-, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor; also see Brehning-Chutor; Chutor, Brehning-.

Khutor, Brinsa-, Odessa, see Brinsa-Khutor; also see Brinsa-Chutor; Chutor, Brinsa-.

Khutor, Bryantsevka-, Dnipropetrovsk, 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, Bulayev-, Don, see Bulayev-Khutor; also see Bulayev-Chutor; Chutor, Bulayev-.

Khutor, Burdovyy-, Mykolayiv, see Burdovyy-Khutor; also see Burdovyy-Chutor; Chutor, Burdovyy-.

Khutor, Burga-, Odessa, see Burga-Khutor; also see Burga-Chutor; Chutor, Burga-.

Khutor, Burka-, Odessa, see Burka-Khutor; also see Burka-Chutor; Chutor, Burka-.

Khutor, Burkunova-, Odessa, see Burkunova-Khutor; also see Burkunova-Chutor; Chutor, Burkunova-.

Khutor, Burlatsky-, Zaporizhzhya, see Burlatsky-Khutor; also see Burlatsky-Chutor; Chutor, Burlatsky-.

Khutor, Burm-, Mariupol’, see Burr-Khutor; also see Burr-Chutor; Chutor, Burr-.

Khutor, Busch-, Don, see Busch-Khutor; also see Busch-Chutor; Chutor, Busch-.

Khutor, Cheriezohnya-, Volynia-Ukraine, see Cheriezohnya-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tscherezohnyja-Chutor; Tscherezohnyja-Chutor.

Khutor, Chistopol-, Kazakhstan, see Chistopol-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopolj-Chutor; Tschistopolj-Chutor.

Khutor, Chistopoly-, Saratov, see Chistopoly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopolyj-Chutor; Tschistopolyj-Chutor.

Khutor, Churlieh-, Crimea, see Churlieh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschurileh-Chutor; Tschurileh-Chutor.

Khutor, Classen-, Don, see Classen-Khutor; also see Classen-Chutor; Chutor, Classen-.

Khutor, Dalne Oserne-, Slavgorod, see Dalne Oserne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Oserniej-Chutor; Chutor, Dalnije Oserniej-.

Khutor, Dalnije Osernej-, Slavgorod, see Dalnije Osernej-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Oserniej-Chutor; Chutor, Dalnije Oserniej-.

Khutor, Dalnyje Osernije-, Slavgorod, see Dalnyje Osernije-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-Chutor; Chutor, Dalnije Osernije-.

Khutor, Danielsfeld-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Danielsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Danielsfeld-Chutor; Chutor, Danielsfeld-.

Khutor, Dargel-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Dargel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dargelj-Chutor; Chutor, Dargelj-.

Khutor, Dautrich-, Don, see Dautrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dautrichj-Chutor; Chutor, Dautrichj-.

Khutor, Demir-Khadshi-, Bessarabia, see Demir-Khadshi-Khutor; also see Chadshi-Chutor; Chutor, Demirj-Khadshi-; Chadshi-Chutor; Chutor, Demirji-Khadshi-; Chadshi-Chutor; Chutor, Demir-.

Khutor, Derebchyn-, Podil’s’ka, see Derebchyn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Derebtschin-Chutor; Derebtschin-Chutor.

Khutor, Desiner-, Odessa, see Desiner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Desinjer-Chutor; Desinjer-Chutor.

Khutor, Deutsch-, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Deutschej-Chutor; Deutschej-Chutor.

Khutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Dagestan, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj-Chutor; Chutor, Dick-;

Khutor, Dick-, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj-Chutor; Chutor, Dick-;

Khutor, Dick-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj-Chutor; Chutor, Dick-;

Khutor, Dick-, Omsk, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj-Chutor; Chutor, Dick-;

Khutor, Dick-, Zaporizhzhya, see Dick-Khutor; also see Chutor, Dickj-Chutor; Chutor, Dick-; Dick-Chutor.
Khutor, Flemmer-, Omsk, see Flemmer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Flemmer-; Flemmer-Chutor.
Khutor, Fondy-, Kazakhstan, see Fondy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Fondi-; Fondi-Chutor.
Khutor, Frank-, Odessa; see Frank-Khutor; also see Chutor, Frank-; Frank-Chutor, Evangelical.
Khutor, Frank-, Volga Republic, see Franker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Franker-; Franker-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, Friess-, Kazakhstan, see Friesen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friess-; Friesen-Chutor.
Khutor, Friß-, Omsk, see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Chutor, Friß-Chutor; Friss-Chutor; Friß-Chutor; Friss-Chutor; Friß-.
Khutor, Friß-, Odessa; see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Friß-Chutor.
Khutor, Friß-, Volga Republic, see Friß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Friß-; Friß-Chutor.
Khutor, Gaul-, Odessa, see Gaul-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gaul-; Gaul-Chutor.
Khutor, Galler-, Volga Republic, see Galler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Galler-; Galler-Chutor.
Khutor, Gardegay-, Odessa, see Gardegay-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gardegei-; Gardegei-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, Gliktzricher-, Odessa, see Gliktzricher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gliktzricher-; Gliktzricher-Chutor.
Khutor, Glückler-, Don, see Glückler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Glückler-; Glückler-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, Grisz-, Odessa, see Grisz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grisz-; Grisz-Chutor.
Khutor, Gria-, Odessa, see Gria-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gria-; Gria-Chutor.
Khutor, Grossmann-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Großmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Großmann-; Chutor, Grossmann-; Großmann-Khutor; Grossmann-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Chutor, Großmann-; Großmann-Chutor; Großmann-Khutor; Großmann-Chutor.
Khutor, Grosch-, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Grosch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Grosch-; Grosch-Chutor; Grossmann-Khutor; Großmann-Khutor; Chutor, Grosch-; Grosch-Chutor.
Khutor, Größfeld-, Mykolajiv, see Größfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Größfeld-; Größfeld-Chutor.
Khutor, Gruschewka-, Mykolajiv, see Gruschewka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gruschewka-; Gruschewka-Chutor.
Khutor, Guß-, Odessa, see Guß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guß-; Chutor, Guß-Chutor; Guß-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Chutor, Guß-.
Khutor, Guss-, Odessa, see Guss-Khutor; also see Chutor, Guss-; Chutor, Guss-Chutor; Guss-Chutor; Guß-Khutor; Chutor, Guß-.
Khutor, Gustav-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-; Gustav-Chutor; Gustav-Khutor; Chutor, Gustav-.
Khutor, Gustav-Fein-, Zaporizhzhya, see Gustav-Fein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Gustav-Fein-Khutor; 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, Hahn- | Odessa, see Hahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hahn; Hahn-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hans- | Mykolayiv, see Hans-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hans; Hans-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hans- | Odessa, see Hans-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hans; Hans-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hartmann- | Volga Republic, see Hartmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hartmann; Hartmann-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Harvard- | Mykolayiv, see Harvard-Khutor; also see Chutor, Harvard; Harvard-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hauff- | Omsk, see Hauff-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hauff; Hauff-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hecht- | Bashkortostan, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht; Hecht-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hecht- | Luhansk, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht; Hecht-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hecht- | Omsk, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht; Hecht-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hecht- | Zaporizhzhya, see Hecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hecht; Hecht-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hechten- | Don, see Hechten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hechten; Hechten-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Heck- | Don, see Heck-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heck; Heck-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hegele- | Don, see Hegele-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hegele; Hegele-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Heinrich- | Omsk, see Heinrich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinrich; Heinrich-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Heinrichsfeld- | Zaporizhzhya, see Heinrichsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinrichsfeld; Heinrichsfeld-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Heinz- | Zaporizhzhya, see Heinz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Heinz; Heinz-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hert- | Zaporizhzhya, see Hert-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hert; Hert-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hess- und Jockers- | Don, see Hess- und Jockers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hess- und Jockers; Hess- und Jockers-Chutor; Jockers-Chutor; Hess-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hilz- | Dnipropetrovs’k, see Hilz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hilz; Hilz-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hirsch- | Odessa, see Hirsch-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hirsch; Hirsch-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hochfeld- | Mykolayiv, see Hochfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hochfeld; Hochfeld-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hoffmann- | Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hoffmann; Hoffmann-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hoffmann- | Odessa, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hoffmann; Hoffmann-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Holl- | Dnipropetrovs’k, see Holl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Holl; Holl-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hörmann- | Kazakhstan, see Hörmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hörmann; Hörmann-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Hornbacher- | Mykolayiv, see Hornbacher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Hornbacher; Hornbacher-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Horner- | Odessa, see Horner-Khutor; also see Chutor, Horner; Horner-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ihly- | Odessa, see Ihly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ihly; Ihly-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Irenovka- | Odessa, see Irenovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irenovka; Irenovka-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Irion- | Bessarabia, see Irion-Khutor; also see Chutor, Irion; Irion-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ishitskoe- | Odessa, see Ishitskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ishitskoe; Ishitskoe-Chutor; Ishitskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ishitskoe-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ivanovskoe- | Caucasus, see Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ivanovskoe; Ivanovskoe-Chutor; Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Ivanovskoe-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Ivoitzomky- | Chernihiv, see Ivoitzomky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ivoitzomky; Ivoitzomky-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Jahn- | Don, see Jahn-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jahn; Jahn-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser- | Mykolayiv, see Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser; Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor; Moser-Chutor; Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; Moser-Chutor. |
| Khutor, Jesser- | Odessa, see Jesser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jesser; Jesser-Chutor. |
| Khutor, J. Keller- | Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Keller; J. Keller-Chutor; Keller-Chutor; J.; Keller-Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Dnipropetrovs’k, see J. Müller-Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller-Chutor; Müller-Chutor; J.; Müller, J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller-Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Odessa, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
| Khutor, J. Müller- | Don, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, J. Müller; J. Müller Chutor; Müller Chutor; J. Müller; J. Chutor; Müller, J. Khutor; Müller Khutor. |
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, Kampenhauzen-, Zaporizhzhya, see Kampenhauzen-Khutor; also see Kampenhauzen-Chutor; Chutor, Kampenhauzen-.
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, Kärcher-, Bashkortostan, see Kärcher-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kärcher-; Kärcher-Chutor.
Khutor, Karsh-, Kazakhstan, see Karsh-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karsh-; Karsh-Chutor.
Khutor, Karlevka-, Odessa, see Karlevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlevka-; Karlevka-Chutor.
Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-; Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; Liebknecht-Chutor; Karl Liebknecht-Khutor.
Khutor, Karlova-, Don, see Karlova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlova-; Karlova-Chutor.
Khutor, Karlova-, Kharkiv, see Karlova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlova-; Karlova-Chutor.
Khutor, Karlova-, Mykolayiv, see Karlova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karlova-; Karlova-Chutor.
Khutor, Karsten-, Don, see Karsten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Karsten-; Karsten-Chutor.
Khutor, Kary-, Mykolayiv, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor.
Khutor, Kary-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor.
Khutor, Kary-, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Kary-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kary-; Kary-Chutor.
Khutor, Kassyakino-, Caucasus, see Kassyakino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kassyakino-; Kassyakino-Chutor.
Khutor?, Katokovsky-, Crimea, see Katokovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor?, Katokowski-; Katokowski-Chutor.
Khutor, Kavkas-, Odessa, see Kavkas-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kavkas-; Kavkas-Chutor.
Khutor, Keller-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Keller-Khutor; 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; Chutor, Khabaev-.
Khutor, Khakhovskoe-, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoe-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoye-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoye-.
Khutor, Khakhovskoye-, Kazakhstan, see Khakhovskoye-Khutor; also see Chachowskoje-Chutor; Chutor, Chachowskoje-; Khakhovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Khakhovskoe-.
Khutor, Kharitonov-, Don, see Kharitonov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kharitonow-.
Khutor, Khoteny-, Kharkiv, see Khoteny-Khutor; also see Chutor, Khotenj-.
Khutor, Khotzy-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Khotzy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Khotzy-; Chutor, Chotzy-.
Khutor, Kristoforovka-, Odessa, see Kristoforovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kristoforowka-Chutor; Chutor, Kristoforowka-.
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-; Khutor, Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Khutor.
Khutor, Klaß-, Don, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor; Klass-Chutor.
Khutor, Klaß-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Chutor, Klass-; Khutor, Klaß-; Klaß-Chutor; Klass-Chutor.
Khutor, Klassen-, Don, see Klassen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassen-; Klassen-Chutor.
Khutor, Klassinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Klassinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassinovka; Klassinovka-Chutor.
Khutor, Klatt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Klatt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klatt-; Klatt-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-, Don, 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, Klöpf-, Don, see Klöpf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klöpf-; Klöpf-Khutor.

Khutor, Kluchnik-, Mariupol’, see Kluchnik-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klutschnik-; Klutschnik-Chutor.

Khutor, Klundovo-, Odessa, see Klundovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundovo-; Klundovo-Chutor.

Khutor, Klundt-, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundt-; Klundt-Chutor.

Khutor, Knauers-, Don, see Knauers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knauers-; Knauers-Chutor.

Khutor, Kneib-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kneib-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kneib-; Kneib-Chutor.

Khutor, Kornwies-, Odessa, see Kornwies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornwies-; Kornwies-Chutor.

Khutor, Kop-, Kazakhstan, see Kop-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kop-; Kop-Chutor.

Khutor, Kornwies-, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornwies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornwies-; Kornwies-Chutor.

Khutor, Kornchintsov-, Don, see Kornchintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornchintsov-; Kornchintsov-Chutor.

Khutor, Kornchintsov-, Don, see Kornchintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornchintsov-; Kornchintsov-Chutor.

Khutor, Korschkin-, Don, see Korschkin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korschkin-; Korschkin-Chutor.

Khutor, Krasna-, Caucasus, see Krasna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasna-; Krasna-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, Kriansya Gork-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Kriansya Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kriansya Gork-; Gorki-Chutor, Kriansya; Gorky-Khutor, Kriansya; Gorky-Gorki-Chutor.

Khutor, Kratovka-, Odessa, see Kratovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kratovka-; Kratovka-Chutor.

Khutor, Krause-, Odessa, see Krause-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krause-; Krause-Chutor.

Khutor, Krauter-, Crimea, see Krauter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krauter-; Krauter-Chutor.

Khutor, Krause-, Odessa, see Krause-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krause-; Krause-Chutor.

Khutor, Krebs-, ZapORIZHZYA, see Krebs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krebs-; Krebs-Chutor.

Khutor, Krebs-, Odessa, see Krebs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krebs-; Krebs-Chutor.

Khutor, Krollen-, Don, Donets’k, see Krollen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Chutor.

Khutor, Krollen-, Don, Donets’k, see Krollen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Chutor.

Khutor, Kroll-, Bessarabia, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Chutor.

Khutor, Kroll-, Mariupol’, see Kroll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroll-; Kroll-Chutor.

Khutor, Kraue-, Odessa, see Kraue-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraue-; Kraue-Chutor.

Khutor, Kraue-, Odessa, see Kraue-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraue-; Kraue-Chutor.

Khutor, Kroko-, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Kroko-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kroko-; Kroko-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, Lubomirskij-; Lubomirskij-Chutor.

Khutor, Luissental-, Mariupol', see Luissental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Luissental-; Chutor, Luissental-.

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, Makut-, Crimea, see Makut-Khutor; also see Chutor, Makut-; Makut-Chutor.

Khutor, Malcha-, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maltscha-; Maltscha-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, Mardarovka-, Odessa, see Mardarovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mardarowka-; Mardarowka-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, Marzianovka-; Marzianovka-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, Matthies-, Caucasus, see Matthies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matthies-; Matthies-Chutor.

Khutor Mayer, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer-; Mayer Chutor; Mayer Khutor.

Khutor, Mayers-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Mayers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayers-; Mayers-Chutor.

Khutor, Melhaf-, Odessa, see Melhaf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Melhaf-; Melhaf-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, Meuchels-, Odessa, see Meuchel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meuchel-; Meuchel-Chutor.

Khutor, Michels-, Zaporizhzhya, see Michels-Khutor; also see Chutor, Michels-; Michels-Chutor.

Khutor, Mikhailovsk-, Zaporizhzhya, see Mikhailovsk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mikhailowsk-; Mikhailowsk-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-Rheinfeld-, Mariupol', see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Rheinfeld-; Neu-Rheinfeld-Chutor.
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Khutor, Wolf-, Kazakhstan, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Khutor, Wolf-, Omsk, see Wolf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wolf-; Wolf-Chutor.
Khat, Baj-, Crimea, see Baj-Khat; also see Bay-Khat; Khat, Bay-.
Khat, Bay-, Crimea, see Bay-Khat; also see Baj-Khat; Khat, Bay-.
Kichevo, Volhynia-Poland; also see Kitchewo.
Kichkas, (also No. 12), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)e)evka.)
Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Post office for area villages.
School with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 258 in 1926. Also see No. 12; Kitchkas.
Kichkas, Zaporizhzhya, see Einlage; also see Kitzchakas.
Kicynie, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovitsy. No other information available.
Kidaste, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schwedendorf.
Kiebitz-Insel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar.
Four kilometers from Enders or the area of Enders, also called “die Gärten.” Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Lapwings lived here before orchards were planted. The orchards turned into islands in May when the Volga flooded. Only a few families lived here; for example, Oelberg. Also see Insel, Kiebitz-.
Kienast-Chutor, Don, see Kienast-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kienast-; Khutor, Kienast-.
Kienast-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, Kienast-; Khutor, Kienast-; Kienast-Chutor.
Kiepen, (also Kipen), Petersburg, Troitsk, Ropshinskaya.
#C 2. Founded in 1812 by families from Isvar and some from Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Strelna. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 119 in 1848; 148 in 1857; 305 in 1904; 280 in 1926. Also see Kipen.
Kievka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Kievka; also see Kiewka, Novo-; Novo-Kiewka.
Kiev-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Kiev-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kiev-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexanderovka, Kievo-; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka.
Kiev-Alexandrovka, Odessa, see Windhag; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexanderovka, Kievo-; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.
Kievka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Kievka; also see Kiewka, Novo-; Novo-Kiewka.
Kiev-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Kiev-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kiev-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexanderovka, Kievo-; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.
Kievka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Kievka; also see Kiewka, Novo-; Novo-Kievka.
Kiev-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Kiev-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Kievo-; Aleksandrovka, Kiewo-; Alexanderovka, Kievo-; Kiewo-Aleksandrovka; Kiewo-Alexandrovka.
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, Konigl-Kyat-; Kongeli-Kyat-Deutsch; Kyat-Deutsch, Konigl-.
Kijat, Koktschora-, Crimea, see Koktschora-Kijat; also see Koktschora-Kyat; Kyat, Kokchera-.
Kijat, Korot-, Crimea, see Korot-Kijat; also see Korot-Kyat; Kyat, Korot-.
Kijaz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kyaz.
Kilchen, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Kiltichen.
Kilchin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Kiltichen.
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.
Killersheim, Odessa. No other information available.
Killmann, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd. No other information available.
Killmann-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Killmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmann; Khutor, Killmann.
Killmann-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd. #F 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Killmann; Khutor, Killmann; Killmann-Chutor.
Killmannsfeld-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Killmannsfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld; Khutor, Killmannsfeld-.
Killmannsfeld-Khutor, (also Fedorovka), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 32 in 1905; 32 in 1918. Also see Chutor, Killmannsfeld; Fedorovka; Khutor, Killmannsfeld-; Killmannsfeld-Chutor.
Killmannstal, Dnipropetrovsk’s, 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, Izym; also see Kilz.
Kiltschen, Odessa, see Kiltschen.
Kiltschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kilchin.
Kilz, Kharkiv, see Kilts.
Kind, (also Baskakovka, also Baskarovka), 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; Baskarovka.
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 Cherbakova 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.
Pipen, Petersburg, see Kiepen.
Pippel, 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-Karalar.
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-Kipchak.
Kiptschak, Tashly-, Crimea, see Tashly-Kiptschak; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kipchak.

Kiralymezö, 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.

Kirchdorff, (also Farforowo, also Farforovoy, also Kirchdorf, (also Lenindorf), Crimea, Simferopol’. Kir-Baylar, Crimea, see Kir-Baylar; also see Bajlar, Kir-; Kir-Baylar, Kir-; Lenindorf.

Kirchwald, Neu-, Kircheim, Volga River. Ceased to exist.

Kirchwald, Neu-, Kircheim, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylukha.

Kirilowka, Mykolayiv, see Kirnylovka.

Kir-Itschki, Kir-; Kir-Itschki.

Kiriluca, Volhynia-Poland, see Kiryluksa.


Kir-Itschi, Crimea, see Kir-Itschki.

Kirjanowka, Omsk, see Kiryanovka.

Kir-Kochetowka, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav; also see Kirilowka.

Kirilowka, Kazakhstan, see Kirilowka.


Kirillova, Kazakstan, Kokchetaw; also see Kirilowka.

Kirillova, Kazakstan, see Kirilowka.

Kiriluca, Volhynia-Poland, see Kiryluksa.

Kir-Kochetowka, Kazakhstan, see Kirilowka.

Kirnitschki, Mykolayiv, see Kirnichky.

Kirk, Dshumasch-, Crimea, see Dshumasch-Kirk; also see Dzhumash-Kirk; Kirk, Dzhumash-.

Kirk, Dzhumash-, Crimea, see Dzhumash-Kirk; also see Dshumasch-Kirk; Kirk, Dzhumash-.


Kirkewitsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kirkевич.

Kirmachy, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Kjirmatschi.

Kirmantschi, Crimea, see Kirkanych. Also see Kjirmantschi.

Kirmantschi, Crimea, see Kirmanzy.

Kirkewitsch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kirkевич.

Kirmanczy, Crimea, see Gernfeld; also see Kjirmatschi.

Kirmantschi, Crimea, see Kirkanych. Also see Kjirmantschi.

Kirmantschi, Crimea, see Kjirmatschi.

Kirnichky, Mykolayiv, see SchöNFELD; also see Kirntschi.

Kirnichky, Odessa, see Jenner; also see Kirntschi.

Kirntschi, Mykolayiv, see Kirnichky.

Kirntschi, Odessa, see Kirntichy.

Kirov, Mykolayiv, see Altonau; also see Kirow.

Kirovka, Caucasus, see Alexeyevka; also see Kirowka.

Kirovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijani. Founded approximately in 1923. Also see Kirowka.

Kirovograd, Kherson, see Elisabethgrad; also see Kirovograd.

Kirow, Mykolayiv, see Kirov.

Kirowka, Caucasus, see Kirovka.

Kirowka, Caucasus, Azerbaijani, see Kirovka.

Kirowograd, Kherson, see Kirovograd.

Kiprutch-Kuton, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 50 in 1905. Also see Kirpitsch-Kuton; Kuton, Kipritch-; Kuton, Kirpitsch-.

Kirpitsch-Kuton, Caucasus, see Kirpitsch-Kuton; also see Kuton, Kipritch-; Kuton, 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-.

Kirsanova, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Kirsanova; also see Deutsch-Kirsanova; Kirnitschi, Mykolayiv, see Kirnichky.

Kirpesch-Chutor, Donprotepov’sk, see Kirsch-Chutor; also see Chutor,Kirchesch-Khutor, Kirsch-; Khutor, Kirsch-.

Kirschfeld, (also Koshkina), Ukraine. Also see Koshkina.

Kirsch-Khutor, Donprotepov’sk, 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.

Kirchow, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikolaevka. Population: 15 in 1859. Also see Kirschow.

Kirschow, Zaporizhzhya, see Kirchow.


Kirylova, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Kirylova.

Kirylova, Volhynia-Poland, see Kirylova.
Kirylucha, Volhynia-Poland, see Kiryluha.
Kiryluha, (also Kiriluca), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northwest of Rozhyschche. #D 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kiriluca; Kiryluha.
Kischelowka, Volhynia, see Kishelovka.
Kischivelok, Volhynia-Poland, see Kisielowka.
Kisielin. #B 5. Also see Kishelovka; Kisielowka.
Kiselevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kisselevka; also see Kisselewka
Kisyelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Kisselovka; also see Kisselevka.
Kizzyenchewo, Volhynia-Poland, see Kizenchewo.
Kisselewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kisselevka.
Kita, Crimean, Kerch, see Kitay.
Kita, Crimean, Leninsk, see Kitay.
Kita, Crimean, Simferopol’, see Kitay.
Kita, Crimean, Yevpatoriya, see Kitay.
Kita-Kara, Crimean, see Kitay-Kara; also see Kara, Kitai-; Kara, Kitay-.
Kita, Terklee-, Crimean, see Terklee-Kita; also see Kitay, Terklee-; Terklee-Kita.
Kitay, Crimean, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kitai.
Kitay, Crimean, Simferopol’. Approximately 30 km north of Simferopol’. #D 4. Mennonite. Also see Kitai.
Kitay, Kara-, Crimean, see Kara-Kitay; also see Kara-Kitai; Kitai, Kara-.
Kitay, Terklee-, Crimean, see Terklee-Kita; also see Kitai, Terklee-; Terklee-Kita.
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 Kivertz; Kveritz; Kiwerce.
Kivertz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi.
Kiwerce, Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi.
Kianly, Crimean, see Neu-Hoffnung.
Kiama-Tau, Bashkortostan, see Kyama-Tau; also see Tau, Kiama-; 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-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassinovka-; Khutor, Klassinovka-; Klassinovka-chutor.

Klaß-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klaß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klaß-; Khutor, Klaß-; Klass-Chutor; Klass-Chutor; Klaß-Chutor; Klaß-Khutor.

Klassinovka-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Klassinovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klassinovka-; Khutor, Klassinovka-; Klassinovka-Chutor.


Kleefeld, Odessa, Shirayevo (Hofnungstal.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Evangelical.

Kleefeld, (also Krasnaye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #K 3. Founded in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Kleefeld (1909-1932) and Shumanovka-Kleefeld. Kolkhoz named 22nd Parteitage. Country school, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural artel, red corner (as of 1926). In 1937 60 people or approximately 25 percent of the 40 farm holders in the village were arrested. Population: 255 in 1926; 240 people and 39 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Krasnoye.

Kleefeld, (also Stepnoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochka (Halbstadt.) Founded by 40 families in 1854. Mennonite; parish: Alexanderkrone. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.). Acreage: 2,600 dessi. and 65 houses in 1859, or 3,089 dessi. Population: 254 in 1856; 396 in 1858; 396 in 1859; 499 in 1860; 549 in 1864; 567 in 1905; 572 in 1914; 658 in 1915; 572 in 1918; 425 in 1919; 503 in 1926. Also see Stepnoye.

Klein, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neudorf.

Klein, (also Arkhangelskoye), Dnipropetrovs’k. Population: 118 in 1859. Also see Arkhangelskoye.

Klein, Odessa, Berezn district. No other information available.

Klein, Orenburg, Orenburg. Possibly founded in 1890 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical.

Klein-Bergdorf, (also Grigoriopeler Pachtsteppe, also Grigoriopol Steppe, also Malaya-Kolosovka, also Neu-Bergdorf), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parish: Glückstal. Acreage: 1,784 dessi. Population: 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--; Biskupitsche, Klein--; Klein-Biskupitsche.

Klein-Biskupitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Biskupiche; also see Biskupiche, Klein--; Biskupitsche, Klein-. Klein-

Klein-Blumenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Pology. Population: 102 in 1926. Also see Blumenfeld, Klein-.

Klein Chemielnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein Chemielnik; also see Chemielnik, Klein; Khemielnik, Klein.

Klein-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, 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--; Jekaterinovka, Klein--; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-.

Klein-Ekaterinovka, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinovka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein--; Jekaterinovka, Klein--; Klein-Jekaterinovka; 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 near.

Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata, Petersburg. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata; Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near.

Kleine Kolonie near Srednaya-Ragata, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaja-Ragata; also see Kleine Kolonie bei Srednaya-Ragata; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaya-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie bei; Srednaja-Ragata, Kleine Kolonie near.

Kleiner Damm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Damm, Kleiner.

Kleinfeld, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih (also Kryvij Rog, also Kriwiw Rog.) Evangelical. #F 3. Ceased to exist after 1918.


Klein-Fontan, (also Maly-Fontan), Odessa, Kotovsk, Birsula. Three kilometers south of Groß-Fontal. Also see Fontan, Klein-; Khutor, Klein-; Klein-Chutor.

Klein-Freibental, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Also see Freudental, Klein-.

Klein-Friedenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Evangelical. Also see Friedenfeld, Klein-.

Klein-Glückstal, Odessa, see Adolfstal; also see Glückstal, Klein-.

Klein-Glückstal, (also Maskalovs-Khutor, 1866, also Tyatra) [today Matkolskoy], Odessa, near Michelstal (Vessely-Kut). Evangelical. Also see Glückstal, Klein-; Maskalovs-Khutor; Tyatra.

Klein-Glückstal, (also Neu-Glückstal, also Stur(r)pelz, also Adolfstal, also Volychy, also Volchanovo, also Volchye), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Acreage: 914 dessi. Population: 150 in 1904; 225 in 1910; 234 in 1914; 230 in 1919. Also see Adolfstal; Glückstal, Klein-; Neu-Glückstal; Stur(r)pelz; Volchanovo; Volchye; Volchye.

Klein-Glusscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-GLuscha; also see Glusscha, Klein-; Glusha, Klein-.


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-Jamburg; also see Jamag, Klein-; Yamburg, Klein-

Klein-Jekaterinowka, Don, Rostov, see Klein-Yekaterinowka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-

Klein-Jekaterinowka, Don, Taganrog, see Klein-Yekaterinowka; also see Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinowka, Klein-; Klein-Ekaterinovka; Yekaterinovka, Klein-

Klein-Karlsruhe, (also Neu-Karlsruhe), Odessa, Berezn 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(y)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 Kleca, Klein-.

Klein-Kluska, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-GLuscha; 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, Kostop’il’, 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) founded in 1804 by families from Alsace and some from Baden and the Palatinate. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, 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 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-; Ksenyevka; Malaya Akarsha; Malo-Dolinskoye.

Klein-Markosowka, Caucasus, see Klein-Markozovka; also see Markozovka, Klein-; Markosovka, 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 in 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-Okorsk, 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-Podhne, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaye; also see Klein-Podhaja; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Podhaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhaye; also see Klein-Podhaja; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Podhaye, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Klein-Podhaja; Podhaje, Klein-; Podhaye, Klein-.

Klein-Rastatt, (also Lenintal), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1927. Catholic; parish: Mostov(y)ev. 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-Sedlshtshe, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. #J 5. Also see Klein-Siedlschtsche; Sedlshtshe, Klein-; Siedlsichtsche, Klein-.

Klein-Seidemenucha, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidemenukha; also see Seidemenucha, Klein-; Seidemenukha, Klein-.

Klein-Seidemenucha, 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 35 houses in 1859. Population: 418 in 1858. Also see Klein-Seidemenucha; Seidemenucha, 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-Volnianka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche.
#E 5. Also see Klein-Wolnianka; Volnianka, Klein-
Volnianka, 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( )mitrovka. 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, Don, Rostov. Possibly founded in 1900.
Catholic; parish: Novocherkassk. Acreage: 1,500 dessi.
in 1911. Also see Werder, Klein-

Klein-Werder, (also Tolova-Tuslov), Luhans’k, Rovenky.
South of Rovenky. #D 4. Founded in 1885 by Bilovizh
residents possibly from the Grunau district. Catholic;
250 in 1941. Also see Tolova-Tuslov; Werder, Klein-

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-

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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-Zeshin, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zeschin; also
see Zeshin, Klein-; Zeshin, Klein-

Klein-Zeshin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on
leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population:
43 in 1904. Also see Klein-Zeschin; Zeshin, Klein-
Zeshin, Klein-

Klein-Zytin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also
Rowno), Oleksandriya (also Alexandriya); also see
Zytin, Klein-

Klementinov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin.
Northwest of Kisielin. #C 5. Founded on its own land.
Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. At most 25 German
percent Germans. Also see Klementinow.

Klementinow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementinov.

Klementovka, (also Klimentovka), Volhynia-Poland,
Luts’k, Trostieniec. East of Rozhyschche. #F 6.
Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. German private
school (as of 1935.) 25 to 50 German farms in 1927.
Population: including Vincentovka: 105 families with
79 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans.
Also see Klementovka; Klimentovka.

Klementowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klementovka.

Kлемеш-Чутор, Don, see Kлемеш-Кутор; also see
Чутор, Клемеш-;

Kлемеш-Кутор, Don, see Kлемешенхоф; also see Чутор,
Клемеш-;

Kлемуш-Чутор, Don, see Kлемуш-Кутор; also see
Чутор, Клемуш-;

Kлемуш-Кутор, Don, see Kлемушенхоф; also see Чутор, Клемуш-;

Klepachev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see
Klepecheschew.

Klepatschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Klepachev.

Klesiv, [verified] Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesiv; also see
Klesow.

Klesow, Volhynia-Poland, see Klesiv.

Kletschany, Volhynia-Poland, see Kletschyan.

Klevan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #G 4. Also
see Klewan.

Klewan, Volhynia-Poland, see Klevan.

Klimentovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Klimentovka; also see
Klimentovka.

Klimentovka, Volhynia-Poland, 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.
extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’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.

Klösterdorf, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Klösterdorf.

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.

Klubnikovo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo; also see Klubnikowo.

Klubnikowo, Orenburg, see Klubnikovo.

Kluckary, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky.

Klucharky, (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 Klutsch, Rakitow; Rakitow-Klutsch.

Kluchy, Volga Republic, Balzer, see Moor; also see Klutsch.

Kluchy, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Moor; also see Klutsch.

Klundovo-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Klundovo-; Khutor, Klundovo-; Klundovo-Chutor.

Klundovo-Chutor, Odessa, see Klundovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundovo-; Khutor, Klundovo-.

Klundt-Chutor, Caucasus, see Klundt-Khutor; also see Chutor, Klundt-; Khutor, Klundt-.

Klundt-Khutor, (also Klund), Caucasus, Stepenoye. #J 4. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Klundt-; Khutor, Klundt-; Klundt; Klundt-Chutor.

Klunjikowo, Orenburg, see Klunyykovo.
Klunyykovo, (also Klubnikovo), Orenburg, Uran. 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, Klunykkowo.

Klusk, Grob, Volhynia, see Grob-Klusk; also see Grob-Klusk, Klusa, Grob.

Klusk, Gross, Volhynia, see Gross-Klusk; also see Grob-Klusk, Klusk, Grob.

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, Klutschnik-.

Klutsch, Rakitow, Kazakhstan, see Rakitow-Klutsch; also see Kluch, Rakitov-; Rakitow-Kluch.

Kluelveyava, Mykolayiv, see Kluelvevoeye; also see Klutschevaya.

Kluelvevoey, Mykolayiv, see Kluelvevoeye; also see Klutchescoye.


Klyuchinsky, Petersburg, see Kronstadt; also see Klutschinskij.

Klyuch, Kosshukhovsky, Yeniseysk, see Kosshukhovsky Kluch; also see Klutsch, Kosshuchowski; Kosshuchowski Klutsch.


Klyuch, Rakito, Kazakhstan, see Rakito-Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Rakito-; Rakito-Klutsch.

Klyuch, Serebrjanny, Yeniseysk, see Serebrjanny Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Serebrjanny; Serebrjanny Klutsch.

Klyuch, Studeny, Samara, see Studeny Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Studony; Klyuch, Studedyony; Studonyony Klutsch; Studonyony Klyuch.

Klyuch, Studony, Samara, see Studony Klyuch; also see Klutsch, Studony; Klyuch, Studeny; Studeny Klyuch; Studonyy Klutsch.

Klyuchy, Volga Republic, see Moor; also see Kljutsch.

Knauers-Chutor, Don, see Knauers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knauers-; Khutor, Knauers-.


Knieb-Chutor, Don, see Nenauers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nenauers-; Khutor, Nenauers-.

Knieb-Khutor, Don, see Nenauers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nenauers-; Khutor, Nenauers-.

Knieb-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. #F 4-F 5. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Nenauers-; Khutor, Nenauers-; Knieb-Chutor.

Kniahinin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 3. No other information available.

Kniahinin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinin. #E 4. No other information available.

Kniahinin Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinin. #E 5. Also see Kolonie, Kniahinin.

Knientzovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Between Krassnodar and Grozny. Also see Knientzovka.

Knientzovka, Caucasus, see Knientzovka.

Knie-Chutor, Odessa, see Knie-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knie-; Khutor, Knie-.

Knie-Khutor, Odessa, Neu-Freudental. Nobleman’s estate bordering Helenental. Also see Chutor, Knie-; Khutor, Knie-.

Knippets-Chutor, Caucasus, see Knippets-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knippets-; Khutor, Knippets-.

Knippets-Khutor, Caucasus, Karbadino-Balkariya. Possibly Separatist. Allegedly, it can be traced back to the preacher on the apocalypse, Cloeter. Also see Chutor, Knippets-; Khutor, Knippets-; Knippets-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 Trubetskoje; also see Knjase Trubetskoje; Trubezkoje, Knjase.

Knjasewka, Mykolayiv, see Knjasewka.

Knjashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knyashe.

Knjashe-Trubetskoye, Omsk. Knyase near Omsk.

Knjashe-Trubezkoje, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjashe-; Trubezkoje, Knjase.

Knjasewka, Mykolayiv, see Knjasewka.

Knyashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knyashe.

Knyashe-Trubetskoye, Omsk, see Knyashe Trubetskoye; also see Knyashe Trubetskoye; Trubetskoe, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjase.

Knyashe Trubetskoe; Trubetskoe, Knyase; Trubezkoje, Knjashe.

Knjassewka, Mykolayiv, see Knjasewka.

Knjashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knyashe.

Knjashe-Trubetskoye, Omsk, see Knyashe Trubetskoye; also see Knyashe Trubetskoye; Trubetskoe, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjashe.

Knjashe-Trubezkoje, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjashe-

Knjassewka, Mykolayiv, see Knjasewka.

Knjashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knyashe.

Knjashe-Trubetskoye, Omsk, see Knyashe Trubetskoye; also see Knyashe Trubetskoye; Trubezkoje, Knjase; also see Trubezkoje; Knjashe.

Knja, Volga Republic, Viesenseite, Mariental. North of Lysanderhöhe. No other information available.

Knorrov-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Knorrov-; Khutor, Knorrov-; Knorrov-Chutor.

Knorrov-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Knorrov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Knorrov-; Khutor, Knorrov-.

Knyase-Trubetskoje, Omsk, see Knyase-Trubetskoje; also see Knyase Trubetskoje; Trubetskoje, Knyase; Trubezkoje, Knjashe.

Knyase-Trubetskoje, Omsk. Knyase near Omsk.

Knyase-Trubezkoje, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjashe-; Trubezkoje, Knjashe.

Knyashe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Knyashe.

Knyashe-Trubetskoye, Omsk, see Knyashe Trubetskoye; also see Knyashe Trubetskoye; Trubetskoe, Knyase-; Trubezkoje, Knjashe.

Knyase-Trubetskoje, Omsk, see Knyase-Trubetskoje; also see Knyase Trubetskoje; Trubetskoje, Knyase; Trubezkoje, Knjashe.
Knyasheskaya, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyasheskaya; also see Knjashekska, Slobodka; Slobodka Knjashekska.

Knyazevk, Mykolayiv, see Fürstenfeld; also see Knyasewka.

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 Kobalovicya; Kobalowica.

Kobalovice, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kobalovice.

Kobalovicya, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kobalovicya.

Kobeck, Omsk, Lubinski. Population: 167 in 1926. Also see Kobecko.

Koblewo, Odessa, Berezn district; also see Koblewo.

Kochalk, Crimea, see Zindler; also see Kotschalak.

Koch-Chutor, Bashkortostan, 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(ь)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molocha families. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Koch; Khutor, Koch; Koch-Chutor.

Koch-Khutor, Don, Donets, 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, Lubinsky. Population: 167 in 1926. Also see Kotschi.

Kochube’evka, Mykolayiv, Gornosta(ь)evka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kotschubejewka.

Kochube’evka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Kochubeyevka; also see Kotschubejewka.

Kochubeyevka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Tiege; also see Kochube’evka; Kotschubejewka.

Kochovato, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Kockstein, (also Kocktein, also Kokeit), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Totanay. 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; Kokeit.

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.


Kodischki, Caucasus, see Kodishly.

Kodishly, Caucasus, see Steinfeld; also see Kodischki.

Kodsha-Deutsch, K-, Crimea, see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; also see Ak-Kodsha-Deutsch; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Deutsch, Ak-Kodsha-; Kodsha-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-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambak, Crimea, see Kodzhambak.

Kodshambak, Crimea, see Beshuj-Kodshambak; also see Beshuy-Kodshambak; Kodzhambak, Beshuy-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.

Kodshambaks, Beshui-, Crimea, see Beshui-Kodshambaks; also see Beshui-Kodshambak; Kodzhambaks, Beshui-.
Kodzhambax, Beshuy-, Crimea, see Beshuy-Kodzhambax; also see Beshui-Kodshambaks; Beshui-Kodshambax; Beshui-Kodshambaks; Kodshambax; Beshui-; Kodshambax, Beshui-; Kodzhambax, Beshuy-.

Kogalny, Kazakhstan, see Fyodotovka.

Kogelnik, Bessarabia, see Beresina.

Kogendzhelga-Khutor, Crimea, see Kogendzhelga-Kogendshelga-Chutor; also see Chutor, Kogendshelga-; Khutor, Kogendshelga-.

Kogendshelga-Chutor, Crimea, see Kogendzhelga-Chutor; also see Chutor, Kogendshelga-; Khutor, Kogendshelga-.

Köhler-Strauss-Fix, Crimea, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Strauß-Fix, Köhler.

Köhler-Strauß-Fix, Crimea, see Köhler-Strauß-Fix; also see Strauß-Fix, Köhler.

Köhnly, Crimea, see Baj-Kogenly; also see Baj-Kogenly, Baj-.

Kogenly, Baj-, Crimea, see Baj-Kogenly; also see Bay-Kogenly; Kogenly, Bay-.

Kogenly, Bay-, Crimea, see Bay-Kogenly; also see Baj-Kogenly; Kogenly, Bay-.

Kohenly, Crimea, see Kaisertal.

Kohenly, Baj-, Crimea, see Baj-Kogenly; also see Bay-Kogenly; Kogenly, Bay-.

Kohenly, Crimean, see Kaisertal.


Kollenteich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Cooperative with Hummel.

Köhler, (also Karaulny-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamena. #B 6. Founded on 10 August 1767 by residents from Alsace, Bavaria, Lorraine, and other places. Catholic. Deanery: Kamena. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, Soviet seat (as of 1926.)

Köhler-Chutor, Odessa, see Köhler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Köhler-; Khutor, Köhler-.

Köhler-Khutor, Odessa, Kuchorgan. Catholic. Also see Chutor, Köhler-; Khutor, Köhler-; Köhler-Chutor.

Köhler-Strauß-Fix, (also Fix, also Strauß), Odessa. Evangelical and Catholic. Also see Fix, Köhler-Strauß-; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Köhler-Strauss-Fix; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauss-Fix, Köhler.

Köhler-Strauss-Fix, (also Fix, also Strauss), Odessa. Evangelical and Catholic. Also see Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Fix, Köhler-Strauss-; Strauß-Fix, Köhler-; Strauss-Fix, Köhler.

Kojanjy, Crimea, see Koyanjy.

Kojasch Kangyl, Crimea, see Koyash Kangyl; also see Kangyl, Kojasch; Kangyl, Koyash.

Koj, Eski-, Crimea, see Eski-Koj; also see Esky-Koy; Koy, Esky-.

Kokchora-Kyat, Crimea, Perekop. Population: 22 in 1864. Also see Kijat, Kotschora-; Kotschora-Kijat; Kijat, Kokchora-.

Kokej-Chutor?, Crimea, see Kokey-Chutor; also see Chutor?, Kokej-; Khutor?, Kokey-.

Kokej-Gut, Crimea, see Kokey-Gut; also see Gut, Kokej-; Gut, Kokey-.

Kokey-Chutor?, Crimea, see Kokey-Gut; also see Chutor?, Kokej-; Khutor?, Kokey-.


Kokey-Khutor?, Crimea, see Kokey-Gut; also see Chutor?, Kokej-; Khutor?, Kokey-; Kokej-Chutor?.

Kok-Kos, Crimea, see Kokkoz.

Kokkoz, (also Kok-Kos), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh. [Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Kok-Kos.

Kokorek, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Kokorek, Caucasus, Khasavyurt, see Hoffnungsfeld.

Koktei, Crimea, see Baas-Khutor.

Koktei, Crimea, Dzhankoy, see Johannesfeld.

Koktei, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, see Berlin.

Kohktein, Crimea, Totanay, see Kockstein.

Koktschora-Kijat, Crimea, see Kokchora-Kyat; also see Kijat, Kotschora-; Kijat, Kokchora-.

Kokuschino, Mykolayiv, see Kokushino.

Kokushino, Mykolayiv, see Athelental; also see Kokuschino.


Kolatschowka, Bessarabia, see Kolachovka.

Kolb, (also Peskovatka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Friedland. #A 4. Founded on 13 May 1767. Eighty-eight founders: from Hesse-Darmstadt (20), Hesseburg (12), Falkenstein (8), and other places. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, Soviet seat (as of 1926.)

Kolchankova, Slavgorod, see Nikolaifeld; also see Koltschanowka.

Kolesnikowa, Luhans’k, see Grünfeld; also see Kolesnikowa.

Kolesnikowa, Luhans’k, see Kolesnikowa.

Koltschanowka, Luhans’k, see Kolesnikowa.
Kolesno, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil'. Evangelical; parish: Kostopil'. Possibly a German village. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 28 families with 26 students in 1938.

Kolj, Omsk, see Koly.

Kolkhoz Einigkeit,

Kolk, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolki.

Kolki, Volhynia-Poland, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. #F 6. Also see Kolki.

Kollodinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodenka.

Kolobatino, Mykolayiv, see Rosenheim.

Kolode’evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kolodeyevka; also see Kolodejevka.

Kolodejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kolodejewka; also see Kolode’evka.

Kolodenka, (also Kolodinka), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. Also see Kolodinka.

Kolodenskie, Dabrowy, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovy Kolodenskie; Kolodenskie, Dabrowy.

Kolodenskie, Dabrovy, Volhynia-Poland, see Dabrovy Kolodenskie; Kolodenskie, Dabrovy.

Kolodensnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kolodeznoye; also see Kolodeznoye.

Kolodensnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Kolodeznooe; Kolodeznoye.

Kolodeyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 5. Evangelical. In 1939, it merged with Cheremozhnya. Also see Kolode’evka; Kolodejewka.

Kolodeznoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Kolodeznoye; also see Kolodeznoe.

Kologrivovka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station Kologrivovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-. Station-Kologrivovka.

Kologrivowka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Kologrivovka; also see Kologrivovka, Station-. Station Kologrivovka.

Kolokolzewka, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Kolokolzewka.

Kolokolzewka, Volga Republic, see Kolokolzewka.

Kolonie 18, Deutsche, Don, see Deutsche Kolonie 18; also see 18, Deutsche Kolonie.

Kolonie, Alexander-, Petersburg, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Kolonie, Aleksander-. 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; Malaja Wischera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near.

Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera, (also Vishera), 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 near; Vishera.


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 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 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 Buxhövdener Kolonie.

Kolonie, Alexander-, Petersburg, see Alexander-Kolonie; also see Aleksander-Kolonie; Kolonie, Aleksander-. #461
Kolonie, Chornaya Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Tschorrnaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschorrnaja; Tschorrnaja 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 Apostol, Kolonie der.

Kolonie, Fröhliche, Petersburg, see Fröhliche Kolonie.

Kolonie, Grenz-, Novgorod, see Grenz-Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kleine, Petersburg, see Kleine Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kniahininek, Volhynia-Poland, see Kniahininek Kolonie.

Kolonie, Kronstadter-, Petersburg, see Kronstadter-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; Staraya Russa, Kolonie bei; Staraya Russa, Kolonie near.

Kolonie, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kolonie.

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 No. 2, (also Deutscher Khutor No. 2), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pavlodar. Possibly 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. 2.

Kolonie, Oranienbaumer-, Petersburg, see Oranienbaumer-Kolonie.

Kolonie, Peterhofer, Petersburg, see Peterhofer Kolonie.

Kolonien, Pferdezüchter-, Caucasus, see Pferdezüchter-Kolonien.

Kolonie, Podhaisch, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaisch Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaitsch; Podhaitsch Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaisch, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaisch Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaitsch; Podhaitsch Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaisch Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaitsch; Podhaitsch Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaj, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaitsch Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaj; Podhaj; Podhaye Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie.

Kolonie, Podhaye, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhaye Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhaj; Podhaj; Podhaye Kolonie; Podhaye Kolonie.

Kolonie, Snamenski-, Petersburg, see Snamenski-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Znamensky-; Znamensky-Kolonie.


Kolonie, Tor, Volhynia-Poland, see Tor Kolonie.

Kolonie, Tschorrnaja Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja.

Kolonie, Znamenski-, Petersburg, see Znamenski-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Snamenski-; Snamenski-Kolonie.

Kolonie, Zweinduzwanziger, Petersburg, see Zweinduzwanziger Kolonie.

Kolonja, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowo-Kolonja; also see Kolonja, Nowo-; Novo-Kolonja.

Kolonka, Bashkortostan, see Sofievo.

Kolonka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, see Taurida.

Kolonka, Grafskaja, Don, see Grafskaja Kolonka; also see Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja.

Kolonka, Grafskaja, Don, see Grafskaja Kolonka; also see Grafskaja Kolonka; Kolonka, Grafskaja.

Kolonka, 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, Levenskaja; Levenskaja Kolonka.

Kolonka, Levenskaja, Don, see Levenskaja Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Levenskaya; Levenskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masaevskaya, Don, see Masaevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masajewska, Don, see Masajewska Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Masayevskaya, Don, see Masayevskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masajewskaja Kolonka; Masayevskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Nyemetskaya, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonja; Nyemetskaja Kolonija; Nemetskaja Kolonija; Nemetskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Novo-; Novo-Kolonja.

Kolonka, Nyemetskaya, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Njemetskaja; Kolonka, Njemetskaja Kolonka; Njemetskaya Kolonka.

Kolonka, Krasnaja, Don, see Bergdorf, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; also see Kolosowa.

Kolonka, Malaya-, Odessa, see Malaya-Kolosovka; also see Kolosovka, Malaja; Malaja-Kolosowka.

Kolonkova, see Berezan, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; also see Kolosovka.

Kolonkova, Malaja-, Odessa, see Malaja-Kolosovka; also see Kolosovka, Malaja; Malaja-Kolosowka.


Kolovert I, Volhynia-Poland, Rovno (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, Rovno, (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.

Kolovschitschina, Volhynia-Poland, Kosttopil'. West of Kosttopil'. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Kolowschtschitschina.

Kolow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolow.

Kolowert I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovert I.

Kolowert II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovert II.

Kolowschtschitschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolovschitschina.

Kolpino, (also Achzundzwanziger, 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 Achzundzwanziger; Ishora.

Kolpytov I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow I.

Kolpytov II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow II.

Kolpytov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniuksy. #C 3. Also see Kolpytow.

Kolpytov-Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka Kolpytov; also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Marianovka Kolpytow.

Kolpytov-Yulianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulianovka Kolpytov; also see Julianovka Kolpitsow; Kolpitsow, Julianovka.

Kolpytow I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow I.

Kolpytow II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow II.

Kolpytow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolpytow.

Kolpytow, Julianovka-, Volhynia-Poland, see Julianovka Kolpytow; also see Kolpytov-Yulianovka; Yulianovka Kolpytow.

Kolpytow-Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka Kolpytow; also see Kolpytov-Marianovka; Marianovka Kolpytow.

Kolomak, Crimea, see Schönfeld.

Koltan, Samara, see Kaltan.

Koltschanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Koloschanka.


Kolos, Volga Republic, see Propp.

Koloschanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Koloschanka.

Koloschanka, 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.

Kolonka, see Bergdorf, Odessa Province, Glückstal District; also see Kolosowa.


Koltunowka, Caucasus, see Koltunovka.

Koly, (also Kely), Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Kely; Kolj.

Koly Magi, Volhynia-Poland, see Koly Magi; also see Magi, Koly; Magy Koly.

Koly Magy, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlejsche; also see Koly Magi; Magi, Koly; Magy Koly.

Komanova, 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 Komarov.

Komarovka, Odessa, see Kassel; also see Komarovka.

Komarov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Komarov.

Komarovka, Odessa, see Komarovka.

Kommunist, Volga Republic, see Huckertal.

Kommunisticheskoe, Saratov, see Kommunisticheskoye; also see Kommunisticheskoye.

Kommunisticheskoye, Saratov, see Ebenfeld; also see Kommunisticheskoye; Kommunistitischekeo.

Kommunistischeskoje, Saratov, see Kommunistischeskoje; also see Kommunistischeskoje.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volga Republic, see Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-

Konan; also see Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-

Konan; also see Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-

Konan; also see Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-

Konan; also see Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipovka-

Konan-Josefstadt, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

Konan-Josefstadt, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan.

Konan, Ossipovka-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Ossipovka-Konan.

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 Kiralymezö, also Ustshorna), 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 Kiralymezö; Ustshorna.

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-Chutor, Don, Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Königs-; Khutor, Königs-.

Konchinsk, (also Kouchinsk), Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Population: 52 in 1926. Also see Konschinsk; Kouchinsk.

Konchy-Shava, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Alexandrovka. 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; 36 in 1864. Also see Konchy-Shava; Schava; Kentschi-; Schava, Konchy-.

Kondratevka, Don, see Kondratyevka; also see Kondratjewka.

Kondratjewka, Don, see Kondratyevka; also see Kondratevka.

Kondratyevka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1892 by Khortitza 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; Kondratjewka.

Kongely-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-.

Konrat, Crimea, see Konrat.

Koniakov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northwest of Rozhyschche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Koniakov.

Koniakov, Volhynia-Poland, see Koniakov.

Königsberg, (also Gorkyoye, 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 Gorkyoye; Grafskaya-Kolonka.

Königs-Chutor, Don, Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Königs-; Khutor, Königs-.

Konokovka, Omsk, Lubinsk, Novo-Kievsky. Evangelical. Also see Konokovka.

Konokowka, Omsk, se Konokovka.

Konople'ewo, Odessa, see Konopleyewo; also see Konoplejewo.

Konoplejewo, Odessa, see Konopleyewo; also see Konople'ewo.

Konoplew, Odessa, see Konoplew.

Konoplew, Odessa, see Konoplew; also see Konople'ewo; 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.

Konrad, (also Komrad, also Kongrat), Crimea, Fedosiy, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Fedosiy. Founded in 1885. Evangelical; parish: Zürichthal, 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 Komrad; Kongrat.

Konrad, Aksjuru-, Crimea, see Aksjuru-Konrad; also see Aksyuru-Konrad; Konrad, Aksyuru-.

Konrad, Aksyuru-, Crimea, see Aksjuru-Konrad; also see Aksjuru-Konrad; Konrad, Aksyuru-.

Konrad, Alabasch-, Crimea, see Alabasch-Konrad; also see Alabash-Konrad; Konrad, Alabash-.

Konrad, Alabash-, Crimea, see Alabash-Konrad; also see Alabasch-Konrad; Konrad, Alabash-.

Konrad, Bekatan-, Crimea, see Bekatan-Konrad.

Konrad, Bekotan-, Crimea, see Bekotan-Konrad.

Konrad, Dzhambuldy-, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; also see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; Konrad, Dzhambuldy-.

Konrad, Dzhambuldy-, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; also see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; Konrad, Dzhambuldy-.

Konrad, Dshambuldy-, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; also see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; Konrad, Dshambuldy-.

Konrad, Dshambuldy-, Crimea, see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; also see Dzhambuldy-Konrad; Konrad, Dshambuldy-.

Konrad, Ibraim-, Crimea, see Ibraim-Konrad.

Konrad, Kendzhe-Tashly-, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrad, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.

Konrad, Kendzhe-Tashly-, Crimea, see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; also see Kendzhe-Tashly-Konrat; Konrad, Kendzhe-Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-; Tashly-Konrat, Kendzhe-.

Konrad, 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 Konstantinovka.

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; Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Bethanien; also see Konstantinovka.


Konstantinovka, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul. Approximately 30 km north of Tashkent. Founded by 100 Volga German families in 1892. Evangelical. Also see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, (also Taldekutuk, 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 Konstantinovka; Taldedukut; Toldvo Kuduk.


Konstantinovka, Slavgorod, see Zimmertal; also see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, 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 Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Volga Republic, see Schilling; also see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Konstantinovka.


Konstantinovka, Groß-, Mariupol’, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Groß-, Mariupol’, see Groß-Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Gross-.
Konstantinovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; 
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 Kostheim; also see 
Konstantinovo; Konstantinovo, Klein-
Konstantinovka; also see Klein-Konstantinovka; 
Konstantinovka, Klein-.

Konstantinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Konstantinovo.

Konstantinowo, Volgynia-Poland, see Konstantinov.

Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Chechnya, see 
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see 
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Don, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, see 
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, see 
Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Odessa, see Konstantinovka; also see 
Neu-Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Slavgorod, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Uzbekistan, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Volga Republic, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Volgynia-Poland, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Volgynia-UKraine, see Konstantinovka.

Konstantinovka, Groß-, Mariupol’, see Groß-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; 
Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; 
Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; 
Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; 
Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; 
Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; 
Konstantinovka, Gross-.

Konstantinovka, Gross-, Mariupol’, see Gross-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; 
Groß-Konstantinovka; Groß-Konstantinovka; 
Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; 
Konstantinovka, Groß-.

Konstantinovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-
Konstantinovka; also see Groß-Konstantinovka; 
Groß-Konstantinovka; Gross-Konstantinovka; 
Konstantinovka, Groß-; Konstantinovka, Groß-; 
Konstantinovka, Groß-.

Konstantinovka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-
Konstantinovka; also see Klein-Konstantinovka; 
Konstantinovka, Klein-.

Konstantinowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Konstantinovo.

Konteniusfeld, (also Conteniusfeld, 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 
four (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 Conteniusfeld; Zametova.

Kontschinsk, Omsk, see Konchinsk.

Kontschi-Schawa, Crimea, see Konchy-Shava; also see 
Schawa, Kontschi-; Shava, Konchyi-.

Konurchy-Khutor, 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, Konurchyi-; Konurtschi-Chutor.

Konur, Kos-, Kazakhstan, see Kos-Konur.

Konurtschi-Chutor, Crimea, see Konurchy-Khutor; also see 
Chutor, Konurtschi-; Khutor, Konurczy-.

Kopachovka,...

Kopachovka, Volgynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. 
Southwest of Rozhyschche. Evangelical; parish: 
Rozhyschche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see 
Kopatschowka.

Kopachovka, Neu-, Volgynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopachovka; 
also see Kopatschowka, Neu-; Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopan, (also Koppan), Volgynia-Poland, Dubno, 
Kniahinin. South of Kniahinin. Founded on leased 
land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 80 in 
1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kopan.

Kopan, Volgynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other 
information available.

Kopani, Zaporizhzhya, see Kopany.

Kopan, Crimea, see Kopany.

Kopany, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental; see also Kopani.

Kopany, (also Berberova), 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 Berberova; Kopan.

Kopany-Kulikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see 
Kopan-Kulikowy; Kulikowy-Kopany-.

Kopany-Kulikowy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see 
Kulikovy-Kopany; Kulikowy-Kopany-.

Kopatschowka, Volgynia-Poland, see Kopachovka.

Kopatschowka, Neu-, Volgynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopan, (also Koppan), Volgynia-Poland, Dubno, 
Kniahinin. South of Kniahinin. Founded on leased 
land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 80 in 
1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kopan.

Kopan, Volgynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. No other 
information available.

Kopani, Zaporizhzhya, see Kopany.

Kopan, Crimea, see Kopany.

Kopany, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental; see also Kopani.

Kopany, (also Berberova), 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 Berberova; Kopan.

Kopany-Kulikovy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see 
Kopan-Kulikowy; Kulikowy-Kopany-.

Kopany-Kulikowy, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see 
Kulikovy-Kopany; Kulikowy-Kopany-.

Kopatschowka, Volgynia-Poland, see Kopachovka.

Kopatschowka, Neu-, Volgynia-Poland, see Neu-Kopatschowka.

Kopche, Volgynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see 
Kopzech

Kopenka, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Kopyonka; also see 
Kopjonka.

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, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopyonka; also see Kopenka.

Kopkary-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak. Approximately 20 km southwest of Ishun. #E 4. 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-.

Küppental, (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.


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, Olyka; also see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Donets'k, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptevka, Don, Bachmut, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Donets'k, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Donets'k, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptewka, Don, Donets'k, see Reintal; also see Koptewka.

Koptov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Kopytow.

Koptow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Kopytow.

Koptow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kopytov.

Kopytkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopytov.

Kopytkow-Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kopytkov-Marianovka; also see Marianovka-Kopytkow; Marianovka, Kopytkow.

Kopytov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviiniukhy; also see Kopytow.

Kopytow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka; also see Kopytow.

Kopytov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi; also see Kopytow.

Kopytov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kopytov.

Koraganovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 60 in 1926. Also see Koraganowka.

Koraganowka, Omsk, see Koraganovka.

Korash, Volhynia-Poland, see Korash.

Korash, Volhynia-Poland, see Koraz; also see Korasch.


Koray, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuraz.

Korbush, Wernchenaja, Omsk, see Wernchenaja Korbush; also see Korbush, Verkhnaja; Verkhnaja Korbush.

Korbusch, Verkhnaja; Verkhnaja Korbush.

Korchevie, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'; also see Kortschewie.

Korchin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. East of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kortschin.

Korchunek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Kortschunek.

Korec, Volhynia, see Korzec.

Korecka, Huta, Volhynia-Poland, see Huta Korecka.

Korecki, Volhynia-Poland, see Korecky.

Korecki, Volhynia-Poland, see Kraly; also see Korecky.


Korez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Korez.

Korist, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Korzesc.

Korma, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Korne’ekva, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Korneyevka; also see Kornejevka.

Korne’aska, Omsk, see Korneyevka; also see Kornejewka.

Korne’evs Dalnyy, Odessa, see Korneyevos Dalnyy; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne’ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Kornejevo Dalnyj.

Kornejewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Korneyevka; also see Korne’evka.

Kornejewka, Omsk, see Korneyevka; also see Korne’evka.

Korneje沃s Dalnyj, Odessa, see Korneyevsk Dalny; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne’ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Kornejevo Dalnyj.

Korneyevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wiesenfeld; also see Korne’evka; Kornejewka.

Korneyevka, Omsk, Moskalenky. #C 2. Founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite-Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 143 in 1926. Also see Korne’evka; Korneyevka.

Korneyevo Dalnyy, Odessa, see Lichtenfeld; also see Dalnyj, Kornejewo; Dalnyy, Korne’ev; Dalnyy, Korneyevo; Kornejevo Dalnyj.

Korniesjowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Korniejewka.

Korniejowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Korniejewka.

Korniłowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Korniłowka.

Kornilowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornilowka.

Kornin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Kornștal, (also Malaya-Krasnoshchokovska), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Alexandrovsk. #D 8. Founded in 1869 by Neu-Hoffnungstal families on 1,224 dessi. Separatist; parishes: Ostheim and Rosenfeld. Land was bought from the Cossack aristocrat Krasnoshchok. One of the first German colonies in the Don region. Acreage: 2,680 or 2,686 dessi. Population: 181 in 1899; 190 in 1911; 190 in 1914; 190 in 1918; 250 in 1919. Also see Malaya-Krasnoshchokovska.

Kornștal I, (also Canemir I, also Kantemir I), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Possibly founded in 1886 or 1829. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 1,053 ha. Population: 98 possibly in 1905; 199 in 1939. Also see Canemir I; Kantemir I.

Kornștal II, (also Canemir II, also Kantemir II), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Possibly founded in 1870 or 1889. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 1,015 ha. Population: 98 possibly in 1905; 180 in 1939. Also see Canemir II; Kantemir II.

Kornștal?, Don, see Krontal.

Kornwies-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornwies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornwies; Khutor, Kornwies.

Kornwies-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Kornwies-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kornwies; Khutor, Kornwies.

Korobchina, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dauenhauer J.; also see Korobtschina.

Korobtschina, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Korobchina.


Korochintsov-Chutor, Don, see Korochintsov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Korotschinzow; Khutor, Korochintsov-; Khutor, Korochinzhov-; Korochintsov-Chutor.

Koroschekow, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoč; also see Korschow.

Koroschewka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoč; also see Korschow.

Koroschekow, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Mizoč; also see Korschow.
Korsynie, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Vielick. No other information available.

Kortaschowa, Don, see Kortashova.

Kortaschowa, Don, see Kortashovo.

Kortashova, (also Kartashova), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y) evsk. Evangelical. Population: 107 in 1926. Also see Kartashova; Kortashova.

Kortashovo, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Kortaschowo.

Kortschevie, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchewie.

Kortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Korkhin.

Kortschunek, Volhynia-Poland, see Korchunek.

Korytnica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Svinukhy. No other information available.

Korytnica, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Korytnica. No other information available.

Korytno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #E 2. No other information available.


Korzeč, (also Korec), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzeč. #I 4. Also see Korec.

Korzyc, Volhynia-Poland, see Korist.

Korzyz Niemcka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichich. #K 3. Also see Niemcka, Korzyc.

Kosakowo, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Kosakowka.

Kosakovo, Nikoisko-, Volga Republic, see Nikoisko-Kosakovo; also see Kosakowo, Nikoisko-; Nikoisko-Kosakowo.

Kosakowka, Luhans’k, see Kosakovka.

Kosakowo, Nikoisko-, Volga Republic, see Nikoisko-Kosakowo; also see Kosakovo, Nikoisko-; Nikoisko-Kosakovo.

Kosarevo, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlynv; also see Kosarewo.

Kosarevo, Volhynia-Poland, see Kosarevo.

Koschary, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Koschary; also see Koshary, Alt-.

Koschatow, Volhynia-Poland, see Koschatov.

Kosh, Belyy-, Crimea, see Belyj-Kosh; also see Belyj-Kosh, Belyj-.

Kosh, Chornyy-, Crimea, see Chornyy-Kosh; also see Kosch-Tschornyj; Tschornyj-Kosch.


Koschelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. #E 6. Also see Koschelovka.

Koshkarevo, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo; also see Koschkarjowo.

Koshkaryovo, Omsk, see Koshkaryovo. Population: 122 in 1926. Also see Koshkarevo; Koschkarjowo.

Koshkina, Ukraine, see Kirschfeld; also see Koschinka.

Koshkin-Khutor, Don, see Karsten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Koschkin-; Khutor, Koschkin-.

Koshkulevsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk, see Koshkul.

Koshkul, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petrokavlask, see Koshkul.

Koshkul, Omsk, see Kosh Kul; also see Kul Kosch; Kul, Kosh.

Koshchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Koshkov.

Kosch-Tschornyj, Crimea, see Kosh-Chornyy; also see Chornyy, Kosh-; Tschornyj, Kosh-.

Koshchyschtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Koschyschche.

Koschianiec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkovcchie. No other information available.

Kosch Kul, Omsk, see Kosh Kul; also see Kul Kosch; Kul, Kosh.

Koschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Koshkov.

Kosch-Tschornyj, Crimea, see Kosh-Chornyy; also see Chornyy, Kosh-; Tschornyj, Kosh-.

Kosch-Tschornyj, Crimea, see Chornyy-Kosh; also see Kosch-Tschornyj; Tschornyj-Kosch.

Koschov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Koschow.

Koschuchowski Kljutsch, Yeniseysk, see Koshchukovsky.

Koshyshche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Koschyschtsche.

Kosin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozin.

Kosinka, Odessa, see Kosinka.

Kosin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. Southwest of Luts’k. #D 4. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Kosin.

Kosinka, (also Kosinskovo), Odessa, see Reinfeld; also see Kosinka; Kosinkovo.

Kosinkovo, Odessa, see Kosinka; also see Kosinkowo.

Koselova bei Yamburg, Petersburg. Evangelical. Population: 68 in 1926. Also see Koselova near Yamburg; Koselova bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova near.

Koselova bei Yamburg, Petersbourg. see Koselova bei Yamburg; also see Koselova bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova near.

Koselowa near Yamburg, Petersbourg, see Koselova near Yamburg; also see Koselova bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova near.

Koselowa bei Jamburg, Petersbourg, see Koselova bei Yamburg; also see Koselova near Yamburg; Jamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova bei; Yamburg, Koselova near.

Koskenchy, Crimea, see Ivanovka; also see Koskentschi.

Koskentschi, Crimea, see Koskenchy.

Kos-Kodul, Kazakhstan, see Koskuduk; also see Kodul, Kos-.

Kos-Kodul, (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 Koslovka.

Koslovsky, Omsk, Achairisk. #E 2. Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Koslowski.

Koslowka, Omsk, see Koslovka.

Koslowski, Omsk, see Koslowka.

Kosogorye, Zaporizhzhya, see Kosogorye; also see Kosogorje.

Kosogorje, Zaporizhzhya, see Kosogorye; also see Kosogore.

Kosogorye, Zaporizhzhya, see Reichenfeld; also see Kosogore; Kosogorje.

Kosjak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kosyak.

Kossjak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kossyak.

Kossyak, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kosjak; also see Kossjak.

Kostakow, Odessa, see Felixdorf; also see Kostakow.

Kostakow, Odessa, see Kostakow.

Kostheim, (also Konstantinovo, also Krechmanov), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (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, Chekhon, 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; Krehmanov.

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 Mischin Kost.; also see Kost., Mischin; Mischin Kost. .


Kostrovtsve, Don, Rostov. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Also see Kostrovzew.

Kostrowzew, Don, see Kostrovtsve.


Köthen, Anhalt-, Mykolayiv, see Anhalt-Köthen.

Köthen, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Köthen.

Kotljarevka, Don, see Kotlyarevka.

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: 304 in 1904. Also see Kost., Mishin; Mishin Kost. .

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.

Kotovschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Kotowschtschizna.

Kotovsk, (also Birsula), Odessa. Population: many German residents. Major Ukrainian town on Odessa-Balta railroad. Also see Birsula; Kotowsk.
Kovalovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Kovalowka.
Kovalskoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kovalskoye; also see Kovalskoe.
Kovalskoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Bogodarovka; also see Kovalskoe; Kovalskoe.
Kovel’, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kovel’. #B 7. Also see Kovel.
Kovelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovelska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kovalskoe, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kovelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kovel’ska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kovel’ska; also see Groß-Kowelska; Gross-Kovelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kowalskoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kovelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kowalewo, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kowalewo; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei; Kowalewo, Kolonie near.
Kowalskoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kovalskoye; also see Kovalskoe.
Kowatsch, Odessa, see Kovach.
Kowatsch, Petricho-, Odessa, see Petrichko-Kowatsch; also see Kovach, Petricho-; Petrichko-Kovach.
Kowalewo, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kowalewo; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei; Kowalewo, Kolonie near.
Kowalovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovalovka.
Kowel, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovel’.
Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kowalewo, Kolonie bei, Petersburg, see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; also see Kolonie bei Kowalewo; Kolonie near Kowalewo; Kowalewo, Kolonie bei; Kowalewo, Kolonie near.
Kowalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovalovka.
Kowel, Volhynia-Poland, see Kovel’.
Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kowelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kowelska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Kowelska; also see Groß-Kovel’ska; Gross-Kovelska; Kovel’ska, Groß-; Kowelska, Groß-; Kowelska, Gross-.
Kozakow-Dolina I, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina I; also see Dolina I, Kozakov-; Dolina I, Kozakov-.
Kozakow-Dolina II, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozakov-Dolina II; also see Dolina II, Kozakov-; Dolina II, Kozakov-.
Kozary, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. No other information available.
Kozary, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. No other information available.
Kozary, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Kozary.
Kozelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Koshelovka; also see Kozelovka.
Kozelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) #I 4. Also see Kozelovka.
Koziatin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberezie. No other information available.
Kozin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kisin, also see Reinfeld/ Odessa aka Kisin-Lowo.
Kozlinsky Majdan, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinski Majdan; Majdan, Kozlinsky; Maydan, Kozlinsky.
Kozlinsky Majdan, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya (also Alexandria.) Also see Kozlinski Majdan; Majdan, Kozlinsky; Maydan, Kozlinsky.
Kozinska, Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudka Kozinska.
Kozlov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Chorov; also see Kozlov.
Kozlow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlov.
Krabba-Chutor, Odessa, see Krabba-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krabba-; Khutor, Krabba-.
Krabbfutter, Odessa, see Krabba-Khutor.
Krabba-Khutor, (also Krabbfutter, also Friedenstal, also Trigady), Odessa, Glückstal. Evangelical. Also see Friedenstal; Chutor, Krabba-; Khutor, Krabba-; Krabba-Chutor; Krabbfutter; Trigady.
Krac, Volhynia-Poland, see Krat.
Krahekw, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Chumak; also see Kratschek.
Krahekm, Volhynia-Poland, see Krochmal.
Krakomal, Volg Republic, see Krochmal.
Kraht, Odessa, Bereznik district. In the northern Berezan district near Domanekvo. No other information available.
Kraft, Odessa, Bereznik district. In the northern Berezan district. Near Troitsko(y)e. There was another farm a few kilometers to the north.
Kraft, (also Verkhnaya-Gryasnuhka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded on 18 August 1767 by approximately 246 families from Alsfeld and other places in Hesse. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 211 in 1768; 246 in 1772; 2,514 in 1857; 2,664 in 1897; 6,387 approximately in 1905; 5,759 possibly in 1905; 6,572 in 1912; 2,759 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Verkhnaya-Gryasnuhka
Kraft, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kraft.
Kragluk, (also Kruhlyk), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, also, Korzec; also see Kruhlyk.
Kramatorskaja, Kharkiv, see Kramatorskaja.
Kramerovka, (also Ostrogoshok), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Kramerovka; Ostrogozhsk.
Kramerovka, Voronezh, see Kramerovka.
Kranodolj, Podils’ka, see Kranodoly.
Krapotkino, Caucasus, see Kropotkin.
Krasikov, Samara, see Krasikovo; also see Krasikov.
Krasikov, Samara, see Krasikov.
Krasilno, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin. #F 4. No other information available.
Krasilovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasilovka; also see Krasilowka.
Krasilowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasilovka.
Krasin, (also Krasnoy), Bessarabia, Akkermann (Bishopry IaÔi). [verified] Founded between 1814 and 1816 by 80 [or 133] families from Poland. Catholic. Between 1800 and 1803 emigration from the Münchic district, Bavaria, to the towns of Orshokovin and Schitonitz, Duchy of Warsaw, Poland, and from here to Bessarabia in 1814. Acreage: 6,996 dessi. and 158 houses in 1859, or 7,397 ha. Population: 1,205 in 1858; 1,992 in 1879; 2,514 in 1897; 2,664 in 1897; 6,387 approximately in 1905; 5,759 possibly in 1905; 6,572 in 1912; 2,759 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Krasin.
Krasnoye, Caucasus, see Krasna-Khutor; also see Krasna Bessarabka, Krasna.
Krasna Gorka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Gorka, Krasna.
Krasnagorovka-Khutor, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Population: 10 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Krasnagorovka; Khutor, Krasnagorovka; Krasnagorovka-Chutor.
Krasnagorovka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Krasnagorovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnagorovka; Khutor, Krasnagorovka.
Krasna-Khutor, Caucasus; also see Chutor, Krasna; Khutor, Krasna-Chutor.
Krasna, Ruda, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruda Krasna.
Krasnaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Dolina, Krasnaja; also see Dolina, Krasnaya; Dolina, Krasnaja.
Krasnaja Kolonka, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaya.
Krasnaja Poljana, Don, see Krasnaya Poljana; also see Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.
Krasnaja Retschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.
Krasnaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaya; Dolina, Krasnaja.
Krasnaja Kolonka, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaya.
Krasnaja Poljana, Don, see Krasnaya Poljana; also see Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.
Krasnaja Retschka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasnaya Rechka; also see Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.
Krasnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, see Schönfeld; also see Dolina, Krasnaja; Dolina, Krasnaya; Dolina, Krasnaja.
Krasnaya Kolonka, Don, see Krasnaya Kolonka; also see Kolonka, Krasnaja; Kolonka, Krasnaya.
Krasnaya Poljana, Don, see Krasnaya Poljana; also see Poljana, Krasnaja; Poljana, Krasnaya.
Krasnaya Rechka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rotsee; also see Krasnaja Retschka; Rechka, Krasnaja; Retschka, Krasnaja.
Krasnenka, Petersburg, see Peterhofer Kolonie.
Krasnenka, (also Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege), Petersburger. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 100 in 1904. Also see Ansiedlung am Peterhofer Wege.
Krasnica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
Krasni Okna, Glückstal, see Krasny Okna; also see Okna, Krasni.
Krasni Okni, Glückstal, see Krasny Okny; also see Okni, Krasni.
Krasnoarmjejsk, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Krasnoarmeysk.
Krasnoarmjejsk, Volgograd, see Krasnoarmeysk.
Krasnoarmeysk, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Fischersdorf; also see Krasnoarmejsk.
Krasnoarmeysk, Volgograd, see Sarepta; also see Krasnoarmejsk.
Krasnodarsk, Mykolayiv, see Blumental.
Krasnodol, Volhynia, Tul’chyn, Veliko-Kosnitzk. No other information available.
Krasno Duby, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Alt Kozary; also see Duby, Krasno.
Krasnec, Bessarabia, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnec, Saratov, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnec, Slavgorod, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyarskoe; also see Krasnoyarskoje.
Krasnoje, Bessarabia, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnoje, Saratov, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnoje, Slavgorod, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krasnojarskoje.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnojar.
Krasnojar, Volgograd, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojar, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarowka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyarovka.
Krasnojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyarskoe; also see Krasnoyarskoje.
Krasnoje, Bessarabia, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnoje, Saratov, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnoje, Slavgorod, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Frank, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarowka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyarovka.
Krasnojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyarskoe; also see Krasnoyarskoje.
Krasnoje, Bessarabia, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnoje, Saratov, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnoje, Slavgorod, see Krasnoye; also see Krasnoje.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Frank, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnoje, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnojarka, Omsk, see Krasnoyar.
Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-, Volga Republic, see Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka; also see Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-; Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka.

Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-, Don, see Malaja Krasnoschtschowka; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaya-; Malaya-Krasnoschtschowka.

Krasnoselsa, Dnipropetrov's'k, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but also possibly Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers were living also. Acreage: 2,240 dessi. and 30 houses in 1858. Population: 623 in 1859.

Krasnoseleska, Odessa, see Güldendorf.

Krasnoselskoe, Omsk, see Krasnoselskoye; also see Krasnoselskoe.

Krasnoselskoe, Omsk, see Krasnoselskoye; also see Krasnoselskoe.

Krasnoselskoye, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 450 in 1926. Also see Krasnoselskoe; Krasnoselskoye.

Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-, Don, see Malaja Krasnoschtschowka; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-; Malaja Krasnoschtschowka.

Krasnoslaw, Mykologiyiv, see Grünfeld; also see Krasnoslaw.

Krasnoslaw, Mykologiyiv, see Krasnoslaw.

Krasnovka, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol',Luxemburg. Approximately 10 km northeast of Grozny. #B 8. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Also see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk, Yenissey. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Also see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 139 in 1919. Also see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Novo-, Mariupol', see Novo-Krasnovka; also see Krasnovka, Novo-; Novo-Krasnovka.

Krasnowka, Don, see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Krasnoyarsk, see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Mykologiyiv, see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Samara, see Schönau; also see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. Possibly approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. #H 3. Founded in 1908. Population: 605 in 1926. Also see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Population: 139 in 1919. Also see Krasnovka.

Krasnovka, Novo-, Mariupol', see Novo-Krasnovka; also see Krasnovka, Novo-; Novo-Krasnovka.

Krasnoyar, (also Krasnoyaryovka, also Sasarovka-Khutor, also Walter), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #D 2. Founded on 20 July 1767. Evangelical. Population: 460 in 1772; 3,004 in 1857; 4,721 in 1897; 7,514 possibly approximately in 1905; 7,923 in 1912; 4,700 in 1922; 4,893 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Krasnojar; Krasnoyaryovka; Sasarovka-Khutor; Walter.

Krasnoyarka, Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded in 1905 by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Soviet seat, school with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 626 in 1920; 548 in 1926. Also see Krasnoyarka.

Krasnoyaryovka, Volga Republic, see Keller; also see Krasnoyaryovka.

Krasnoyaryovka, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar; also see Krasnoyaryovka.

Krasnoyarskoe, Kazakhstan, see Krasnoyarskoye; also see Krasnoyarskoje.


Krasnoye, Bessarabia see Krasna; also see Krasnoe; Krasnoje.

Krasnoye, Saratov, see Dimitrovsk; also see Krasnoe; Krasnoje.

Krasnoye, Slavgorod, see Kleefeld; also see Krasnoe; Krasnoje.

Krasny, Dnipropetrov's'k, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. Population: 113 in 1926.

Krasnaya Gorki-Chutor, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnaya Gorki-Chutor, Nizhniy Novgorod.

Krasnaya Gorki-Chutor, Nizhniy Novgorod, see Krasnaya Gorki-Chutor, Nizhniy Novgorod.

Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor, Nizhniy Novgorod, Vassilissursk. Evangelical; parish: Nizhniy Novgorod. Population: 23 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor.

Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor, Nizhniy Novgorod, Vassilissursk. Evangelical; parish: Nizhniy Novgorod. Population: 23 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor.

Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor, Nizhniy Novgorod, Vassilissursk. Evangelical; parish: Nizhniy Novgorod. Population: 23 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor; also see Krasnaya Gorky-Khutor.

Krasnak, Dnipropetrov's'k, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. Population: 113 in 1926.

Krasny Dvor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Baranovka. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 196 in 1904. Also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasny Dvor.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasny Dvor.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasny Dvor.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasny Dvor.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasny Dvor.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasnych.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasnych.

Krasny Jar, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Dvor, Krasny Dvor; also see Krasnych.
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, Samokà(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 Kut, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (rayon Voznesenska). Catholic; parish: Georgsburg. Population: 88 in 1912; also see Kut, Krasny-.

Krasny Numer, Zaporizhzhya, 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 Krasni Okna; Krasny Okny.

Krasny Okny, Glückstal, see Krasny Okna; also see Krasni Okny.

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 (Krasnikov) or east of Podolsk according to Epp (Krasikov.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the (Krassikov.) Founded in 1890 by residents from the east of Podolsk according to Epp (Krasikov) or east of Podolsk according to Epp (Krassikovo) or east of Podolsk according to Epp (Krassikovo). Population: 221 people or 45 families in 1922; 240 in 1926. Also see Krasikov; Krassikowo.

Krasnikowo, Samara, see Krasnikovo.


Krasnivka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krassilovka.


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, Kratovka-; Krasny-Khutor.

Kratovka-Chutor, Odessa, see Kratovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kratovka-; Khutor, Kratovka-.

Kratschek, Volhynia-Poland, see Krachek.

Kratz, Volga Republic, see Basel.


Kratzke, (also Pochinnaya, also Poshennoye), 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 Fortschrift. Birthplace of historian, attorney, and Duma member Jakob E. Dietz (1864-1917). Private colony of Director de Boffe: Ahrenfeld. 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; 1,282 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Pochinnaya; Poshennyoye.

Kraukamysch, Kazakhstan, see Kraukamysch.

Kraukamysch, Kazakhstan, see Karamyshevka; also see Kraukamysch.

Kraus, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station.

Krause, Odessa, northern Berezan district. No other information available.

Krause-Chutor, Odessa, see Krause-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krause-; Khutor, Krause-.

Krause-Khutor, Odessa. Near Ananyev, Birsula. Also see Chutor, Krause-; Khutor, Krause-; Krause-Chutor.

Krausendorf, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Krausendorf.

Krausendorf, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Krausendorf.

Krauter-Chutor, Crimea, see Krauter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krauter-; Khutor, Krauter-.

Krauter-Khutor, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 15 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Separatist; parish: Schönbrunn. Also see Chutor, Krauter-; Khutor, Krauter-; Krauter-Chutor.

Krae-Chutor, Don, see Kraje-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Kraje-.

Kraje-Chutor, Don, see Kraje-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Kraje-; Krae-Khutor.

Kraje-Chutor, Don, see Rotfeld; also see Chutor, Kraje-; Khutor, Kraje-; Krae-Khutor; Kraje-Chutor.

Krebs-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Krebs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krebs-; Khutor, Krebs-.

Krebsfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebental.
Krebs-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebental; also see Chutor, Krebs-; Khutor, Krebs-; Krebs-Chutor.
Krechmanov, Zaporizhzhya, see Kostheim; also see Kretschmanow.
Kreglak, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.
Kremasch, Volhynia-Poland, see Kremash.
Kremasch, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Chorov; also see Kremash.
Kremidovo, Odessa, see Zentner-Khutor; also see Kremidowo.
Kremidowo, Odessa, see Kremidovo.
Kremjanka, Omsk, see Kremlevsk; also see Kremljowka.
Kremlewski, Omsk, see Kremlefski.
Kremlewsky, Omsk, see Kremlevsk; also see Kremlewski.
Kremlewski, Omsk, see Kremlefski.
Kremljowka, Omsk, see Kremlevsk; also see Kremlefski.
Kremlyovka, Omsk, see Kremlefski; also see Kremljowka.
Kremljowka, Omsk, see Kremlevsk; also see Kremljowka.
Krempa, possibly Carpatho-Ukraine, see Krumpahk.
Krempa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Krempa.
Kreschaten, Chernihiv, Romny. Eighty kilometers east of the actual Bilovizh colony. Founded in 1779 or 1801. Evangelical and Catholic; parish: Bilovizh. Denomination at the beginning more Evangelical; later evenly distributed. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) The village was approximately half Germans, especially from Hesse and Rheingau, and half Ukrainians. Over time, the Germans adopted the Ukrainian language, but continued to consider themselves Germans. Emigration: 22 families moved to the Don district in 1885. Acreage: approximately 1,000 dessi., and 1,300 dessi. and 43 farms in 1807. Population: 203 people or 37 families in 1807; 273 in 1905; 204 in 1941; 204 people consisting of 4 males, 80 females, 120 children, and 64 residents were deported in 1942.
Kreschatten, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten.
Kreschtschatik, Chernihiv, see Kreschtschatik.
Kreschtschenka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kreschtschenka.
Kreschtschatik, Chernihiv, Bilovizh. Founded by 36 families in 1802. This Kreschatten, but then the founding year would be incorrect. The first Bilovizh daughter colony. Also see Kreschtschatik.
Kreschtschenka, Zaporizhzhya, see Karlsruhe; also see Kreschtschenka.
Kresovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Kresovka.
Kresovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kresovka.
Krestanskoe, Saratov, see Krestanskoye; also see Krestanske.
Krestanskoje, Saratov, see Borisopol; also see Krestanske; Krestanskoe.
Krestanskoje, Saratov, see Borisopol; also see Krestanske.
Krestiansky, Saratov, see Borisopol; also see Krestiansky.
Kremljowka, Omsk, see Kremljowka; also see Kremljowka.
Krestovoy-Buerak, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buerak; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Krestowoi-; Buerak, Krestovoy-Buerak; Krestowoi-Buerak.
Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Krestowoi Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medveditsky-Krestowoi Buerak.
Krestovoy-Buerak, Volga Republic, see Müller; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Buerak, Krestowoi-; Krestovoy-; Krestovoy-Buerak; Krestowoi-Buerak.
Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Krestowoi Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medveditsky-Krestowoi Buerak.
Krestovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestovskoye, Kazakhstan, Karaghandy (also Karaganda), Promyshlennaya. A few kilometers north of Karaghandy. #E 1. Founded by Volga Germans in 1892/1893. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 234 in 1926. Also see Krestovskoe; Krestowskoje.
Krestovsky, Volga Republic, see Marienberg; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestovo, Turkmenistan, see Krestovo.
Krestowoi-Buerak, Volga Republic, see Krestovoy-Buerak; also see Buerak, Krestovoy-; Krestowoi-; Krestovoy-Buerak; Krestowoi-Buerak.
Krestowoi Buerak, Medveditsky-, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy-; Krestowoi Buerak, Medveditsky-; Krestovoy Buerak, Medveditsky-; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medveditsky-Krestowoi Buerak.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Krestowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Krestovskoye; also see Krestowskoje.
Kreuszenach, Volga. No other information available.
Krim-Chutor, Caucasus, see Krimer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krimer-; Khutor, Krimer-.
Krimski, Caucasus, see Krimer-Khutor; also see Krimsky.
Krivovskoe, Volga Republic, see Krivovskoye; also see Krivovskoe.
Krivoy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Krivoy Numer; also see Numer, Krivoj; Numer, Krivoy.
Krivoy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Krivoy Numer; also see Numer, Krivoy; Numer, Krivoy.
Krivoy-Rog, Mykolayiv, see Kryvyi Rih; also see Krivoyi Rog.
Krivowskoje, Volga Republic, see Krivovsky; see Krivoskoe.
Kriwyslovy, Volhynia-Poland, see Krywlosy.
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-.
Krolled-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Krollen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-.
Krolled-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Krollen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-.
Krollen-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Taganrog, see Rosenfeld; also see Chutor, Krollen-; Khutor, Krollen-; Krollen-Chutor.
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, Gornostayevka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. Catholic.
Kronau, (possibly also No. 4, also No. 8, also Vysokopolye), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K 4. 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 Progymnasium). 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 dessi., 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. 4?; No. 8; Vysokopolye.

Kronau-Chutor, Neu-, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Kronau-Chutor; also see Chutor, Neu-Kronau-; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

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 dessi. for 23.50 Rbls. per dessi. “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 dessi. in the Barnaul district on favorable terms. On 29/30 November and 1 December 1919, 214 residents were murdered in an assault by Makhnov’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 Kronberg.

Krone’evka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kryneevka; also see Kronejewka.

Kronejewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Krynevyka; also see Krone’evka.

Kronental, Caucasus, see Deutsch-Khaginsk.

Kronental, (also Bulgank, 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 dessi. crown land and 68 houses in 1859, or 5,444 dessi. 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 Bulgank; Bulgansk.

Kronental, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Kronental.

Krynevyka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wiesenberg; also see Krone’evka; Kronejewka.

Kron, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kron.

Kronberg, (also Kronberg, also Mikhailovka), Zaporizhzhya, Krasnoyevka, Krasnoyevka, Krasnopol. Founded in 1879 by families from Molochna. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 50 in 1914; 50 in 1918; 90 in 1919. Also see Kronberg; Mikhailovka.

Krondorf, (also No. 5, also Kasenoseslesk, also Kasyonnosselsk, also Katsenosesk), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1824 by 29 families from the Elbingen and Marienburg districts. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. In 1823, 18 families arrived, and in 1824, 11. Acreage: 1,620 dessi. and 44 houses in 1859, or 1,683, or 1,702.5 dessi., or 28 farms on 1,680 dessi. 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 Kasenosesk; Kasyonnosselsk; Katsenosesk; No. 5.

Krondorf, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Krondorf.

Kronfeld, (also Udelenskaya, also Udelynoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitsa. 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 dessi. 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 Udelenskaya; Udelynoye.
Kronsfeld, (also Novyy Numer, also Prosyanoye, possibly also Udelenskaya), 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 Novyy Numer; Prosyanoye; Udelenskaya.

Kronsfeld, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsfeld.

Kronsarten, (also Polovitza), Dniiproprots’evsk’y, Josefstal, GNR Karl Marx. On the Kichin 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, Dnipropetrovs’k, Josefstal, 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 Novyy Numer; Prosyanoye; Udelenskaya.

Kronstadt, (also No. 5, also Nikolayevka), Don, Donets’k, Dzierzhinsk, Shelezy, Santurinovka. #C 2. Founded in 1809 or 1809 by 16 families from Inowlódz on the Pilica River near Warsaw. Evangelical; parish: Nikola(y)evka. Acreage: 1,904 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 Nikolayevka.

Kronstadt, (also Klyuchinsky, also Kronstädt-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; Kronstadt-Kolonie.


Kronstadtskoje, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoje; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoye.

Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoje; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoye.

Kronstadtskoye, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoye.

Kronstadtskoye, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoje, Novo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Novo-Kronstadtskoye.

Kronstal, Don, see Kronstal.

Kronstal, (also Dolinsk), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1809 by 12 families from Kronswiede 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-.


Kronsweide, Alt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Kronsweide.

Kronsweide, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsweide.

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: 50 in 1905; 80 in 1910; 73 in 1914; 66 in 1919. Also see Chuortal, Kronstal-; Khutor, Kronstal-; Kronstal-Chutor; Kronstal; Timush. Located east of of Grigoriopol near Klein-Bergdorf.

Kropivschchin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Kropivschtschina.

Kropivschtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Kropivschchin.

Kropotkin, (also Krapotkino), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Krapotkin.

Krosovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Hoshcha; also see Krosovka.

Krosnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Krosnowka.

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 Montanary. #C 3. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Village possibly leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Acreage: 600 desis. 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; Abay-Kuchuk; Kutschuk, Abaj-.

Kuchuk-Akhtachi, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Achtatschi, Kutschuk; Akhtachi, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Achtatschi.

Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy, (also Kuchuk-Akhtachi), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 15 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Byten. Former Tartar village. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. There are perhaps two separate villages two to three kilometers apart: Kuchuk to the north and Akhtachi to the east. Acreage: 900 dessis.

Kuchuk-Bijuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Bijuk-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.

Kuchuk-Bijuk-Toganash, Crimea, see Kuhk-Bijuk-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganash, Kutschuk; Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-; Toganash, Kutschuk-Bijuk-; Toganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.

Kuchuk-Burash, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar. Population: 40 in 1926. Also see Burasch, Kutschuk-; Burash, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Burasch.

Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganash, Crimea, see Neu-Taganash; also see Bijuk-Taganash, Kuchuk; Byuk-Taganash, Kuchuk-; Taganash, Kuchuk-Byuk.
Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash, Crimea, see Neu-Toganash; also see Bijuk-Toganash, Kutschuk-K.; Byuk-Toganash, Kuchuk-K.; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganassch; Toganashch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-K.: Toganashch, Kuchuk-Byuk.

Kuchuk-Chucha, Crimea, see Annenfeld; also see Chucha, Kuchuk; Kutschuk Tschutschcha; Tschutschcha, Kutschuk.

Kuchuk-Toksoba, Crimea, Simferopol’, Ablam. Population: 58 in 1919; 64 in 1926. Also see Kutschuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kuchuk-K.; Toksoba, Kutschuk-K.

Kucova, Nemecka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucova; also see Nemecka Kucowa; Kucowa, Nemecka.

Kucova, 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 Schischman; also see Schischman, Kudahul; Shishman, Kudahul.

Kudahul Shishman, (also Shishmana), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Founded in 1898. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 115 in 1911. Also see Kudahul Schischman; Schischman, Kudahul; Shishman, Kudahul.

Kudaihull, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.

Kudak, Schubar-, Kazakhstan, see Schubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-K.; Schubar-Kudak.

Kudak, Schubar-, Kazakhstan, see Schubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubar-K.; Schubar-Kudak.

Kudaschewka, Nemecka, see Kudaschewka.

Kudaschewka, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, see Kudaschewka.


Kudaschewka, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, see Hindenburg; also see Kudaschewka.

Kudaygul, Crimea, see Kutaihul-Danahosovka.

Kudranka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, 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-K.; Kuduk-Chilik; Tschilik, Kuduk-K.

Kuduk, Dshau-, Kazakhstan, see Dshau-Kuduk; also see Dzhau-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dshau-

Kuduk, Dzhau-, Kazakhstan, see Dzhau-Kuduk; also see Dzhau-Kuduk; Kuduk, Dzhau-

Kuduk, Toldvo, Kazakhstan, see Toldvo Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Toldvo, Kuduk.
Kulalinka, Verkhnaya-, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya-Kulalinka; also see Kulalinka, Wernchnaja-; Wernchnaja-Kulalinka.

Kulalinka, Verchnaja-, Volga Republic, see Wernchnaja-Kulalinka; also see Kulalinka, Verkhnaya-; Verkhnaya-Kulalinka.

Kulaly, Volga. No other information available.

Kulanski, Slavgorod, see Kulansky.

Kulansky, Slavgorod, see Rosental; also see Kulanski.

Kul, Aj-, Crimea, see Aj-Kul; also see Ay-Kul; Kul, Ay-.

Kul, Ay-, Crimea, see Ay-Kul; also see Aj-Kul; Kul, Aj-.

Kulbaschewo, Zaporizhzhya, see Kulbashevo.

Kulbashevo, Zaporizhzhya, Pokrovsk. Possibly approximately 70 km east of Zaporizhzhya. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 222 in 1926. Also see Kulbaschewo.

Kulchin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kivertsi. North of Luts'k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Kultschin.

Kulchin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kulchin; also see Kultschin, Neu-; Neu-Kultschin.

Kulevtscha, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Kulewtscha.

Kulewtscha, Bessarabia, see Kulevtscha.

Kulikova, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol', Budyonovka. #C 9. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Kulikowa.


Kulikova, Don, see Kulikova.

Kulikowo-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Kulikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kulikowo-; Khutor, Kulikovo-.

Kulikowy-Kopany, Caucasus, see Kulikovy-Kopany; also see Kopany-Kulikowy; Kopany-Kulikowy.

Kulischi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kulisyhi.

Kulischi, Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. South of Zwiehels. #C 3. Evangelical. Ceased to exist. Also see Kulisch.

Kul', Isyl', Omsk, see Isil' Kul'; also see Isylj-Kul; Kul, Isyl-.

Kul, Isylj-, Omsk, see Isylj-Kul; also see Isyl' Kul'; Kul', Isyl'.

Kul, Kosch, Omsk, see Kosch Kul; also see Kosch Kul; Kul, Kosch.

Kul, Kosch, Omsk, see Kosch Kul; also see Kosch Kul; Kul, Kosch.

Kullar-Kipchak, Crimea, see Westheim; also see Kipchak, Kullar-; Kiptschak, Kullar-; Kullar-Kiptschak.

Kullar-Kipchak, Crimea, see Kullar-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Kullar-; Kiptschak, Kullar-.

Kulm, (also Paulsberg, also Podgornoye), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Parish: Kulm. Founded by 108 families in 1815. Approximately 80 families from the Kalish district, Duchy of Poznan, Warsaw and the Brandenburg province. Twenty-eight families were from colonies. Evangelical. Acreage: 6,488 dessi. and 135 houses in 1859, or 7,057 ha. Population: 1,398 in 1858; 1,298 in 1904; 1,326 in 1905; 1,711 in 1939. Also see Paulsberg; Podgornoye.

Kul, Musdy-, Kazakhstan, see Musdy-Kul.

Kul-Oba, Crimea, see Hoffnungstal; also see Oba, Kul-, Kulomsino, (also Novo-Omsk), Omsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. #E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical and Mennonite. Also see Novo-Omsk.

Kulschanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Kulshanka.

Kul, Schubar-, Kazakhstan, see Schubar-Kul; also see Kul, Shubar-; Schubar-Kul.

Kulshanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenweide; also see Kulshanka.

Kul, Shubar-, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kul; also see Kul, Schubar-; Schubar-Kul.

Kul, Temir-, Kazakhstan, see Temir-Kul.

Kultschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Kulchin.

Kultschin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kultschin; also see Kultschin, Neu-; Neu-Kultschin.

Kultschin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kultschin; also see Kulchin, Neu-; Neu-Kulchin.

Kul, Tudel-, Kazakhstan, see Tudel-Kul.


Kulturfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Evangelical.

Kulturnij Pacharj, Bashkortostan, see Kulturny Pakhary; also see Pacharj, Kulturnij; Pakhary, Kulturny.

Kulturny Pakhary, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 93 in 1926. Also see Kulturnij Pacharj; Pacharj, Kulturnij; Pakhary, Kulturny.

Kumitzky, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Alexandrovka.

Kumschaka, Don, see Kumschaka.

Kumschatska, Don, see Kumschatska.

Kumschatska, Don, see Katharinenthal; also see Kumschatska.

Kumschatskia, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malevchewsk. Population: 61 in 1926. Also see Kumschatska.

Kunan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan.

Kunt, Dobri-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobri-Kunt; also see Dobry-Kunt; Kunt, Dobry-.

Kunt, Dobry-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kunt; also see Dobri-Kunt; Kunt, Dobri-.

Kunz, Volga Republic, see Blumenheim.

Kuotoksay, Kazakhstan, see Kulturk.

Kuotoksaj, Kazakhstan, see Kuotoksaj; also see Kuotoksaj.
Kupychiov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupychiov.  

Kupino, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kopine.

Kupino, Borystevo-Antonovsky, Tomsk, see Borystovo-Antonovsky Kupino; also see Antonovskij-Borystovo Kupino; Antonovsky-Borystovo Kupino; Borystovo-Antonovsky Kupino; Kupino, Borystovo-Antonovskij.

Kupino, Borystovo-Antonovskij, Tomsk, see Kupino, Borystovo-Antonovskij; also see Antonovskij-Borystovo Kupino; Antonovsky-Borystovo Kupino; Borystovo-Antonovsky Kupino; Borystovo-Antonovskij Kupino.

Kupitschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kupichov.

Kupla, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezano, see Groß-Kupla; also see Groß-Kupla; Kupa, Groß-

Kupla, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’, see Groß-Kupla; also see Groß-Kupla; Kupa, Groß-

Kupla, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Kupla.

Kupla, Volhynia-Poland, see Kupla.

Kuplja, Volhynia-Poland, see Kupla.

Kuplya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezano, see Kuplya, Volhynia-Poland; also see Kostopil’. Northeast of Kostopil’. Evangelical; parishes: Kostopil’ and Tuchyn. Parish church. Public school (as of 1938.) At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 200 in 1904; 34 families with 33 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Kuplja.

Küppenfeld, Zaporischzhya, see Klippenfeld.

Kupper-Chutor, Odessa, see Kupper-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kupper-; Khutor, Kupper-.

Kupper-Khutor, Odessa, Berezano district; also see Chutor, Kupper-; Khutor, Kupper-; Kupper-Chutor.

Kuprino, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka.

Kuptsovo, Volga Republic, see Oberdorf; also see Kuptzovo.

Kuptzovo, Volga Republic, see Kuptsovo.


Kuraz, Volhynia-Poland, see Koraz.

Kuraz, (also Koray), Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. #J 3. Also see Koray.

Kurdjumowka-Chutor, Don, see Kurchujumovka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Kurdjumowka-; Khutor, Kurdjumovka-.

Kurdumanova, Odessa, see Neu-Kassel; also see Kurdumanowa.

Kurdumanowa, Odessa, see Kurdumanova, old name for Neu-Kassel.


Kurdyumovka-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, Kurdumovka-Khutor.

Kureni, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureni; also see Kureni, Neu-; Neu-Kureni.

Kureni, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Kureni; also see Neu-Kureni; Kureni, 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, Dnipropetrovs’k, possibly Kryvyi Rih (also Kriwoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Catholic; parish: Danilovka.

Kurgany, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Grünfeld.


Kurgany, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Kurgany.

Kurganyj, Zaporischzhya, see Kurganyy.

Kurganyy, Zaporischzhya, see Alt-Montal; also see Kurganyj.

Kurhan, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Kurhan.

Kurhan, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Kurhan.

Kurhany, Alt-, Volhynia, see Alt-Kurhany.

Kurjanovka I, (also Boddy), Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Founded on leased land by Prussian settlers approximately in 1889. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 173 in 1904. Also see Boddy; Kurjanovka I.

Kurjanovka II, Don, Taganrog. Founded approximately in 1892 by Prussian settlers on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Also see Kurjanovka II.

Kurjanovka I, Don, see Kurjanovka I.

Kurjanovka II, Don, see Kurjanovka II.

Kurilewka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Kirilowka.

Kurilewka, Volga Republic, see Kirilowka.

Kurmanie, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. East of Kisielin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Kurmanke’ev, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmanke’ev; also see Kurmankejevovo-, Neu-; Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejevovo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.

Kurmankejevovo-, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankejevovo; also see Kurmankeyevo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejevovo; Neu-Kurmankeyevo.

Kurmankeyevo, Neu-, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Kurmankeyevo; also see Kurmankejevovo, Neu-; Neu-Kurmankejevovo; 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-Lipovo.

Kurnava, Volga Republic (Bergseite.) Evangelical. Northwest of Walter outside the Volga Republic. Also see Kurnava.

Kurschiowitsch-Chutor, Chernihiv, see Kurschinowitschi-Chutor; also see Chutor, Kurschiowitschi-; Khutor, Kurschiowitschi.

Kursk, Kara-, Volgograd, see Alexanderfeld; also see Dnipropetrovsk.

Kurskowa, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Mariental; also see Kursowa.

Kurskowa, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kursova.

Kurt, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Kurt.

Kurt-Ichky, Crimea, see Ebenfeld; also see Ichky, Kurt-; Itschki, Kurt-; Kurt-Itschki.

Kurt-Itschki, Crimea, see Kurt-Ichky; also see Ichky, Kurt-; Itschki, Kurt-.

Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh, Crimea, see Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh; also see Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-; Scheich, Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-Scheich, Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh, Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheikh.

Kurudjika, Bessarabia, see Kurudjicka.

Kurudschika, (Also Grinzburgdorf) Bessarabia. Also see Kurud; Ka; Kurudyka.

Kurudyka, Bessarabia, see Ginzburgdorf; also see Kurudjika.


Kurul-Kiptschak, Crimea, see Kurul-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Kurulu-; Kiptschak, Kurulu-.

Kurschank, Zaporizhzhya, see Kurushan.

Kurushan, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Mennonite. Also see Kurushan.

Kusz-Khutor, Bessarabia, see Kurschiowitsch-Chutor; also see Chutor, Kurz-; Khutor, Kurz-.

Kurz-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Kurz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Kurz-; Khutor, Kurz-.

Kurz-Khutor, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 100 ha. Also see Chutor, Kurz-; Khutor, Kurz-; Kurz-Chutor.

Kusak, Slavgorod, see Alexanderkrone.

Kusakovo I, Odessa, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kusakowo I.

Kusakovo II, Odessa, see Kursakovo II; also see Kusakowo II.

Kusakovo I, Odessa, see Kusakovo I.

Kusakovo II, Odessa, see Kusakovo II.

Kuscha, Odessa, see Kuscha.

Kusel-Kuy, Crimea, see Kusel-Kuy; also see Kus, Kusel-; Kuy, Kusel-.

Kusel-Kuy, Crimea, see Siebenbrunn; also see Kus, Kusel-; Kuy, Kusel-.

Kusel-Kuy, Crimea, see Kusel-Kuy; also see Kus, Kusel-; Kuy, Kusel-.

Kuscha, Odessa, see Kuscha.

Kuscha, Odessa, see Kuscha.

Kushum II, Odessa, see Kushum II.

Kushum I, Odessa, see Kushum I.

Kushum, Odessa, see Kushum.

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Kushum, Odessa, see Kushum.

Kursan, Odessa, see Kushan.

Kursan, Odessa, see Kushan.

Kursan, Odessa, see Kushan.

Kursan, Odessa, see Kushan.

Kussakowo II, Odessa, see Kussakowo II; also see Kussakowo II.

Kussakovo I, Odessa, see Kussakovo I.

Kussakovo II, Odessa, see Kussakovo II.

Kussan, Odessa, see Kussan.

Kussan, Odessa, see Kussan.

Kusnitzki, Odessa, see Kusnitzki.

Kusnitzki, Odessa, see Kusnitzki.

Kusnitzky, Dnipropetrovsk, see Kusnitzky.

Kusnitzky, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kusnitzky.

Kusnitzky, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kusnitzky.

Kusnitzky, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kusnitzky.

Kusnezowka, Mariopol’, see Kuznetsovka.

Kusnitzki, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kusnitzki.

Kusnitzki, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kusnitzki.

Kusnitzki, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Kusnitzki.

Kus(s)ak, Slavgorod, see Alexanderkrone.
Kustareva, Volga Republic, see Leitsinger; also see Kustarewa.

Kustarevo-Krasnorynowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Kolonie; also see Krasnorynowka, Kustarevo-; Krasnorynowka, Kustarewo-; Kustarewo-Krasnorynowka.

Kustarewa, Volga Republic, see Kustareva.

Kustarnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kustarnaya.

Küst-Chutor, Caucasus, see Küst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Küst-; Khutor, Küst-; Küst-Chutor.

Küst-Khutor, Caucasus. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Küst-; Khutor, Küst-; Küst-Chutor.

Kutaihul-Danahasowka, (also Kataigul, also Kudahul-Donahusaka, also Kudaihull, also Kudaygul), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Approximately 15 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal, also Catholic; parish: Simferopol’. Village leased for one-tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest. Acreage: 1,590 or 3.090 dessi. Population: 46 in 1905; 100 in 1911; 121 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 83 in 1926. Also see Danahasowka, Kutaihul-.

Kut, Dobrovy-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Dobry-Kut. Population: 29 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 83 in 1926. Also see Dobry-Kut.

Kut, Litowo-, Omsk, see Litowo-Kut; also see Litow-Kut; Kut, Litowo.

Kut, Litowo-, Omsk, see Litowo-Kut; also see Kut, Litowo-; Litowo-Kut.

Kutoksaj, Kazakhstan, see Kutoksaj.

Kutosovka, (also Kotosovka, also Kutusovka), 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: 195 people or 40 families in 1922; 198 in 1926. Also see Kutosovka; Kutosowa; Kutosowka.

KutOKsAJ, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Kutosovka.

Kutro, 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.

Kutsch, Abaj-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kodzhambak, see Abaj-Kutsch; also see Abaj-Kutch; Kuchuk, Abay-.

Kutsch, Achtatschi-, Crimea, see Achtatschi-Kutsch; also see Akhtachi-Kuch; Kuchuk, Akhtachi-.

Kutschak-Tatschi, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-Tachy, Kuchuk-; Ak-Tatschi, Kutschak-; Tachy, Kuchuk-; Tatschi, Kutschak-Ak-.

Kutschak-Bijuk-Taganasch, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganasch; also see Bijuk-Taganasch, Kutschak-; Byuk-Taganasch, Kuchuk-; Taganasch, Kutschak-Bijuk-; Taganasch, Kuchuk-Byuk-.

Kutsch-Bijuk-Toganasch, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch; also see Bijuk-Toganasch, Kutschak-; Byuk-Toganasch, Kuchuk-; Toganasch, Kutschak-Bijuk-; Toganasch, Kuchuk-Byuk-.
Kut, Tichij-,
Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor.

Kutter
Omsk, see Swornajew-Kut; also see
Kut, Svornayev-,
Omsk, see Svornayev-Kut; also see
Kut, Svornaev-,

Kut, Swonarew-,
Volga Republic, see Swonarew-Kut; also see
Slavgorod, see Swonarew-Kut; also see
Kut, Swonarew-,

Kut, Swonarew-,
Omsk, see Swonarew-Kut; also see
Kut, Swonarew-

Kut, Svornayev-,

Kut, Wesolyj-,
Odessa, see Wesolyj-Kut; also see Kut,
Wesolyj-; Wesolyj-Kut.

Kut, Wesolyj-,
Odessa, see Wesolyj-Kut; also see Kut,
Wesolyj-; Wesolyj-Kut. Check

Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniky. No other information available.

Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #D 5. No other information available.

Kuty, Borek-,
Volhynia-Poland, see Borek-Kuty.

Kutyjnikovskaya,
Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Kuteinikovskaya; Kutjukowskaja.

Kutyjewka,
Crimea. Founded in 1875. Mennonite. Also see Kutewka; Kutjewka.

Kutyjke-Deutsch,
(also Kutuki, also Kutyjky), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurneny, Dshurchy. Approximately 30 km northwest of Dzhankoy. Founded in 1878. Mennonite and Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 510 dessi. Population: 54 in 1911; 54 in 1914; 54 in 1918; 119 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Kutjue-Kutje; Deutsch, Kutyjewka; Kutjue-Kutje; Kutuki.

Kutyjky,
Crimea, see Kutyjke-Deutsch; also see Kutjujki.

Kuty Zarudki,
Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zarudki; also see Zarudki, Kuty; Zarudki, Kuty.

Kuty Zarudky,
Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’. Near Klein-Siedliche. Also see Kuty, Zarudki; Zarudki, Kuty; Zarudki, Kuty.

Kuyalkin,
Odessa, see Nesselrode; also see Kujalkin.

Kuyalnik,
Odessa, see Nesselrode; also see Kujalnik.

Kuybisheva,
Slavgorod, Rubkovsk. Population: 892 in 1989; approximately 50 percent Germans. Also see Kujbischewa.

Kuyeran,

Kuy, Kusel-,
Crimea, see Kusel-Kuy; also see Kui, Kusel-; Kusel-Kui.

Kuyu, Bitak-Ak-,
Crimea, see Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; also see Ak-Kuyu, Bitak; Ak-Kuyu, Bitak-; Bitak-Ak-Kuyu; Kuyu, Bitak-Ak-.

Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-,
Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan; also see Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-T; Tarchan, Uch-Kuyu-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Usch-Kuyu-Tarchan.

Kuyu-Uch,
Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu; also see Kuyu-Utsch; Utsch, Kuyu-.

Kuznetsovka,
Mariopol’, see Wickerau; also see Kusnezowka.

Kvasilov,
Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, and Rowno), Rivne; also see Kwasilow.

Kvasnikovka,

Kvasovka,
Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Kwasowica.

Kvasowsky,
Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 130 in 1926. Also see Kwasowski.

Kvassnykovka,
(also Kwassnykowka), Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Kwassnykowka.

Kveritz,
Volhynia-Poland, see Kivertsi; also see Kwerritz.
Kwasiłow, Volhynia-Poland, see Kvasilow.
Kwasknikowka, Volga Republic, see Kvasnikovka.
Kwasowica, Volhynia-Poland, see Kvasovica.
Kwasowski, Omsk, see Kvasovsky.
Kwasnynowka, Volga Republic, see Kvasynovka.
Kwertz, Volhynia-Poland, see Kweritz.

Kya

Kijaz, Crimea, see Korot-Kyat; also see Kijat-

Kokchora-Kyat; also see Kyat, Koktschora-

Kongely-Kyat-; Kongeli-Kijat-Deutsch; Deutsch, Kongeli-Kijat-

Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

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Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

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Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bai-Kijat; also see Bay-Kyat; Kyat, Bay-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crime

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

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Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.

Kijat, Bai-, Crimea, see Bay-Kyat; also see Bai-Kijat; Kijat, Bai-.
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 Dvenadtsatsyni Krinskyts; Neumarionovka; Shirokolanivka.

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.

Landau, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. #B 8. Evangelical.


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 Begim- 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, Kazakhstans, Ust- Kamenogorsk, Leninogorsk. 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, Liberovsk, 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), Krasny 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), Vollhynia- Ukraine, Korostyshev. Approximately 15 km south of Radomyshl’. #F 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 168 or 267 in 1904. Also see Gorodetskaya; Zehnte.

Lapauscha, Vollhynia-Poland, see Lapauscha.

Lapauscha, Vollhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. South of Verba. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Lapauscha.

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 IaΩy (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 Bakosch & Schardt; sales in 1915: approximately one million rubels. Also see Larievka.

Lariewka, Mykolayiv, see Larievka.

Laschanowka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, see Laschanowka.

Laschki, Vollhynia-Poland, see Laschki.

Laschki, Vollhynia-Poland, see Laschki.

Laschanowka, Vollhynia-Ukraine, see Laschanowka.

Laschki, Vollhynia-Poland, see Laschki.

Lasopol, Vollhynia-Poland, see Lissapol.
Latoschinka, Volga Republic, see Latoshinka.
Latoshinka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Latoschinka.
Latschinowo, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Lachinovo.
Latschinowo, Kharkiv, see Lachinovo.
Latsino, Don see Weinberg; also see Lazino.
Lattendorf, (also Rosnovopol), Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kaolin. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Jewish colony. Population: 90 Lutherans in 1904; 109 in 1919. Also see Rosnovopol.
Laub, (also Tarlyk), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded on 12 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pietet. 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.
Lauve, (also Schönfeld, also Yablonovka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. #D 4. Founded on 19 August 1767 as a private colony of Le Roy & Pietet. 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 Lauve.
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; Lavarov.
Lavrovo, Caucasus, see Lavrov; also see Lawrovo.
Lawrow, Caucasus, see Lawarov.
Lawrovo, Caucasus, see Lavrovo.
Lazino, Don, see Latsino.
Laz, Zukov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Zukow Laz.
Laz, Zukov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukov Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Zukow Laz.
Lebedj, 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, Petropavlowsk-Internationalnaya. #C 5. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1926. Also see Ledinovka.
Ledinowka, Kazakhstan, see Ledinovka.
Ledochow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ledokhov.
Ledokhov, Volhynia-Poland, see Ledukhov; also see Ledochow.
Leducow, Volhynia-Poland, see Leducow.
Leenovka, Caucasus, see Leyenovka; also see Leenowka; Lejenowka.
Leenowka, Caucasus, see Leenowka; also see Lejenowka; Leyenovka
Leichtling, (also Ilavla, also Illovlya), 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; Illovlya.
Leinfeld, (possibly also Leninfeld), Caucasus. #J 3. Founded after 1920. Also see Leninfeld?.
Leipzig, (also Serpnevoye, also Skinos), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1815 by 54 [or 126] families from: Prussia (50) and Wuerttemberg (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 Serpnevoye; Skinos.
Leipzig, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Southwest of Troitsk. Near the Uy River. Around 1914, it became a train station.
Leißienen, Kaliningrad district, see Romanowo.
Leitershausen, (also Christianov, also Milovidovka), Zaporizhzhya. No other information available.
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 Khrisanov; 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.

Lelevy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lelevy.
Lemeschkino, Volga Republic, see Lemeshkino.

Leninberg, (also Fl. Gashon), Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Lemeschkino.

Leninburg, (also Fl. Gashon), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Evangelical. Also see Fl. Gashon.

Lenindorf, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Founded after 1920.

Lenindorf, Crimea, see Kir-Baylar.

Lenindorf, (also Lenovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk. #D 4. Population: 60 in 1926; 92 in 1941. Also see Lenovka.

Leninfield, Caucasus, see Leninfield.

Leninfield, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. #E 2. Arose again in the Soviet period.

Leninfield, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Georgsfeld.

Leninfield?, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev.

Leninfield, (possibly also Chapayev), Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek; also see Chapayev?.


Leninfield, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Arose again in the Soviet period.

Leninfield, (also Anissoyka), Luhans’k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans’k. #D 3. Also see Anissoyka.

Leninfield, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. Catholic.


Leninfield, (also Wasserréich), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Also see Wasserréich.

Leninkent, Caucasus, see Georgsfeld.

Lenino, Caucasus, see Georgsfeld.

Leninpol, (GNR Leninpol), Kyrgyzstan. Founded in 1882 in the Talas valley in the extreme northwest corner of Kyrgyzstan. Mennonite. It was a GNR between World War I and World War II. Merging the villages of Gnadenfeld, Gnadenfeld, Köppental, and Nikolaïtal; see these villages for more information. Acreage: 95 farms on 2,013 dessi. in 1882. Also see GNR Leninpol.

Leninpol, GNR, Kyrgyzstan, see GNR Leninpol.

Leninskoe, Crimea, see Leninskoye; also see Leninsoke.

Leninskoe, Volga Republic, see Leninskoye; also see Leninskoe.

Leninskoye, Crimea, see Leninskoye; also see Leninsoke.

Leninskoye, Volga Republic, see Leninskoye; also see Leninsoke.

Leninskoye, Crimea, see Leninskoye; also see Leninsoke.

Leninskoye, Volga Republic, see Schwed; also see Leninsoke; Leninsoke.

Leninskoye, Volga Republic, see Schwed; also see Leninsoke; Leninsoke.


Lenintal, (also Samarsky-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Ambrosievka, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’k. #D 6. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Samarsky-Khutor.

Lenintal, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Lenintal, Odessa, see Klein-Rastatt.

Lenintal, Odessa, see Schardt-Khutor.

Lenintal, (Neuland), Odessa, Adolfstad. Khutor near Bergdorf. Evangelical. Also see Adolfsal; Neuland.


Lenovka, Don, see Lenindorf; also see Lenowka.

Leonidovka, (also No. 3), Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, Shelezy, Santurinovka. #C 4. Founded in 1889. Mennonite; parish: New-York. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,800 dessi. Population: 209 in 1914; 208 in 1918; 210 in 1919; 312 in 1926. Also see No. 3.

Leonidovka, Saratov, see Ebenfeld; also see Leonidovka.

Leonidovka, Saratov, see Leonidovka.

Leonja, Volhynia-Poland, see Leonya.
Leonopol, Odessa, Berezn district. No other information available.
Leonovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; 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, Caucasus, see Leonovskoye; also see Leonovskoe.
Leonovskoye, Caucasus, see Leonovskoye; also see Leonovskoe.
Leonowka, Don, see Lenovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Leonovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Leonovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Leonovka.
Leonowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Leonovka.
Leonowskoje, Caucasus, see Leonovskoye; also see Leonovskoe.
Leontowitschi, Kherson or Kiev, see Leontovichy.
Leonya, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Leonja.
Leova, Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded in 1902. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Sarata. At the beginning only skilled craftsmen and businesspeople resided here. Population: 80 in 1939. Also see Leova.
Leowa, 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.
Lepeticha, Crimea, see Lepetikha.
Lepetikha, (also Lepatikha), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 25 km north of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 40 in 1918; 23 in 1926. Also see Lepatikha; Lepeticha.
Lerisk-Chutor, Odessa, see Lerisk-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lerisk-; Khutor, Lerisk-.
Lesovshchisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesovshchisna; also see Lesovschtchisna.

Lesowaja, Odessa, see Lesovaya.

Lesowka, Don, see Lesovka.

Lesowschtschina, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesovsacha.

Lesowschtschina, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesovshchisna.

Lesowitzschisna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesovshchisna.

Lesapoli, Volhynia-Poland, see Lissapoli.

Les, Schnurov-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schnurov-Les; also see Les, Schnurov-; Schnurov-Les.

Les, Shnurov-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shnurov-Les; also see Les, Schnurov-; Schnurov-Les.

Lesski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessky.

Lessnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lessnaya.

Lessnaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fürstendorf; also see Lessnaja.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessovchisna, (also Lesovsacha, also Lesovshchisna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Southwest of Korosten. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessovchisna, (also Lesovsacha, also Lesovshchisna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Southwest of Korosten. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessovchisna, (also Lesovsacha, also Lesovshchisna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Southwest of Korosten. #G3. Also see Lesnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessovchisna, (also Lesovsacha, also Lesovshchisna), Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr. Southwest of Korosten. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.

Lessnoy-Karamysch, Volga Republic, see Lessnoy-Karamysch; also see Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Karamysch, Lessnoy-; Lessnoy-Karamysch.

Lessnoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G3. Also see Lessnoy.
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(y)evka 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-Urch, 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(y)evka. Founded in 1851. Population: 333 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.

Liebental, (also Krebs-Khutor, also Krebsfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 333 in 1926. Also see Nikolayevka.

Liebental, (also Krebs-Khutor, also Krebsfeld), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1851. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Acreage: 683 dessi. Population: 8 in 1859; 40 in 1904; 77 in 1914; 77 in 1918; 105 in 1919; 333 in 1926. Also see Krebsfeld; Krebs-Khutor.

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.

Liebental, Neu-, Volga Republic, 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.

Liebknecht?, Caucasus, see Groß-Fürstental.

Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-; Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Liebknecht, Karl, Luhans’k, see Karl Liebknecht.

Liebknecht, Karl-, Mariupol’, see Karl-Liebknecht.

Liebknecht, Karl, Mykolayiv, see Karl Liebknecht.

Liebknecht, Karl, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Liebknecht.

Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl, Odessa, see Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Karl Liebknecht-; Karl Liebknecht-Chutor; Liebknecht-Chutor, Karl; Khutor, Karl Liebknecht-.

Liebknechtok, Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsy. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 174 in 1926. Also see Liebknechtok.

Liebknechtowka, Crimea, Leninsk, see Kitay; also see Liebknechtowka.

Liebknechtowka, Crimea, Kerch, see Liebknechtowka.

Liebknechtowka, Crimea, Leninsk, see Liebknechtowka.

Liebknechtsdorf, Caucasus, see Alexanderdorf.

Liebknechtsdorf, 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 Liesovka.

Liesovka, Don, see Liesovka.

Ligo, Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Ligo. In 1905, the Ligo 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.

Ligovo, Petersburg, see Ligovo.

Likholaevka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Marienfeld; also see Licholaevka.

Lilienfeld, Caucasus, 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 Lilovka.

Lilovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lilovka.

Limanskoje, Odessa, see Limanskoje; also see Limanskoje.

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, 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, Nishnaja-; Nishnaja-Lindau.
Lindau, Verkhnaya-, Caucasus, see Verkhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Verchnaja-; Verchnaja-Lindau.
Lindau, Nizhnaja-, Caucasus, see Verkhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nizhnaja-; Nizhnaja-Lindau.
Lindenau, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1859 or 1863. Mennonite.
Lindenau, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus, Am Lindenau, Samara, Melekes, Volga Republic. #D 3. Founded in 1889. Magnificent buildings and parks, iron foundry, 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.

Lindov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. Also see Lindow.
Lindow, Volhynia-Poland, see Lindov.
Line’evka, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Linejewka.
Lineyevka, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniovka; also see Linejewka.
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: Kollerovka. 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, Horohiv, Sviniukhy; also see Liniow.
Liniovka, (also Linevka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. #D 6. Also see Linevka; Liniowka.
Liniow, Volhynia-Poland, see Liniow.
Liniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Linevka.
Lipa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.
Lipa, Volhynia-Poland, Horohiv, Berestekhko. No other information available.
Lipa-Stanislawovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Lipa-Stanislawowka; Stanislawowka, Lipa; Stanislawowka, Lipa-
Lipa-Stanislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipa-Stanislawowka; also see Stanislawowka, Lipa-
Lipchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipshchisna; also see Lipchtizna.
Lipki, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipky.
Lipky, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Lipki.
Liplany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kiverts. #E 4. No other information available.
Lipniak, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. No other information available.
Lipnik, 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.

Lipnyky, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Kostopil’; also see Lipniki.

Lipnyky, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Lipniki; also see Lipnik.


Lipovka, Volga Republic, see Schäfer; also see Lipowka.

Lipovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lindental; also see Lipowka.


Lipovka-Rothermel, Volga Republic, see Rotärmel; also see Lipowka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipovka-; Rothermel, Lipowka-.

Lipov-Kut, Volga Republic, see Urbach; also see Kut, Lipov-; Kut, Lipow-; Lipow-Kut.

Lipovo, Don, see Lindenfeld; also see Lipovo.

Lipovo, Kurnakovo-, Don, see Kurnakovo-Lipovo; also see Kurnakowo-Lipovo; 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 1926. Also see Lipovo-Romanovka; Romanovka?; Romanovka, Lipovo-; Romanovka, Lipowka-.

Lipov-Kut, Volga Republic, see Lipov-Kut; also see Kut, Lipov-; Kut, Lipow-.

Lipowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowicz, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Lipowiec.

Lipowitz, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Lipowitz.

Lipowka, Volga Republic, see Lipovka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Lipowka.

Lipowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Polonno(y)e, see Lipowka.

Lipowka-Rothermel, Volga Republic, see Lipowka-Rothermel; also see Rothermel, Lipovka-; Rothermel, Lipowka-.

Lipowko, Don, see Lipovo.

Lipowo, Kurnakowo-, Don, see Kurnakowo-Lipowo; also see Kurnakowo-Lipowo; Lipowo, Kurnakowo-.

Lipowo-Romanowka, Volga Republic, see Lipowo-Romanowka; also see Romanowka, Lipowo-; Romanowka, Lipowko-.

Lippers, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Lippers.


Lippe, Schtschitinik-, Volhynia-Poland, see Schtschitinik-Lippe; also see Lippe-Schitschinik; Schchitinik-Lippe.

Lippe-Schitschinik, Volhynia-Poland, see Schchitinik-Lippe; also see Lippe, Schtschitinik-; Schtschinik-Lippe.

Lippe-Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislavovka-Lippe; also see Lippe-Stanislavovka; Stanislavovka, Lippe-.

Lippe-Stanislavowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka-Lippe; Stanislavovka, Lippe-.

Lipschitschisna, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipschitschina.

Lipschitschina, (also Lipchizna), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rovno, Vorba; also see Lipschitschina.

Lipska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Liptschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Lipchizna.

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 Lishniowka; also see Lischniowka.

Liski, Volhynia-Poland, see Liski.

Liski, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Liski.

Lisky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissy; also see Liski.

Lisky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Liski.

Lisnovka, (also Lishniovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Lischnia.

Lisnovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lisnovka; also see Lischniowka.

Lippe-Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka-Lippe; Stanislavovka, Lippe-.

Lippe, Schtschitinik-, Volhynia-Poland, see Schtschitinik-Lippe; also see Lippe-Schitschinik; Schchitinik-Lippe.

Lippe-Schitschinik, Volhynia-Poland, see Schchitinik-Lippe; also see Lippe, Schtschitinik-; Schtschinik-Lippe.

Lippe-Stanislavovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lippe-Stanislavovka; also see Stanislavovka-Lippe; Stanislavovka, Lippe-.
Lissitza, (also Niv), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl'. Approximately 15 km southeast of Radomyshl'. Evangelical. Also see Niv.

Lissky, (also Lessky, also Lisky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. #D 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimat. Population: 179 in 1904. Also see Lessky; Lisky.

Listovka, Mariupol’, see Schönbaum; also see Listowka.

Listovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenheim; also see Listovka.

Listowka, Mariupol’, see Listovka.

Listovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Listovka.

Listvyanka, Mariupol’, see Schönbaum; also see Listwjanka.

Listwjanka, Mariupol’, see Listwjanka.

Litin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.

Litkovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobol'sk-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: Tobol'sk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Litkovka.

Litkowka, 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 Litowa-Romanovka; also see Romanovka, Litova-; Romanovka, Litowa-.

Litowo-Kut, Omsk, see Litowo-Kut; also see Kut, Litowo-.

Littek-Chutor?, Don, see Littek-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Littek-; Khutor?, Littek-.

Littek-Khutor?, Don, see Alexandertal; also see Chutor?, Littek-; Khutor?, Littek-Chutor?.

Litva, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Litwa.

Litvinovka, Don, Rostov, Donets’k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 368 approximately in 1905; 368 in 1918. Also see Litvinovka.

Litwa, Volhynia-Poland, see Litwa.

Litwinowka, Don, see Litwinovka.

Livano-vka, Omsk, see Livano-vka.

Livonskoje, Caucasus, see Livonskoje; also see Livonskoe.

Liziana, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. No other information available.

L’novka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshec. Northwest of Rozhyshec. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see L’nowka.

L’nowka, Volhynia-Poland, see L’nowka.

Lodkup, Zaporizhzhya, see Ladekopp.

Lodsjanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lodsjanovka.

Lodsjanovka, (also Ladsjanovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pavlograd. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Lodsjanovka.

Logen-Chutor, Don, see Logen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Logen-; Khutor, Logen-.

Logen-Khutor, Don, see Freudental; also see Chutor, Logen-; Khutor, Logen-; Logen-Chutor.

Log, Ivanov, Slavgorod, see Ivanov Log; also see Iwanow Log; Log, Iwanow.

Log, Iwanow, Slavgorod, see Iwanow Log; also see Ivanov Log; Log, Ivanov.

Log, Sajatschij, Slavgorod, see Sajatschij Log; also see Log, Sajatschij; Log, Sayachi.

Log, Sayachi, Slavgorod, see Sayachi Log; also see Log, Sajatschij; Sajatschij Log.

Lokach, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Lokache; also see Lokatsch.

Lokatsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Lokach.

Lomanovskaya-Ploschcha, Volhynia Poland, see Ploschcha; also see Lomanovskaja-Ploschtscha; Ploschtscha-Lomanovskaya; Ploschcha, Lomanovskaya.

Lomanowskaja-Ploschtscha, Volhynia Poland, see Ploschcha; also see Ploschtscha-Lomanovskaya; Ploschcha-Lomanovskaya.

Lomsaki, Odessa, see Lomsaky.

Lomsaki-Deutsch, Odessa, see Lomsaky-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Lomsaki-; Deutsch, Lomsaky-.

Lomsaki-Sowchoz, Odessa, see Lomsaky Sowchoz; also see Sowchoz, Lomsaki; Sowchoz, Lomsaki.

Lomsaky, (also Lamsaky), Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 71 in 1926. Also see Lamsaky; Lomsaky.

Lomsaky-Deutsch, Odessa, Großbliebental, GNR Komintern. Catholic. Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Deutsch, Lomsaki-; Deutsch, Lomsaky-.

Lomsaky-Sowchoz, (also Lamsaky Sowchoz), Odessa, Petroverovsk. Population: 16 in 1926. Also see Lamsaky Sowchoz; Lomsaki Sowchoz; Sowchoz, Lomsaky; Sowchoz, Lomsaki.

Lomy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stydyn. No other information available.

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, Berezau district. Near Petrovka. No other information available.

Lorenzberg, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. No other information available.

Lorraine, Odessa, see Kary-Khutor.

Losaya, Chornaya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.

Losaya, Chornaya, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.

Losaya, Chornaya, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Chornaya Losa; also see Losa, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa.

Losaya Kolonie, Chornaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja; Tschornaja Losa Kolonie.

Losaya Kolonie, Tschornaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Tschornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Chornaya Losa Kolonie; Kolonie, Chornaya Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja.

Losaya, Tschornaja, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.

Losaya, Tschornaja, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Tschornaja Losa; also see Chornaya Losa; Losa, Chornaya.

Losaya, 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-.

Losch-Karevo, Caucasus, see Leshkarev; also see Karevo, Losh-.; Karevo, Losch-.; Losch-Karewo.

Loskarowo, Caucasus, see Leshkarev; also see Loskarowo.

Loskarowo, Caucasus, see Loskarovo.

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 Otrogovka), 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.

Lovischche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel‘, Kupichov; also see Lowischtse.

Löwendorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl‘. Approximately 15 km southwest of Radomyshl‘. Ceased to exist after 1914.

Lovischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Lovischche.

Lozovaya, Dnipropetrovs‘k, see Weidenfeld; also see Lozowaja.

Lozowaja, Dnipropetrovs‘k, see Lozovaya.

Lubachin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lubachin.


Lubanka, Mykolayiv, see Friedensdorf.

Lubaschka, Volhynia-Poland, see Lubashka.

Lubashka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil‘, Kostopil‘; also see Lubaschka.

Lubche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Shurchin; also see Lubtsche.

Lubimaja, Luhans‘k, Rovenets, see Lubimaya.

Lubimaja, Luhans‘k, see Liebental; also see Lubimajja.


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 Lubimovka.

Lubimovka, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1919 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Lubimovka.

Lubimovka, Samara, see Liebental; also see Lubimovka.

Lubimovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovskoe; also see Lubimowskoje.

Lubimovskoe, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novouzensk. Not northeast of Pavlodar. #J 4. Population: possibly 205 in 1926. Also see Lubimovskoe; Lubimowskoje.

Lubimovka, Dnipropetrovs‘k see Lubimovka.

Lubimovka, Don, Donets‘k, see Lubimovka.

Lubimovka, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovka.

Lubimovka?, Luhans‘k, see Lubimovka?.
Lubimowka, Orenburg, see Lubimovka.
Lubimowka, Samara, see Lubimovka.
Lubimowskoje, Kazakhstan, see Lubimovskoye; also see Lubimovskoe.
Lubin, Mykolayiv, see Friedensdorf.
Lubino, Mykolayiv, see Wiesengrund.
Also see Lubinovka.
Lubinowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Lubinovka.
Lubjanka, Mykolayiv, see Lubanka.
Lubliniec, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Alt Kozary. No other information available.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Alexandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Lubo-Alexandrowka.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Khutor; also see Aleksandrovka-Khutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-; Lubo-Alexandrowka-Khutor, Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Khutor.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Lubo-Alexandrowka.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.
Lubo-Aleksandrovka, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Aleksandrowka, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Lubo-Alexandrowka.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor; also see Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-; Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Lubo-Alexandrowka-Chutor.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
Lubo-Aleksandrowka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Lubo-Aleksandrowka-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district.
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, Petersburg, see Luts’k.

Luck, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Luck.

Lucyov, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucenov; also see Lucyov.

Lucyov, Volhynia-Poland, see Lucyov.

Ludmilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Ludmilovka.


Ludmilovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ludmilovka.

Ludmilovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludmilovka.


Ludwig, Slavgorod, see Ludwigsfeld.

Ludwigsdorf, Crimea, see Lustig-Khutor.

Ludwigsdorf?, Volhynia-Poland. No other information available.

Ludwigsdorf, (also Morogovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Poti(y)evka. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomysliš’. Population: 239 in 1904. Also see Morogovka.

Ludwigsfeld, (also Ludwig), Slavgorod, Burla. Dissolved in the 1960s. Also see Ludwig.


Ludwigstal, (also No. 19, also Karl-Liebknecht, also Romanovka), Mariupol’, Ludwigstal. Founded between 1828 and 1832 by 34 families: from Wuerttemberg (15), Hesse (14), Lower Alsace (3), and Baden (2). In 1831, six more arrived and in 1832, nine more families. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Twenty-four German parishes with 6,057 Germans were part of the Ludwigstal parish founded in 1864. Acreage: 2,160 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 2,111 dessi., or 35 farms on 2,100 dessi. and three families without land (as of 1857). Population: 419 in 1858; 419 or 440 in 1859; 356 or 652 in 1905; 652 in 1910; 413 in 1911; 413 in 1914; 413 in 1918; 440 in 1919. Also see No. 19, Karl-Liebknecht; Romanovka.
Lugavoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumental; also see Lugavoe; Lugavoye.

Lugavoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Lugavoe; also see Lugavoye.

Lugavoye, Amur, see New-York; also see Lugavoye.

Lugavoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesental; also see Lugovaya.

Lugavaya-Gryasnuhka, Volga Republic, see Schulz; also see Gryasnuhka-Lugovaya; Gryasnuhka, Lugovaya-; Lugovaja-Gryasnuhka.

Lugovka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderkron; also see Lugowka.

Lugovoe, possibly Bessarabia, see Lugovoye; also see Lugowoje.

Lugovoe, Slavgorod, see Lugovoe; also see Lugowoje.

Lugovoe, Volga Republic, see Lugovoye; also see Lugowoje.

Lugovoy, Volga Republic, see Vollmer; also see Lugowoi.

Lugovoye, possibly Bessarabia. Evangelical-Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Lugovoe; Lugowoje.

Lugovoe, Slavgorod, see Friedensfeld; also see Lugovoe; Lugowoje.

Lugovoe, Volga Republic, see Grüntal; also see Lugowoje; Lugowoje.

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-Gryasnuhka, Volga Republic, see Lugovaya-Gryasnuhka; also see Gryasnuhka-Lugovaja; Gryasnuhka, Lugovaya-; Lugovaja-Gryasnuhka.

Lugowka, Mykolayiv, see Lugovka.

Lugowoi, Volga Republic, see Lugovoye.

Lugowoje, possibly Bessarabia, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoje.

Lugowoje, Slavgorod, see Lugovoye; also see Lugowoje.

Lugowoje, Volga Republic, see Lugovoye; also see Lugovoje.

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.

Luhans’k, Mariupol’, see Rundewiese; also see Lugansk.


Luisen, (also Luisino, also Lyssino), Petersburg, Troitsk-Oraniennbaum. #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 Luisendorf), Mykolayiv, Yelanets. #F 4. Luisendorf and Luisendorf are possibly two villages; Luisendorf is supposed to be in the Berezans’ district. It was dissolved in the 1880s because Catholics mainly moved to the Anan’yev district. Also see Luisendorf?.

Luisental-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Luisental-Khutor; also see Chutor, Luisental-; Khutor, Luisental-.

Luisental-Khutor, (also Semenovka, also Semyonovka), Mariupol’, Bergtal, Volodarsk. #B 9. Founded by Mennonites who sold the Luisental-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-; Luisental-Chutor; Semenovka; Semyonovka.

Luisino, Petersburg, see Luisen.

Luk, Dobryj-, Odessa, see Dobryj-Luk; also see Dobryj-; Luk, Dobryy-.

Luk, Dobryy-, Odessa, see Dobryy-Luk; also see Dobryj-; 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, Gretschinnaja.

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, Horokhiv, 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-Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Neu-; Neu-Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Rosa, Caucaus, see Rosa Luksemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.
Luksemburg, Rosa, Dnipropetrovsk’s’k, Kryvyi Rih, 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.
Luntscha, Odessa, see Lunctcha.
Lushanka, Bessarabia, see Katzbach.
Lusiendorf, Mykolyayiv, see Lusiendorf.
Lustdorf, (also Kaisersheim, also Khornomorka, 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.
Lutschicke, 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 Porkhovo. 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 Domanevka. The Lutz Khutor was a few kilometers to the north. Evangelical.
Lutz, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near 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-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lutz-; Khutor, Lutz-.
Lutz-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Lutz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Lutz-; Khutor, Lutz-.
Lutz-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district, near Domanevka. 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, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Yelisavetovka; also see Luxemburg.
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 kolchoz (see Konstantinovka), a delegate of Kazakhstan SSR, and later appointed to the Supreme Soviet. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolchoz, school with grades five to nine, reading room, college of agriculture (as of 1926.) Population: 3,700 in 1926. Also see Bolnossy; Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Caucasus, Georgia, Tiflis, see Katharinenfeld; also see Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Goryachchevodsk. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Luxemburg.

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 Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. #F 2. Founded in 1923. Evangelical. Also see Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Neu-, Mariup‘l, see Neu-Luxemburg, Neu; Neu-Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Caucasus, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Don, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Don, Donets‘k, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, Rosa, Petersburg, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa; Rosa Luxemburg.

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 1676 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Catholic. Deanery: Katharinenstadt. Agricultural cooperative kolchoz, 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 Khrach; 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 Lvova.

Lvovsky, 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.

Lwow Nr. 1?, Caucasus, see Lwow Nr. 1?.

Lwowski, Kazakhstan, see Lvovsky.

Lychky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Trotstienieic; also see Lychski.

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.

Lysandrowka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Ceased to exist after a few years. Also see Lysandrowka.

Lysandrowka, Volga Republic, see Lysandrowka.

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.

Lysinsko, Petersburg, see Luisen.

Lyssye Gory, Volga Republic, see Lyssye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssye; Lyssye Gori.

Lyssye Gori, Volga Republic, see Lyssye Gory; also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssye; Lyssye Gori.

Lyssye Gory, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Gori, Lyssye; Gory Lyssye; Gory, Lyssye; Lyssye Gori; Lyssye Gory.

Lytschki, Volhynia-Poland, see Lychky.

Lyubytiv, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel‘, Lyubytyiv. No other information available.
Macharówka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makharovka.
Machkovec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Matschokowce.
Machy Volynskie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Matschki Wolynskie; Volynskie, Machky; Wolynskie, Matschki.
Machlitz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Makhlitz?.
Machulek, (also Mohulyk), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. #5. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 31 in 1905. Also see Matschulek; Mohulyk.
Machulin-Khutor, Don, see Knittel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matschulini; Khutor, Machulin-; Matschulin-Chutor.
Maciejow, Volhynia-Poland, see Maciejow.
Maciejowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maciejowka.
Maciejow, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Maciejov; also see Maciejow.
Maidendorf, (also Beregeaniafalu, also Lalovo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukachevo. Unitarian. In 1763, arrival of Germans. Eighty-seven people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 149 farms on 845 ha. Population: 189 Germans of 776 residents in 1910; 178 Germans of 796 residents in 1920; 185 Germans of 860 residents in 1930. Also see Beregeaniafalu; Lalovo.
Maerovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Maerovskoe; also see Majorowskoje; Mayorskoje; Mayorovskoe.
Maerovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Maerovskoe; also see Maerovskoe; Majorowskoje; Mayorovskoe.
Maersko, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Maersko; also see Alt-Maerskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Mayorovskoe; Alt-Mayorowskoje; Alt-Majorskoje, Alt-; Majorowskoje, Alt-; Mayorowskoje, Alt-; Mayorovskoe, Alt-.
Maerskoje, Alt-, Odessa, see Alt-Maerskoje; also see Alt-Maersko; Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Alt-Mayorowskoje; Alt-Mayorowskoje; Alt-Majorskoje, Alt-; Majorowskoje, Alt-; Mayorowskoje, Alt-; Mayorovskoe, Alt-; Mayorovskoe, Alt-.
Maersky, Mariupol’, see Mayorsky; also see Majorsky.
Maersky, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Majorsky.
Maevsky, Omsk, see Mayovsky; also see Majowski.
Magaschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Magaschin.
Magaschin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche. #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, Emilchin, see Maydan.
Maidan, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr, see Maydan.
Maidan Golyshchewskij, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan Golyshhevsky; also see Golyshchewskij, Maidan; Golyshhevsky, Maydan.
Maidan, Mokwinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokwinski Maidan; also see Maydan, Mokwinski; Mokwinsky Maydan.
Maidorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. No other information available.
Mainehim, 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, Dnipropetrovs’k’, Pavlograd, Vassilovka. 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, Dnipropetrovs’k’, see Mayers-Khutor.
Maier, Mergen-, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier.
Maier-Roth, Crimea, see Yapundzhy; also see Roth, Maier-.
Maiers-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k’, see Maiers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maiers-; Khutor, Maiers-.
Maiers-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k’, see Mayers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maiers-; Khutor, Maiers-; Maiers-Chutor.
Maifeld, 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, Dshaga-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Mainak; also see Dzshaga-Mainak; Mainak, Dzshaga-.
Mainak, Dzhaga-, Crimea, see Dzshaga-Mainak; also see Dzshaga-Mainak; Mainak, Dzshaga-.
Mainak, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Mainak.
Mainfeld, (also Syngory), Volhynia-Ukraine. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Syngory.
Maisjanowka, Omsk, see Maisyanovka.
Maisyanovka, Omsk. Fifty kilometers northwest of Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Maisjanowka.

Maital, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. No other information available.

Majanga, Volga Republic, see Mayanga.

Majdan, Buhrinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Buhrinski Majdan; also see Buhrinsky Maydan; Maydan, Buhrinsky.

Majdan, Jeziorski, Volhynia-Poland, see Jeziorski Majdan; also see Eziorisky Maydan; Maydan, Eziorisky; Maydan, Yeziorsky; Yeziorsky Maydan.

Majdan, Kozlinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinski Majdan; also see Kozlinski Maydan; Maydan, Kozlinsky.

Majoroskoje, Kazakhstan, see Mayoroskoje; also see Maoroskoje; Maoroskoje; Mayoroskoje.

Majorski, Mariupol’, see Mayorsky; also see Maersky.

Majorski, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Maersky.

Majorskoje, Al-, Odessa, see Al-Majorskoje; also see Al-Maerskoje; Al-Taerskoje; Al-Mayorskoje; Al-Mayorskye; Al-Maerskoe, Al-; Maerskoe, Al-; Mayorskoe, Al-; Mayorskoe, Al-.

Majowskij, Omsk, see Mayovsky; also see Maevsky.

Makaraba, Nemetskaya-, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaja-; Nemetskaja-Makaraba.

Makaraba, Nemetskaja-, Don, see Nemetskaja-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Nemetskaya-Makaraba.


Makarkinsky, Tobolsk, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1908.

Makarovka, Caucasus, Dastegan, Khasavyurt. #I 3. Also see Makarovka.


Makarovka, Odessa, Shiraya(y)evsk, see Schonfeld; also see Makarovka.

Makarovka, Volga Republic, see Merkel; also see Makarovka.

Makarovka, Caucasus, see Makarovka.

Makarovka, Odessa, Maliganov, see Makarovka.

Makarovka, Odessa, Shiraya(y)evsk, see Makarovka.

Makarovka, Volga Republic, see Makarovka.

Makhe’evka, Don, see Makeyevka; also see Makejewka.

Makhejewka, 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?.


Makhlitz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Makmilershchizna; also see Machlitz?.

Makmilershchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Makmilershchizna.

Makmilershchizna, (possibly also Makhlitz), 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; Makhlitz?.

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 Antonivka-Makowitsch; Makowitsch-Antonovka.

Makoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Makowitsche.

Makovica, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makovicz; also see Makovic.

Makovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhynshche; also see Makowka.

Makov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin, see Makov.

Makov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Makov.

Makowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Makova.


Makowiczy, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Makovicz.

Makowitsch-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonowka-Makovitsch; also see Antonowka-Makovitch; Makowitsch-Antonovka.
Maksimilianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maximilianovka; also see Maksimilianovka; Maximilianovka.

Maksimilianowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maximilianovka; also see Maksimilianovka; Maximilianovka.

Maksimovka, Soviet Union, see Maximovka; also see Maksimovka; Maximovka.

Maksimovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maximovka; also see Maksimovka; Maximovka.

Maksimovka, Soviet Union, see Maksimovka; also see Maximovka; Maximovka.

Maksimovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maksimovka; also see Maximovka; Maximovka.

Malaya Akarscha, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Akarscha, Malaja; Akarscha, Malaya; Malaja Akarscha.

Malaya Karamanova, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Karamanova, Malaja; Malaja Karamanova.

Malaya-Kolosovka, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Kolosovka, Malaya-; Kolosovka, Malaja-; Malaya-Kolosovka.

Malaya-Krasnoschtschowka, Don, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaya-; Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-; Malaja-Krasnoschtschowka.

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 near Malaya Vishera; also see Kolonie bei Malaya Vishera, Kolonie near Malaya Vishera; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei; Malaya Vishera, Kolonie bei.

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-Zebrikowo, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Malaya-Zebrikowo; Zebrikovo, Malaya-; Zebrikovo, Malaja-; Malewo.

Malcew, Bessarabia, see Malcha-Khutor.

Malchach-Khutor, (also Ensslens, also Gottlob Ensslens, also Malcew, Bessarabia, Ismail. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. Acreage: 107 ha. Population: 8 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Maltscha-; Malcea), Bessarabia, Ismail.

Malenki, Slavgorod, see Malenki.

Malevannaja, Yulin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Yulin-Malevannaja; also see Julin-Malevannaja; Malevannaja, Julin-.

Malevo, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Malevo.

Malewannaja, Julin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Julin-Malewannaja; also see Malewannaja, Julin-; Yulin-Malevannaja.

Malashow, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashow; also see Malaschow.

Malatin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Malaya Akarscha, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Akarscha, Malaja; Akarscha, Malaya; Malaja Akarscha.

Malaya Karamanova, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Karamanova, Malaya; Karamanova, Malaja; Malaja Karamanova.

Malaya-Kolosovka, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Kolosovka, Malaya-; Kolosovka, Malaja-; Malaya-Kolosovka.

Malaya-Krasnoschtschowka, Don, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Krasnoschtschowka, Malaya-; Krasnoschtschowka, Malaja-; Malaja-Krasnoschtschowka.

Malaya Shava, Caucasus, see Khassay; also see Malaja-Schawa; Schawa, Malaja-; Shava, Malaja-.

Malaya Siminovka, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Malaja Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaja-; Siminovka, Malaya-; Malaja Akarscha. Also see Malaja Akarscha; Malaja Akarsha; Malaya Akarscha.
Malindorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, Malin. One kilometer northeast of Malin. #F 3. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl‘.

Malinovsky-Khutor, Don, Donets‘k, Mariupol‘. #D 7. Catholic; parish: Grüntal. Population: 40 in 1941. Also see Chutor, Malinowski; Khutor, Malinovsky-.

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-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinisko; Malo-Dolinskoe.

Malo-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Malo-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinisko; Malo-Dolinskoe.

Malo-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Dolinskoe, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinskoje, Malo-; Dolinisko; Malo-Dolinskoe.

Malo-Kamyschewatowka, Don, see Malo-Kamyschewatowka; also see Kamyschewatowka, Malo-; Kamyschewatowka, Malo-.

Malo-Kamyschewatowka, Don, see Reshetilov-Khutor; also see Kamyschewatowka, Malo-; Kamyschewatowka, Malo-; Malo-Kamyschewatowka.


Malo-Orlovka, Don, see Malo-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Malo-; Orlovka, Malo-; Malo-Orlovka.

Malo-Usensk, Volga Republic, see Malo-Uzensk; also see Usensk, Malo-; Usensk, Malo-; Usensk, Malo-.

Malo-Uzensk, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. Evangelical; parish: Yevpatoriya. Population: 150 possibly in 1905. Also see Malo-Uzensk; Usensk, Malo-; Usensk, Malo-.

Malovana, (also Melevanna), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mylniv. #E 3. Also see Malovana; Melevanna.


Malovana, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Malovana. Malovana, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, see Malovana.

Malo-Jaroslawetz I, Bessarabia, see Malo-Yaroslavetz I; also see Jaroslawetz I, Malo-; Jaroslawetz I, Malo-; Jaroslawetz I, Malo-; Jaroslawetz I, Malo-; Jaroslawetz I, Malo-.

Malo-Jaroslawetz II, Bessarabia, see Jaroslawetz II, Malo-; Jaroslawetz II, Malo-; Jaroslawetz II, Malo-; Jaroslawetz II, Malo-; Jaroslawetz II, Malo-.

Malo-Werder, Chernihiv, see Klein-Werder; also see Werder, Malo-.

Mamai, Ortar-, Crimea, see Ortar-Mamai; also see Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai.

Mamak, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Mamai; also see Mamai, Otar-; Otar-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai.

Mamay, Otar-, Crimea, see Ortar-Mamai; also see Mamai, Otar-; Otar-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai; Mamai-Mamai.


Mambet-Adshi, Crimea, see Adshi-Mambet; Adzhy-Mambet.

Mambet-Adzhy, Crimea, see Adzhy-Mambet; also see Adshi-Mambet; Adzhy-Mambet.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

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Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.

Mamet-Baj, Crimea, see Friedensfeld.
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 Manieviche; also see Manewici?

Manewici?, Volhynia-Poland, see Manevici?.


Manieviche, (possibly also Manevici), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Manieviche. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. Possibly a German village. Public school (as of 1938.) Population: 12 families with 12 students in 1938. Also see Manievici?; Maniewitsche.

Maniewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Manieviche.

Maniov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Southwest of Rozhyschche. Evangelical. Closed to exist prior to 1928. Also see Maniow.

Maniow, Volhynia-Poland, see Maniov.


Mankow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mankov.

Manne-Chutor, Odessa, see Manne-Khutor; also see Chutor, Manne-; Khutor, Manne-.

Manne-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical and possibly also Catholic. Also see Chutor, Manne-; Khutor, Manne-; Manewici?

Manheim?, Caucasus, see Mannheim.

Manheim, (also Barabay, also Kamena), Odessa, Kuchurian (GNR Friedrich Engels), Mannheim. Founded in 1808/1809 by families from Alsace (36), Bavarian Palatinate (18), Baden (14), and Prussia-Poland (10); these 10 families had moved to Poland as early as 1804 and continued on to Mannheim in 1809. Catholic. Travel route: Lauenigen-Vienna-Moravia-Galicia-Radziwilow; here one month rest stop. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, farmers retirement home (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,561 dessi. and 117 houses in 1859, or 3,705 dessi. Population: 195 in 1809; 472 in 1825; 1,035 in 1858; 1,727 in 1905; 1,777 in 1909; 2,076 in 1911; 1,790 in 1914; 1,682 in 1919; 1,485 in 1926; 1,628 in 1943. Morther colony. Also see Barabay; Kamena.

Mannheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedora. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1857 or 1860. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 969 in 1897; 1,514 in 1904; 1,606 possibly in 1905; 1,787 in 1912; 1,385 in 1926.

Maresvka, Bessarabia, see Maresvienfeld; also see Maresvka.
Maresvka, Bessarabia, see Maresvienfeld.
Maraevka, Samara, see Marayevka; also see Marayevka.
Maraevka, Samara, see Marayevka; also see Marayevka.
Marayevka, Samara, see Muravyevka; also see Maraevka; Marayevka.
Maražl, Bessarabia, see Marasvienfeld.
Marcelovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Marcelovka.
Marcelovka I, (also Groß I), Volhynia-Poland, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß I; Marcelovka I.
Marcelovka II, (also Groß II), Volhynia-Poland, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß II; Marcelovka II.
Marcelovka III, (also Groß III), Volhynia-Poland, Verba. #A 5. Also see Groß III; Marcelovka III.
Marcelovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka.
Marcelovka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka I.
Marcelovka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka II.
Marcelovka III, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelovka III.
Mardarowka, Odessa, see Helendorf; also see Mardarowka.
Mardarowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Mardarowka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mardarowka.; Khutor, Mardarowka.
Mardarowka-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 35 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Mardarowka.; Khutor, Mardarowka.; 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 Serbovskaia), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. #C 4. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 320 in 1904. Also see Margaretovka; Serbovskaia.
Margaretovka, Volhynia-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; Marianowka.

Marianovka, Chernihiv, see Groß-Werder; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 50 in 1926. Also see Marianovka.

Marianovka, Dnepropetrov’sk, Yusovka; also see Marianovka.


Marianovka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Nordheim; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Kazakhstan, see Varshinsky; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Mariupol’, see Göttland; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Mykolyav, see Neu-Landau; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Odessa, see Marienburg; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka?, Odessa, Berezan district, see Selinger; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Speier. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Mariental; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Odessa, Kuchuran (also Kutschuran) (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. In 1914, it was part of the Neu-Liebental parish. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Omsk, see Marienfeld; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Marianowka.

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; Marianowka; Proletarskoye.

Marianovka, Slavgorod. Approximately 150 km northwest of Slavgorod. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Marianowka.


Marianovka, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tomsk-Barnaul. Population: 100 approximately in 1905. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Dermanka; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. #C 3. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. #F 5. Also see Marianowka.


Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Public school (as of 1938). Population: including Marianovka: 45 families with 36 students in 1938. Also see Marianowka.

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 Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki. #F 6. Also see Marianowka.


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 Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebev. Southwest of Poddebev. Evangelical. Closed to exist prior to 1928. Also see Marianowka.

Marianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 6. Also see Marianowka.
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 Marianowska.

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-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 am Horyn, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. #H 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. German private school (as of 1935 and 1938.) Population: 322 in 1905, 44 families with 42 students in 1938. Also see Marianowka am Horyn; Marianovka on the Horyn River.

Marianovka on the Horyn River, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianowka am Horyn; Marianowka am Horyn.

Marianovka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf I; also see Marianowka I.

Marianovka I, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ivankiv, 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, Marianowska-.

Marianowka, Caucasus, Arkhangels’k, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Chernihiv, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Crimea, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Dnipropetrovsk’, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachnut, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Kazakhstan, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Mariupol’, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Mykolayiv, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Odessa, Berezan, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Omsk, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Saratov, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexeyevka, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Tomsk, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kiesielin, see Marianowka.

Marianowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka, see Marianowka.
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, Rozhyshche, 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, V olodarsk, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zhytomyr, see Marianovka.
Marianowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Marianovka.
Marianowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka I.
Marianowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Marianovka II.
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, Marianowka-.
Marianpol, Volhynia-Poland, see Marienpol.
Mariapol, Dnipropetrov's'k, see Felsenbach.
Maria, Regina, Bessarabia, see Regina Maria.


Maria-Ivano, (also Bisyuk, also Krestovsky), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. East of Seelmann. #D 5. 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 kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, red corner, house for adult literacy, library, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 3187 in 1897; 2385 in 1897; 3187 possibly in 1905; 3310 in 1912; 1734 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 deshi. 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, (also Peremenovka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha. A few kilometers north of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded in 1898 or 1905 or 1907. Catholic. The only Catholic village in the Semipalatinsk district. Those residents from the Berezan district, especially Rastatt, considered themselves Volga Germans, Khersonska(ie), and those deported here after 1945, Peresel(y)entsy. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 1,085 in 1926; 1,400 in 1945. Also see Peremenovka.

Marienburg, Mykolayiv, see Orlov.

Marienburg, (also Marianovka), Odessa. Catholic. Also see Marianovka.

Marienburg, Petersk, Gachina. Spread out settlement near Gachina.

Marienburg, Tomsk, Altay, Smeinogorsk. Founded approximately in 1900. Catholic. The 64 founding families from the Samara gouvernement, Volga Republic, had previously settled in the Removsky steppe, Altay, but were expelled because of protests by neighbors. Please note: All three Marienburgs in this area were most likely one village.

Marienburg, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Balzer. Founded in 1860. Evangelical and possibly Catholic. Deenery: Mariental. Due to a lack of priests, villagers were often in touch with Beideck. Population: 1,642 in 1897; possibly 2,375 in 1912; 692 in 1926.

Marienburg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1860. Catholic. Soviet seat, Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Possibly the birthplace of writer Klemens Eck (1911-?). Population: 1,129 in 1897; 1,642 possibly approximately in 1905; 2,375 in 1912; 692 in 1926.

Marienburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Marienburg.


Mariendorf I, (also Marianovka I), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Marianovka I.

Mariendorf II, (also Marianovka II), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Marianovka II.

Marienfeld, (also Mariinsk), Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)evka, KI.-Grigor(y)evka. Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. One source gives its location near Zaporizhzhya, Melochna (Gnadefeld.) #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.

Marienhain, Odessa, Berezan 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 Kamysch were part of this parish. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with 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.


Marienfeld-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Marienfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marienfeld-; Khutor, Marienfeld-.

Marienfeld-Khutor, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1913. Population: 87 in 1926; 82 people and 20 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Chutor, Marienfeld-; Khutor, Marienfeld-; Marienfeld-Chutor.

Marienhain, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim.


Marien, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’. Catholic.


Marienheim, Kharkiv, Poltava, Krasnograd. Catholic and Evangelical.

Marienheim, (also Kamenny), Kharkiv, Sakhnovshchina. #F 2. Founded in 1872. Catholic. Acreage: 1,005 dessi. Population: 153 in 1898; 153 in 1918; 204 in 1941. Also see Kamenny.

Marienheim, (also Marienhain, also Mayenheim, also Verkh. Mikhailovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #B 7. Founded on leased land in 1869. Evangelical; parish: Kronau, also Catholic; parish: Neu-Manheim. Acreage: 4,050 dessi. Population: 352 in 1904; 410 in 1918; 418 in 1919; 474 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Marienhain; Mayenheim; Verkh. Mikhailovka.


Marienhof, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Mariental.

Marienort, (also Kalinovo), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Memrik), Golotsinovka. Founded in 1885 by Molochna 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 Marienort: 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 Marienpole; also see Marienpolje.

Marienpolje, Mariupol’, see Marienpole; also see Marienpole.

Marienpolje, see Marienpole; 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 artels, 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 Vornoy), 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; Vornoy.


Mariental, (also Marienpol, also Marinopolye, Marxfeld), Don, Donets’k. Population: 396 in 1905; 308 in 1911; 314 in 1918.


Mariental, Don, Taganrog, Fedorovka. North of Taganrog. No other information available.

Mariental, (also Vyshyna), Mykolayiv, Okna. Population: 234 in 1911; 302 in 1919. Also see Vyshyna.

Mariental, (also Georgyevka, also Mariahilf, also Marianovka), Odessa, Großliebenthal, Marinsky(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, Wuerttemberg, 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; Mariahilf; Marianovka.

Mariental, (also Marievka), Samara, Melokes (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, Tonkoshurovka), 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; Tonkoshurovka.

Mariental, 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; 394 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-; Chutor, Mariental-Chutor.

Mariental, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Mariental.

Mariental, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Mariental.

Marievka, (also Mariana 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 Mariana de sus; Marievka.

Marievka, Caucasus, see Schmidt-Khutor; also see Marievka.

Marievka, Crimea, see Bely-Y-Kosh; also see Marievka.

Marievka, Crimea, Yeypatoriya. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Population: 39 in 1904. Also see Marievka.

Marievka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mariental; also see Marievka.
Marievka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Sinelnikovo. #E 4. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Also see Mariewka.
Marievka, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #B 2. Evangelical. Also see Mariewka.
Marievka, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka; also see Mariewka.
Marievka, Samara, see Marienfeld; also see Mariewka.
Marievka, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Marievka; also see Mariewka, 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 Mariinskoje.
Marinskoe, Volga Republic, see Marinskoye; also see Mariinskoje.
Mariinskoje, Odessa, see Mar’inskoye; also see Marinskoye; Mariinskoje.
Marinskoye, Volga Republic, see Marinskoye; also see Mariinskoje.
Mar’inskoye, Odessa, see Großliebental; also see Marinskoye; Mariinskoje.
Marinskoye, Volga Republic, see Zug; also see Mariinskoje; Mariinskoje.
Marij, Crimea, see Mary.
Mariliki, Mykolayiv, see Marilky.
Marilky, (also Marilyky), Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Marilyky.
Mariljki, Mykolayiv, see Marilky.
Mariltschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marilchin.
Marilyky, Mykolayiv, see Marilky; also see Mariilki.
Maria, Odessa, Berezan, see Neu-Freudental.
Maria, 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-Beresk, (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-Beresk.
Marinkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov.
Marinkow-Beresk, Volhynia-Poland, see Marinkov-Beresk; also see Beresk-Marinkov; Beresk-Marinkow.
Marino, Caucasus, see Marienfeld.
Marinopole, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopole, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopolje, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopolje, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopolye, Don, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolje; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Marinopolye, Mariupol’, see Marinopolye; also see Marinopolye; Marinopolye.
Markahrißk, Odessa, see Markahrißk.
Markевич, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Catholic and possibly Evangelical. Also see Markewitsch.
Markewitsch, Odessa, see Markевич.
Markosovka, Groß-, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Gross-Markosovka; Markosovka, Gross-; Markosovka, Groß--; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-.
Markosovka, Gross-, Caucasus, see Gross-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Groß-Markosovka; Gross-Markosovka; Markosovka, Groß--; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-.
Markosovka, Groß-, Caucasus, see Groß-Markosovka; also see Groß-Markosovka; Gross-Markosovka; Markosovka, Groß--; Markosovka, Groß-; Markosovka, Gross-.
Markosovka, Klein-, Caucasus, see Klein-Markosovka; also see Klein-Markosovka; Markosovka, Klein-. Markostav, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Markostav.
Markostaw, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Markostaw.
Markowa Niva, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil, Ludwipol; also see Markowa Niva; Niva, Markova; Niwa, Markowa.
Markovich-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Alexandrowka; Markovich-Alexandrowka; Markovich-Alexandrowka; Markovich-Alexandrowka.
Markovich-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka.
Markovich-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka.
Markovich-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Markovich-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka; Markovich-Aleksandrowka.
Markowa, Starobil'sk, Starobil'sk. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Markowa.
Markowa, (also Novaya Markowa), 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 Markowa; Novaya Markowa.
Markovka, Novaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya Markovka; also see Markovka, Nowaja; Nowaja Markovka.
Markovskaya Sayomka, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Pavlovdar. A few kilometers west of Pavlovdar. #H 4. Evangelical. Founded by Black Sea Germans. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 152 in 1926. Also see Markovskaja Sajomka; Sajomka, Markovskaya; Sajomka, Markovskaya.
Markowa Niwa, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niwa; also see Niva, Markova; Niwa, Markowa.
Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Markowitsch-Alexandrowka; also see Aleksandrowka-Markovich; Aleksandrowka, Markowitsch-Aleksandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka; Markowitsch-Alexandrowka.
Markowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Markoviche.
Markowka, Kharkiv, see Markovka.
Markowka, Slavgorod, Klyuchi, see Markovka.
Markowka, Slavgorod, Slavgorod, see Markovka.
Markowka, Starobil’sk, see Markovka.
Markowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Markowka.
Markowka, Novaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja Markovka; also see Markovka, Nowaja; Novaya Markovka.
Markowskaja Sajomka, Kazakhstan, see Markowskaya Sayomka; also see Sajomka, Markowskaja; Sayomka, Markowskaya.
Marks, Volga Republic, see Marx.
Marksfeld, Don, see Marxfeld.
Marksheim, Caucasus, see Marxheim.
Marks, Karl, Don, see Karl Marks; also see Karl Marx; Marx, Karl.
Marks, Karl, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marks; also see Karl Marx; Marx, Karl.
Marks, Karl, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Marks; also see Karl Marx; Marx, Karl.
Marksovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Marksovka; also see Marksovka; Marxovka.
Marksovka?, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marksovka?; also see Marksovka?; Marxovka?.
Marksovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, see Marksovka; also see Marksovka; Marxovka.
Marksovka, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marksovka; also see Marksovka; Marxovka.
Markstädte, Volga Republic, see Marxstädte.
Markstädte, Caucasus, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. Founded in 1935.
Markwart, Bashkortostan, see Marquart-Khutor.
Marlanawka, Odessa, Berezn district; also see Marlanawka.
Marlanawka, Odessa, see Marlanawka.
Marneuli, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marx; Marx, Karl.
Marneuli, Zaporizhzhya, see Marnavka.
Marnawka, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Margenau.
Marnawka, Caucassus, see Marxheim.
Marnaul, Odessa, see Marlanawka.
Marlanawka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Marlanawka.
Marlanawka, Odessa, see Marlanawka.
Marlens, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönteich-Khutor.
Martenshka, Volga Republic, see Martyeshka; also see Martyeshka.
Martinsfeld, (also Martinovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin.
#D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 360 in 1904. Also see Martynovka.
Martjanowka, Odessa, see Martyanovka.
Martjeschka, Volga Republic, see Martyeshka; also see Martyeshka.
Marl-Chutor, Siberia or Central Asia, see Martl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Martl-; Khutor, Martl-.
Marl-Khutor, Siberia or Central Asia; also see Chutor, Martl-; Khutor, Martl-; Martl-Chutor.
Martlsanovka-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudenthal. Also see Chutor, Marzianovka-; Khutor, Martsanovka-; Marzianovka-Chutor.
Martyanovka, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Martjanowka.
Martjeschka, Volga Republic, see Sichelberg; also see Marteshka; Martjeschka.
Martynovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Martinstal; also see Martynovka.
Martynovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Martynovka.
Martzowo, Volga Republic, see Rosendamm; also see Martzowo.
Martzowo, Volga Republic, see Martzovo.
Maruschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marushovka.
Marushovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Marushovka; also see Marushovka.
Marussino, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Slavyanoserbsk, Ivanovka or Luhans’k, Ivanovka. Founded on leased land in 1908. Evangelical; parishes: Luhans’k and Rostov. Population: 100 approximately in 1905; 250 in 1911; 250 in 1914; 250 in 1918.
Marx, Volga Republic, see Katharinenstadt; also see Marks.
Marxfeld, Don, see Mariantal; 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 Marx; Marks, Karl.
Marx, Karl, Mykolayiv, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marx; Marks, Karl.
Marx, Karl, Zaporizhzhya, see Karl Marx; also see Karl Marx; Marks, Karl.
Marxovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan. Founded approximately in 1923. Also see Marksovka; Marksowka; Marxovka.
Marxovka?, Caucasus, Georgia, see Marxheim; also see Marksovka?; Marksowka?; Marxovka?.
Marxovka, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, 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.
Maryanyin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.
Maryanyin, Volhynia-Poland, see Maryynyin.
Marynyk, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Near Bresko. #C 5. Also see Marynyk.
Marynyk, Volhynia-Poland, see Marynyk.
Marynsya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.
Maryynyin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Maryynyin.
Maryyno, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Heuboden; also see Marjino.
Maryyno, Zaporizhzhya, see Mariental; also see Marjino.
Marzelin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.
Marzelindorf, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Marcelindorf.
Marzelowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Marzelovka.
Marjanowka-Chutor, Odessa, see Martsianovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Marjanowka-; Khutor, Martsianovka-.
Marzovo, Volga Republic, see Rosendamm; also see Marzowo.
Marzowo, Volga Republic, see Marzovo.
Masaevka, Don, see Masayevo; also see Masajewka.
Masaev, Don, see Masayevo; also see Masajewo.
Masajewka, Don, see Masayevo; also see Masajewka.
Masajewo, Don, see Masayevo; also see Masaevo.
Masjewskaja-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Masjewskaja-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masjewskaja-; Khutor, Masjewskaja-.
Masjewskaja-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Masjewskaja-; Khutor, Masjewskaja-; Masjewskaja-Chutor.
Masjewka, Don, see Schönbrunn; also see Mayaevka; Masajewka.
Masayevo, Don, see Schönbrunn; also see Masaevo; Masajewo.
Masayevskaia Kolonka, Don, see Masayevskaia Kolonka; Masajevskaia Kolonka; Masajewkskaia Kolonka; Kolonka, Masayevskaia; Masajewkskaia Kolonka.
Masajewskaja Kolonka, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kolonka, Masayevskaia; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaia; Masajewkskaia Kolonka.
Masayevskaia Kolonka, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see Kolonka, Masayevskaia; Kolonka, Masajewskaja; Kolonka, Masayevskaia; Masajewkskaia Kolonka.
Maschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Mashcha.
Maserne-Khutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserna-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maserne-; Khutor, Maserne; Maserne-Chutor.
Maserovo, Don, see Tiefenbrunn; also see Maserowo.
Maserowo, Don, see Maserovo.
Mashcha, Volhynia-Poland, see Marcelinhof; also see Mashtscha.
Masjanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Masyanovka.
Maskalofs-Khutor, Odessa, see Klein-Gluckstal; also see Chutor, Maskalofs-; Khutor, Maskalofs-; Maskalofs-Chutor.
Maskalofs-Chutor, Odessa, see Maskalofs-Khutor; also see Chutor, Maskalofs-; Khutor, Maskalofs-.
Maslanka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyov. No other information available.
Masljanowka, Omsk, see Maslyanovka.
Masljanowski, Tobolsk, see Maslyanovsky.
Maslowitz, Volhynia-Poland, Lyuboml, Holovne. No other information available.
Maslyanovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. Founded in 1902. Mennonite Brethren; parish: Chuna(y)evka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 155 in 1926. Also see Maslyanowka.
Maslyanovsky, Tobolsk, Bolshe-Mogilsk. Founded in 1910. Also see Maslyanowskij.
Masore, Alt-, Volhynia, see Alt-Masore.
Masur, Alt-, Volhynia, see Alt-Masur.
Masyanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. #F 4. Also see Masjanowka.
Mataschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Mascha.
Mataschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also see Mataschowka.
Matrenova, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Matrjonovka.
Matheis, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia and/ or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population 55 in 1926.
Mathias, Omsk, see Mathies.
Mathiasfeld, 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 1939. Also see Saratica.
Mathildendorf, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Mathildendorf.
38 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans in this village. Also see Mathildow; Matyldov.

Mathildow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mathildow.


Matishovka, Odessa, see Matischovka._Rectangle

Matishovka, Odessa, see Neu-Blumenfeld; also see Matischovka.

Matov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Podberzie; also see Matow.

Matow, Volhynia-Poland, see Matov.

Matrenovka, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Matronovka.

Matronovka, Odessa, see Matryonovka; also see Matrenovka.

Matryonovka, (also Martyanovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 23 in 1919; 50 in 1926. Also see Martyanovka; Matrenovka; Matronovka.

Matschki Wolynskie, Volhynia-Poland, see Machki Wolynskie; also see Wolynskie Matschki.

Matschkowce, Volhynia-Poland, see Machkovce.

Matschulek, Volhynia-Poland, see Machulek.

Matschuln-Chutor, Don, see Machulin-Chutor; also see Chutor, Matschulin; Khutor, Machulin.

Mattes, Caucasus, see Matthias-Khutor.

Matthiasfeld, (also Mathiasfeld, also Matveyevka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova, Kurn.-Lipovo. Approximately 20 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1907/1908. Evangelical. Acreage: 800 dessi.. Population: 72 in 1918; 90 in 1926; 121 in 1941. Also see Mathiasfeld; Matveyevka.

Matthies-Chutor, Caucasus, see Matthias-Khutor; also see Chutor, Matthias; Khutor, Matthias.

Matthies-Khutor, (also Mattes), Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. #J 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Matthias; Khutor, Matthias; Mattes; Matthias-Chutor.

Matve’evka?, Don, see Matveyevka?; also see Matwejewka?

Matve’evka, Don, Rostov, see Matveyevka; also see Matwejewka.

Matve’evka, Kazakhstan, see Matveyevka; also see Matwejewka.

Matve’evka?, Don, Donet’s, see Makeyevka; also see Matve’evka?; Matwejewka.

Matveevka, Don, Rostov, see Matthiasfeld; also see Matve’evka; Matwejewka.

Matveevka, Kazakhstan, see Alexanderpol; also see Matve’evka; Matwejewka.

Matwejewka, Don, Rostov, see Matveevka; also see Matve’evka.

Matwejewka, Kazakhstan, see Matveyevka; also see Matve’evka.

Matyldov, Volhynia-Poland, see Mathildow; also see Matyldow.

Matyldow, Volhynia-Poland, see Matyldov.

Mauh-Höfe, Odessa. Evangelical. Also see Höfe, Mauch.

Maul-Mic, Bessarabia, see Alt-Posttal; also see Mic, Maul. Also see Neu-Konstantinowka.

Mawlutovka, Chelyabinsk, Yelansky (also Elansky.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 237 in 1926. Also see Mawlutovka.

Mawlutovka, Chelyabinsk, see Mawlutovka.

Maxim Gorky, Odessa, see Maxim Gorky; also see Gorki, Maksim; Gorki, Maxim; Gorky, Maksim; Gorky, Maxim; Maksim Gorky; Maksim Gorki.

Maximilianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Ludwipol. East of Tuchyn. #K 4. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. German private school opened in 1938. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 248 in 1904; 34 families with 38 students in 1938. Twenty to fifty percent Germans. Also see Maximilianovka; Maksimilianowka; Maximilianowka.

Maximilianovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Maximilianovka; also see Maksimilianovka; Maksimilianowka.

Maximovka, Soviet Union. Estate bought from Friedrich Fein where probably sheep, cattle or horses were bred. Also see Maksimovka; Maksimovka; Maximovka.


Maximovka, Soviet Union, see Maximovka; also see Maksimovka; Maksimovka.

Maximovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maximovka; also see Maksimovka; Maksimovka.

Mayanga, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. The smaller of the two is presumably located to the north. Also see Majanga.

Mayanga, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Emigrations. The larger of the two is presumably located to the south. Also see Majanga.

Mayanga, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Evangelical. Village council in Schaffhausen. Also see Majanga.

Mayanga, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Baseler daughter colony. Also see Majanga.

Mayanga, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Catholic. Possibly Bettinger daughter colony. Also see Majanga.

Mayanga, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly Züricher daughter colony. Also see Majanga.

Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Stydyn. Southwest of Stydyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Maidan.

Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Maidan.
Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Maidan.


Maydan, (also Maydan Golyshayevsky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emlichin. Southwest of Olevs’ki. #B 2. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Also see Maidan; Maydan Golyshayevsky.

Maydan, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. Approximately 50 km northwest of Chernobyl. #G 0. Separate village. Also see Maidan.

Maydan, Bukhrinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Bukhrinsky Maidan; Majdan, Bukhrinski.

Maydan, Eziorsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Ezursorsky Maydan; also see Jeziorski Majdan; Majdan, Ezitorsky; Majdan, Ezisorsky Maydan.

Maydan Golyshayevsky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan; also see Golyshayevsky, Maidan; Golyshayevsky, Maidan; Golyshayevskij.

Maydan, Kozlinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinsky Maidan; Majdan, Kozlinski; Kozlinski.

Maydan, Mokvinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maidan; also see Maidaen Mokwinski; Mokwinski, Maidan.

Maydan, Yeziorsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorsky Maydan; also see Jezrorski Majdan; Majdan, Jezorski; Majdan, Yeziorski; Yeziorsky Maydan.

Maydan Golyshayevsky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Maydan; also see Golyshayevsky, Maidan; Golyshayevsky, Maidan; Golyshayevskij.

Maydan, Kozlinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Kozlinsky Maidan; Majdan, Kozlinski; Kozlinski.

Maydan, Mokvinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maidan; also see Maidaen Mokwinski; Mokwinski, Maidan.

Maydan, Yeziorsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Yeziorsky Maydan; also see Ezursorsky Maydan; Jezrorski Majdan; Majdan, Jezorski; Majdan, Ezisorsky Maydan.

Mayenheim, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim.

Mayer Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Mayer Khutor; also see Chutor, Mayer; Khutor, Mayer.

Mayer Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Meyers-Khutor; also see Mayer, Mayer; Khutor, Mayer.

Mayerovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoye; also see Mayorovskoye; Majorowskoje; Mayorovskoye.

Mayershof, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Meyers-Khutor.

Mayers-Khutor, (also Maierhof, also Maiers-Khutor, also Mayerhof, also Rote Fahne, also Semyarov-Khutor), Dnipropetrovsk’s, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #E 4. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Josefsthal, and Catholic. Everyday languages: high German, various dialects. Language in schools: German until 1938. It is also known by two different names: Meyershof and Khutor Mayer, but should not be mistaken for the village of Maier located in the same area but closer to Vassil'kova. 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. Josefsthal daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Meyers-; Khutor, Meyers-; Maierhof; Maiers-Khutor; Meyers-Chutor; Meyershof; Rote Fahne; Semyarov-Khutor.

Mayorovskoe, Kazakhstan, see Mayorovskoe; also see Maerovskoe; Maerovskoye; Majorowskoje.

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; Maerovskoye; Majorovskoe; Majorowskoje.

Mayorskoje, Alt-., Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoje; also see Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoje, Alt-.

Mayorskoje, Alt-., Odessa, see Alt-Mayorskoje; also see Alt-Majorskoje; Alt-Mayorskoje; Majorskoje, Alt-; Mayorskoje, Alt-.

Mayorsky, Mariipol’, see Alexanderfeld; also see Maersky; Majorsky.

Mayorsky, (also Mayovsky), Omsk, Borodinsk. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 by Germans. Mennonite. Population: 206 in 1926. Also see Maersky; Majiowsky; Mayovsky.

Mayovka, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Khorov; also see Maevka; Majowka.

Mayovsky, Omsk, see Mayorsky; also see Maevsky; Majowsky.

Maziernia, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor.

M.-Berezelyup, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’ki, Rozhyschy. Southwest of Rozhyschy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Berezelyup, 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. Dauenahuerm, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Dauenhauer, M.

M. Dauenahuer, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Dauenhauer, 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 Metschnaja.

Mechety, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Mechety; also see Ak-Metschet; Metschetj, Ak-.

Mechety, Ak-, Uzbekistan, see Ak-Mechety; also see Af-Metschetj; Metschetj, Ak-.


Mechslav, Volhynia-Poland, see Myechslav; also see Mjetschslaw.

Mednoe, Kazakhstan, see Mednoye; also see Mednoe.

Mednoye, Kazakhstan, see Mednoye; also see Mednoe.

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; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak.

Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak, Volga Republic, see Frank; also see Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestovoi Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy; Buerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buyerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoy Buerak; Medveditsky-Krestovoi Buyerak.

Medvezhyy Yamy, (also Yamy, Medvezhyy), Volhynia-Poland, see Medvezhyy Yamy; also see Medweshji Jamy; Jamy, Medweshji; Yamy, Medvezhyy.

Medveditsky-Krestowoi Bujerak, Volga Republic, see Medveditsky-Krestowoi Bujerak; also see Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestowoi; Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestowitz; Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Krestowoi Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi; Bujerak, Medveditsky-Krestovoi Bujerak; Medveditsky-Krestowoi Bujerak.

Medweshji Jamy, Volhynia-Poland, see Medvezhyy Yamy; also see Jamy, Medweshji; Yamy, Medvezhyy.


Meierhöfer, Volga Republic, see Galka.

Meier; Crimea, see Yapundzha-Meier.
Menglertschik, Crimea, see Menglerchik.
Menler-Chutor, Crimea, see Menler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Menler-; Khutor, Menler-.
Menlersduik, Crimea, see Menglerchik.
Menler-Khutor, Crimea, Yevpatoria. Estate near Byten. Also see Chutor, Menler-; Khutor, Menler-; Menler-Chutor.
Menneopolis, Mennonite, Zaporizhzhya, see Mennonite.
Mentlerischik, Crimea, see Mentlerishik.
Mennonite Menneopolis, Zaporizhzhya, see Mennonite.
Mentlerishik, Crimea, see Mentlerischik.
Mencer,锁Avila,锁Plock,锁Charukov; also see Mercalov,锁Also see Körösmező; Yasinya.
in 1920; 52 Germans of 10,614 residents in 1930. Also 45,478 ha. Population: 396 Germans of 9,401 residents in 1920; 52 Germans of 10,614 residents in 1930. Also see Körösmező; Yasinya.
Mennonite Menneopolis, Zaporizhzhya, see Mennonite.
Merrit, Ak-Sakal-, Crimea, see Merkit, Ak-Sakal-
Messaresch, Don, see Mesaresch.
Mesaresch, Don, see Messarasch; also see Mesaresch.
Meschen, Crimea, see Ludvigstal.
Meschewaja, Don, see Meshechvaya.
Mesena-Chutor, Odessa, see Mesena-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mesena-; Khutor, Mesena-.
Mesentsevo, Caucasus, see Peterstal; also see Mesenzewo.
Mesentsevo, Don, see Neu-Mariental; also see Mesenzewo.
Mesenzewo, Caucasus, see Mesentsevo.
Mesenzewo, Don, see Mesentsevo.
Meserina-Chutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Meserina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Meserina-; Khutor, Meserina-.
Meserina-Khutor, (also Masarnä-Khutor, also Maserne-Khutor, also Mazieriinia), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby. Northeast of Nowy Dwor. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 17 in 1904. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Chutor, Meserina-; Khutor, Meserina-; Masarnä-Khutor; Maserne-Khutor; Mazieriinia; Meserina-Chutor.
Meseritz, Neu-, Chernihiv, see Neu-Messeritz.
Meshechvaya, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Grishino, Andreyevka. #A 5. Founded on its own land in 1880 or 1888. Evangelical; parish: Ludvigstal. Acreage: 2,880 dessi. Population: 279 in 1904; 400 in 1914; 279 or 400 in 1918. Also see Meschewaja.
Mesit, Crimea, see Messit.
Messarasch, Don, see Messarasch.
Messarasch, (also Mesaresch), Don, Donets'k, Lisichansk. #B 2. Founded in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Luhas'k. Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 150 in 1905; 150 in 1911; 80 in 1914; 220 in 1918; 220 in 1919. Also see Mesaresch; Messarasch.
Messersch, (also Ust-Solikha), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #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.
Messersch, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Messier.
Messier, (also Messit), 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 Messit.
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, Schirokij; Mesta, Shirokij; Schirokij Mesta; Shirokij Mesta.

Mesta, Shirokij, Petersburg, see Shirokij Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokij; Mesta, Shirokij; Schirokij Mesta; Shirokij Mesta.

Mestjukova, Zaporizhzhya, see Mesta; also see Mestyukova. Mestjukowa, Mesta, Shirokye, Petersburg, see Shirokye Mesta; also see Metschet, Kisil-, Metschet, Kilse-,

Uzbekistan, see Ak-Metschetj; also see Metschetj, Ak-,

Crimea, see Ak-Metschetj; also see Ak-Metschetj, Volga Republic, see Mechets.

Metschenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Mechets.

Metschislawowka, Volga Republic, see Metschislawowka.

Metschislawowka, Volga Republic, see Mechetsnaya.

Metschislawowka, Volgynia-Ukraine, see Mechetschislawowka.

Metzger, (also Meister), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Metzler.

Metzker-Chutor, Odessa, see Metzker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Metzker; Metzker, Metzker-.

Metzker-Khutor, Odesa, see Metzker-Khutor; also see Chutor, Metzker; Metzker, Metzker-.

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.

Meyrech, Dnipropetrov’sk, 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 Mejretsch.

Mezhirichi, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Mezhirichi. #K 4. No other information available.

Mezyrychky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Gorniky; also see Mezyrytschki.

Mezyrytschki, Volhynia-Poland, see Mezyrychky.

Miatin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Miatin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Near Teodorovka. No other information available.

Mic, Fersampenuaz, Bessarabia, see Fersampenuaz 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: Khortitsa. 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.) #D 1. Founded in 1856. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk, and possibly Mennonite. Soviet seat, Sea of Azov. #C 1. Founded in 1853. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk, and possibly Mennonite. Soviet seat, Sea of Azov.

Michaelsfeld, (also Michelfeld, also Pryutovka), Mykolayiv, or Odessa, Zatish(y)e (also Zatish’e.) #C 2. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 149 in 1904. Also see Artynsk; Mikhailovka.

Michaelsfeld, (also Michelfeld, also Pryutovka), Mykolayiv, or Odessa, Zatish(y)e (also Zatish’e.) #C 3. Founded in 1868. Evangelical; parish: Khortitza. Acreage: 2,322 dessi. Population: 150 Evangelical-Reformed of 750 residents in 1905; 1,117 in 1918; 53 in 1926. Also see Mikhailovka.

Michaelsfeld, (also Michelfeld, also Pryutovka), Mykolayiv, or Odessa, Zatish(y)e (also Zatish’e.) #C 4. Founded by Volga Germans in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Khortitsa. Acreage: 2,322 dessi. Population: 333 in 1914; 333 in 1918; 335 in 1919. Also see No. 3; Michelsburg; Mikhailovka.
see Boratin, Miechislav-; Boratin, Mietschislaw-; Mietschislaw-Boratin; Myechnslav.

Mielschislawow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southwest of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Mietschislawow.

Mielnica, Volhynia-Poland, see Milnica.

Mierau, Mariupol’, see Miera.

Mietschislaw-Boratin, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Boratin, Miechislav-; Boratin, Mietschislaw-.

Mietschislawow, Volhynia-Poland, see Mietschislawow.

Miezanka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Derazhne. No other information available.

Mikhailovka, 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 Mikhailovka.

Mikhailovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Kleinfeld; also see Mikhailovka.

Mikhailovka, Don, see Michaelsheim; also see Michailowka.

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 Mikhailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Klosterdorf; also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Mülhausendorf; also see Mikhailovka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Friedensdorf; also see Mikhailovka.

Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets. Catholic; parish: Christina. Also see Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Schoberdorff; also see Mikhailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Berezan district, Isa(y)evsk, see Wassertal; also see Mikhailovka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Franzfeld; also see Mikhailowka.

Mikhailovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Johannestal; also see Mikhailowka.

Mikhailovka, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Kazakhstan.) Founded in 1909 or possibly in 1912. Population: possibly 246 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Mikhailowka.

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 Michalindorf; 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.
Mikhailovka, (also Mikhailov), 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; Mikhailov.

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 Novo-Michailowka; also see Michailowka, Novo-; Novo-Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Novo-Michailowka; also see Michailowka, Novo-; Novo-Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Vely-, Odessa, see Vely-Michailowka; also see Michailowka, Weli.; Weli-Michailowka.

Mikhailovka, Verkh., Mykolayiv, see Verkh. Michailowka; also see Michailowka, Verch.; Verch. Michailowka.

Mikhailovsk-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Population: 8 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Michailovsk-; Khutor, Milhailovsk-; Michailowsk-Chutor.

Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoe-Scharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe-Scharlyk; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe-Scharlyk.

Mikhailin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #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.

Mikalochka, (also Mikaluchka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Sudylykiv. South of Novograd. #B 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 291 in 1904. Also see Michalotschka; Mikhailuchka.

Mikhalov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikhailovka; also see Michalow.

Mikhalovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka.

Mikaluchka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikhaluchka; also see Michalutschka.

Mikhailevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Milchilowka.

Mikhailevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Michlin.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Boremel, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikoipaol, Volhynia-Poland, see Nikolaipol.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolaevk.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Minole, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. #D 3. Also see Mikolaevk; Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Purak, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Boremel, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikhlin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Michlin.

Mikhlin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Michlin.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Mikolayovka; also see Mikolajowka.

Mikolajowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Mikolayovka; Mikolajowka.

Mikolski, Odessa, see Mikolosky.

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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 Mikow.

Mikuliche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Mikulitsche.

Mikulin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.


Mikulinez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikulinets.

Mikulitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikuliche.

Milashev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki, see Milashov.

Mikuliche, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikuliche.


Mikulinez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mikulinets.

Mikulitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Mikuliche.

Milashev, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Milashov; also see Milashev.

Milashov, (also Milashev), 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 Milaschew; Milashev.

Milašow, (also Malashov, also Malashow), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. #H 6. Also see Malashov; Milaschew; Mulashow.

Milaschew, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka, see Milashev.

Milaschew, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka, see Milashev.

Milatin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Milatin. No other information available.


Milatin, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. #J 2. No other information available.

Milchanov, Volhynia-Poland, see Molchanov; also see Militschanow.

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 Millerowski.

Millerovo, Don, see Millerovo.

Millerovo, Tomsk, see Millerovo.

Millerowski, Kazakhstan, see Millerovsky.

Milliardovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Milliardovka. Also see Milchush.

Miliardovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Milliardovka.

Milina, (also Mielnica), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick. #D 7. Also see Mielnica.

Milogrodskij, Mariupol’, see Milogrodsky.

Milogrodsky, Mariupol’, see Neu-Rheinfeld-Khutor; also see Milogrodsky.

Miloradovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, Adamovka. Population: 188 in 1919; 210 in 1926. Also see Miloradovka.


Miloradovka, Omsk. Founded in 1907 by families from southern Ukraine. Mennonite. Also see Miloradovka.


Miloradovka, Kazakhstan, see Miloradovka.

Miloradovka, Omsk. Founded in 1907 by families from southern Ukraine. Mennonite. Also see Miloradovka.

Milovoy-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Khutor, Milovoy-; Milowoi-Chutor.

Milowidowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Leitershausen; also see Milowidowka.

Milovy-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Milowoi-; Khutor, Milovoy-; Milowoi-Chutor.


Miliadovka, Kazakhstan, see Miloradovka.

Miliadovka, Omsk. Founded in 1907 by families from southern Ukraine. Mennonite. Also see Miloradovka.


Mirnoe, Slavgorod, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoje.
Mirnoe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoje.
Mirnoj, Caucasus, see Mirnoy.
Mirnoje, Caucasus, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoe.
Mirnoje, Odessa, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoe.
Mirnoje, Slavgorod, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoe.
Mirnoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mirnoye; also see Mirnoe.
Mirno-Pokoii, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirno-Pokoy; also see Pokoi, Mirno-; Pokoy, Mirno-.
Mirno-Pokoy, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensruh; also see Mirno-Pokoi; Pokoi, Mirno-; Pokoy, Mirno-.
Mirmopole, Bessarabia, see Mirmopolye; also see Mirmopolje.
Mirmopolje, Bessarabia, see Mirmopolye; also see Mirmopolje.
Mirmopolye, Bessarabia, see Friedenthal; also see Mirmopolje; Mirmopolje.
Mirmunka, Crimea, see Dshurgun; also see Mirmunka.
Mirmunsky, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Mirmunskij.
Mir, Novy, Odessa, see Novy Mir; also see Mir, Nowij; Nowij Mir.
Mir, Nowij, Odessa, see Novij Mir; also see Mir, Novy; Novy Mir.
Mirmunka, Crimea, see Mirmunka.
Mirmunskij, Slavgorod, see Mirmunsky.
Mirmuny, Caucasus, Armavir, Armavir. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 3,475 in 1926. Also see Mirnij.
Mirmuny, Caucasus, see Friedental; also see Mirmoe; Mirnoje.
Mirmuny, Odessa, see Friedental; also see Mirmoe; Mirnoje.
Mirmuny, Slavgorod, Znamenka, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirmoe; Mirnoje.
Mirmuny?, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt), see Gnadenfeld; also see Mirmoe?; Mirmoe?.
Mirmunye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedental; also see Mirmoe; Mirnoje.
Mirny, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1927. Evangelical. Also see Mirnij.
Mirny Pokoy, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij; Pokoy, Mirny.
Mirny Pokoy, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensruh; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij; Pokoy, Mirny.
Mirocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mirotin.
Miroljubowka, Donpetrovsk’s, see Miroljubowka.
Miroljubowka, Don, see Miroljubowka.
Miroljubowka, Odessa, see Miroljubowka.
Miroljubowka, Omsk, see Miroljubowka.
Miroljubowka, Druschkovka; also see Miroljubowka.
Mirolynubowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Druschkovka; also see Miroljubowka.
Mirolynubowka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut (Borisovo), Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land in 1892. Mennonite. Also see Miroljubowka.
Mirolyubovka, Odessa, Kuchurhan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Mirolyubovka.
Mirolyubovka, Omsk, Moskalenky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 180 in 1926. Also see Miroljubovka.
Mironovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Mironovka.
Mironovka, Volga Republic, see Mironovka.
Miropol, Caucasian, Stepnoye, Kursko(y)e. #J 3. Founded in 1914. Menonite 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.
Miropol, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Friedensfeld.
Miroslavka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche. Northwest of Rozhyschche. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Miroslawka.
Miroslavovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #C 5. Also see Miroslawowka.
Miroslawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Miroslavka.
Miroslawow, Volhynia-Poland, see Miroslawow. Miroslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Miroslawowka.
Mirofín, (also Mirocin), Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Zdolbica; also see Mirocin.
Mirova, Luhans’k, see Bergtal; also see Mirowka.
Mirova, Mykolayiv, see Friedensfeld; also see Mirowka.
Mirova, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal; also see Mirowka.
Mirovka, Luhans’k, see Mirovka.
Mirovka, Mykolayiv, see Mirovka.
Mirovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirovka.
Mirske, Don, see Misrkoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Mirske, Mariupol’, see Mirskoje; also see Mirskoje.
Miryn, (also Merin), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick. Near Podryze. Also see Merin.
Miryansk, Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudka Mirynska.
Mischakowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishakowska.
Mischeny, Bessarabia, see Misheny.
Mischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin.
Mischin Kost., Volhynia-Poland, see Mishin Kost.; also see Kost., Mischin; Kost., Mischin.
Mischakovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostipol’, Ludwipol; also see Mischakowska.
Mischeny, 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 Mischeny.
Mishin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Mischin.
Mishin Kost., Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Southeast of Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Kost., Mischin; Kost., Mishin; Mischin Kost. .
Michev, (also Myshov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Mitschew; Myshov.
Michev, (also Myshov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Mitschew; Myshov.
Mitschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Mizoch.
Missowka, Bessarabia, see Missowka.
Mitrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mitrova.
Mitschew, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Michev.
Mitschew, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Michev.
Mitsch-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.
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; 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-; Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; Suyetin-Miuss-Chutor.


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.


Mochulky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Kupichov; also see Mochulki.

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 Motschulyshchsa.


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, Mokraja.

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.

Mokry, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Mokrez. Population: 190 in 1904. Also see Mokrez.

Mokrez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mokrets.

Mokriy, Omsk, see Mokry.

Mokrovs, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical.


Mokrzec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Mokvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Mokwin.

Mokvinsky Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Maydan, Mokvinsky; Mokwinski Maidan.

Mokvin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvin.

Mokwinski Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maidan; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Maydan, Mokvinsky.

Molchanov, also Milchanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisielin; also see Milchanov; 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 Molla-Ely. Simferopol’, Byuk-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 Adzhiaul estates. Adzhiaul was the larger of the two; however, the village was at the site of Molla-Ely. Evangelical; parishes: Byten 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: 190 in 1904; approximately 120 in 1911; 122 in 1914; 161 in 1918; 161 in 1919; 122 in 1926. Also see Adzhaul; Adzhiaul; Ely, Molla-.

Molnak, Crimea, see Moynak.

Molochansk, Zaporizhzhya, see Halbstadt; also see Molotschansk.

Molochnaya, Caucasus, see Johannisdorf; also see Molotschanka.

Molochovtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Molokhovtschina.


Molotschansk, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochansk.

Molotschina, Zaporizhzhya, see Prischib; also see Molotschna.

Molotovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Molochnaya.

Molotovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Molochna.

Molotschnaja, Caucasus, see Molochnaya.

Molotschansk, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochansk.

Molotchkina, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochinka.

Mokraja-Balka, Caucasus, see Mokraya-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraja-; Balka, 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.

Mokry, Omsk, see Mokry.

Mokrovs, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical.


Mokrzec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Mokvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Mokwin.

Mokvinsky Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Maydan, Mokvinsky; Mokwinski Maidan.

Mokvin, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvin.

Mokwinski Maidan, Volhynia-Poland, see Mokvinsky Maidan; also see Maidan Mokwinski; Maydan, Mokvinsky.

Molchanov, also Milchanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kisielin; also see Milchanov; 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 Molla-Ely. Simferopol’, Byuk-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 Adzhiaul estates. Adzhiaul was the larger of the two; however, the village was at the site of Molla-Ely. Evangelical; parishes: Byten 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: 190 in 1904; approximately 120 in 1911; 122 in 1914; 161 in 1918; 161 in 1919; 122 in 1926. Also see Adzhaul; Adzhiaul; Ely, Molla-.

Molnak, Crimea, see Moynak.

Molochansk, Zaporizhzhya, see Halbstadt; also see Molotschansk.

Molochnaya, Caucasus, see Johannisdorf; also see Molotschanka.

Molochovtschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Molokhovtschina.


Molotschansk, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochansk.

Molotchkina, Zaporizhzhya, see Molochinka.

Mokraja-Balka, Caucasus, see Mokraya-Balka; also see Balka, Mokraja-; Balka, Mokraya-.
Mook-Chutor, Mariopol’, see Mook-Khutor; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-.

Mook-Khutor, Don, see Blumenfeld; also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.

Mook-Khutor, Mariopol’. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Mook-; Khutor, Mook-; Mook-Chutor.

Moör, (also Gnadenfeld, also Kluchy, 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.) Population: 635 in 1897; 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.

Moör, (also Gnadenfeld, also Kluchy, also Mohr), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. #E 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical; parish: Messer. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Alexander Brettmann (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 approximatively 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.

Moör, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. West of Pallasovka. Evangelical.

Moör, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Moor.

More’evka, Caucasus, see Moreyevka; also see Morejewka.

Morej, Crimea, see Morey.

Morejewka, Caucasus, see Moreyevka; also see Morejewka.

Morey, (also Mary), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi. #D 3. Founded on leased land in 1892. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,300 dessi. Population: 124 in 1911; 120 in 1914; 120 in 1918; 132 in 1919; 199 in 1926. Also see Mary; Morej.


Morgenau, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau.


Morgentau, (also Chumak), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Southwest of Gmelinka. #E 7. Founded in 1860 by families from Kraft (Verkhnaya Gryasnuhka.) Evangelical; parishes: Gnäntau and Morgentau. The Morgentau parish was founded in 1863. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 1,455 in 1897; 2,183 in 1904; 2,379 possibly in 1905; 2,486 in 1912; 1,700 in 1926. Also see Chumak.

Mornawka, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Mornawka.

Morogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludwigsdorf; also see Morogovka.

Morosovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld.


Morosowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Morosovo.


Morosowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Morosovo.

Morosowka, Caucasus, see Morosowo.


Morogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ludwigsdorf; also see Morogovka.

Morogovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Morogovka.

Morosovo, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld; also see Morosovo.

Moschtschanica, Volhynia-Poland, see Moschchanica.

Moschtschanica, Volhynia-Poland, see Moschchanica.

Moschtschanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Moschtschanowka.

Moschtschanica, Volhynia-Poland, see Moschtchanica.

Moschtschanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Moschtschanowka.

Moschtschany, Volhynia-Poland, see Moschtschany.

Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-, Mykolayiv, see Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor; also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-.

Moser-Khutor, Jaufmann-, Mykolayiv, see Jaufmann-Moser-Khutor; also see Chutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Jaufmann-Moser-Chutor; Khutor, Jaufmann-Moser-; Moser-Chutor, Jaufmann-.

Moshari Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Moshari Khutor; also see Chutor, Moshari; Khutor, Moshary.

Moshary Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Slavechne. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 7 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Moshari; Khutor, Moshary; Moshari Chutor.

Moschtschanica, Volhynia-Poland, see Grüntal; also see Moschtschanica.

Moshchanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Grünthal; also see Moschtschanovka.

Moshchany, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Moschtschany.

Moskalenki, Omsk, see Moskalenky.

Moskalenky, Omsk. Founded in 1902. Mennonite. Also see Moskalenki.

Moskovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenfeld; also see Moskovka.

Moskovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Moskovshchizna.

Moskovskoe Pole, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Polye, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskovskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskovskoye Polye, Petersburg, Ulyanovka. Evangelical. Population: 16 in 1857. Also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskovskoje Polje; Polje, Moskovskoe; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Moskovka.

Moskowskoje Polje, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Polye, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskovskoje; Polye, Moskovskoye.

Moskovshchizna, 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 Moiseyevka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 142 in 1904. Also see Mosseyevka; Mosse'evka; Mossejewka.

Mossejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mosse'evka.

Mossijewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mossyevka; also see Mossjewka.

Mossyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mosseyevka; also see Mosse'evka.

Mousty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Sil'ne. No other information available.

Mousty, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Trostieniec. No other information available.

Mosur, Volhynia-Poland, see Musor.

Motschulek, Volhynia-Poland, see Mochulek.
Mühlhausendorf, (also Mikhailovka, also Mühldorf, 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 Wuertemberg, 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.

Mulashov, Volhynia-Poland, see Milashov; also see Musaschow.

Mulaschow, 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, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 142 in 1772; 1,412 in 1857; 1,084 in 1897; 2,466 approximately in 1912; 1,928 in 1914; 877 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.

Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-, Bessarabia, see Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; also see Chutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Ensslen-Müller-Chutor; Khutor, Ensslen-Müller-; Müller-Chutor, Ensslen-.

Müller Khutor, J., Dnipropetrov’sk’, see J. Müller Khutor; also see Chutor, 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.

Müllerowo, Omsk, see Müllerovo.

Müllersfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt.

Mumber-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey.

München, (also Maloye Poretkhye), Odessa, Berezan 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, Lerisk, Lubo-Alexandrovka, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Novoselevka, Selinger, Slepukha and Volkov were part of this parish since 1890. Church construction in 1816 and 1872. Allegedly, birthplace of Thomas Zentner (26 February 1864-?), the first colonist in the Reichsduma since 1907. München was built on the grounds of a former settlement; various historical finds. Acreage: 2,974 dessi. and 80 houses in 1859, or 2,940 dessi. Population: 208 people or 48 Catholic and 3 Lutheran families in 1811; 224 people or 48 families of 106 females, and 118 males in 1817; 332 in 1825; 713 in 1858; 1,928 in 1905; possibly 1,928 in 1914; 1,928 in 1915; 1,161 in 1919; 1,172 in 1926; 1,773 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see Maloye Poretkhye.

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 stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950). Acreage: 2,540 farms on 1,679 ha. Population: 17,275 since 1907. München was built on the grounds of a former settlement; various historical finds. Acreage: 2,974 dessi. and 80 houses in 1859, or 2,940 dessi. Population: 208 people or 48 Catholic and 3 Lutheran families in 1811; 224 people or 48 families of 106 females, and 118 males in 1817; 332 in 1825; 713 in 1858; 1,928 in 1905; possibly 1,928 in 1914; 1,928 in 1915; 1,161 in 1919; 1,172 in 1926; 1,773 in 1943. Mother colony. Also see Maloye Poretkhye.

Münch, 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 stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950). Acreage: 2,540 farms on 1,679 ha. Population: 17,275 in 1910; 385 Germans of 20,965 residents in 1920; 991 Germans of 26,102 residents in 1930. Also see Mukachivka; Mukiatschewo.

Munkachivka, see Mukiatschewo.

Munkacs, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkach.

Munkacsvaralja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kroatestendorf; also see Munkacsvaralja.
Munkacsvaralja, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Munkacsvaralya.

Münsterberg, (also No. 11, also Dolinovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov, #J 3. Founded in 1874/1875. Mennonite; parishes: Tieuje 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 Stumpf’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), Tiegenhof (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: 1,668 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 on 1,430 dessi. and 10 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 315 in 1860; 351 in 1864; 369 in 1905; 400 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. 8; Vyazovka.

Muntau, (also No. 2, also Munzau, also Jablonovka 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 64 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; 412 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; Jablonovka Müntau.

Münau, Jablonowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Jablonowka Müntau; also see Müntau, Jablonovka; Yablonovka Müntau.

Müntau, Jablonovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Jablonovka Müntau; also see Jablonowka Müntau; Münau, Jablonovka.


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 Muntau.


Muravevka, Samara, see Muraveyevka; also see Murawjewka.

Muravica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Murawica.

Muraveyevka, (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 Maraveyevka; Muravevka; Murawjewka.

Murawa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Murawa.

Muravica, Volhynia-Poland, see Muravica.

Murawjewka, Samara, see Muraveyevka; 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, Radomyshl’, 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.

Mursikowo, Kazakhstan, see Mursikowo.

Mursular-Kemelchyi, Crimea, see Christinafeld; also see Kemelchyi, Mursular-; Kemeltschi, Mursular-; Mursular-Kemeltschi.

Mursular-Kemeltschi, Crimea, see Mursular-Kemelchyi; also see Kemelchyi, Mursular-; Kemeltschi, Mursular-.

Muschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Muschtscha.

Muschtschinskij, Odessa, see Muschtschinsky.

Musdy-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental; also see Kul, Musdy-.

Muschka, 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.
Muskatul, Utsch., Kazakhstan, see Utsch. Muskatul; also see Muskatul, Uch.; Uch. Muskatul.
Muskedul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental.
Musor, (also Mosur), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Mosur.
Musor, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Musor.
Musor, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Musor.
Mydžk, Volhynia-Poland, see Mžk.
Myeschlav, Volhynia-Poland, see Miechislav-Boratin; also see Mechslav; Mjetschslaw.
Myschik, Kart-, Crimea, see Kart-Myschik; also see Kart-Myschik; Myshik, Kart-
Myschow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Myshow.
Myschik, Kart-, Crimea, see Kart-Myschik; also see Kart-Myschik; Myshik, Kart-
Myshov, Volhynia-Poland, see Michelev; also see Myschow.
Myshov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Michelev; also see Myschow.
Myssgeli, Kazakhstan, see Myssgely.
Myssgely, Kazakhstan, see Kellerovka; see also Myssgeli.

Näb, (also Resanovka, also Ryasnovka), 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 1926.) 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; Ryasnovka.

Nadchice, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslawich; also see Nadtschic.
Nadejdea, Bessarabia, see Nadeyea.
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, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh. Population: 53 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Chutor; Khutor, Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Hoffnungstal; also see Chutor, Nadeshda-; Nadeshda-Chutor; Khutor, Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Novaja-, Crimea, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Novaja-, Don, see Novaya-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Novaja-, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Nowo-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Novaja-, Nowaja-, Crimea, see Novaja-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Novaja-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Novaja-, Don, see Novaja-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Novaja-Nadeshda.
Nadeshda-Novaja-, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novo-; Nadeshda, Novo-
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 Hoffnungstal; also see Nadeshadowka.
Nadeshdovka, Omsk, Isyl'-Kul'. #I 3. Population: 48 in 1926. Also see Nadeshdowka.
Nadeshdovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Petersdorf; also see Nadeshadowka.
Nadeshdovka, Bessarabia, see Nadeshdovka.
Nadeshdovka, Omsk, see Nadeshdovka.
Nadeshdovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Nadeshdovka.
Nadeydea, Bessarabia, see Eigenfeld; also see Nadejea.
Nadlimanskoje, Odessa, see Nadlimanskoje; also see Nadlimanskoje.
Nadlimanskoye, Odessa, see Franzfeld; also see Nadlimanskoje; Nadlimanskoe.

Nadorovka, Siberia; also see Nadorowka.

Nadorovka, Siberia, see Nadorovka.

Nadtschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadchice.

Nadzie'epol, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nadzheyopol; also see Nadziejopol.

Nadzieja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadziejopol.

Nadziejopol, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nadzieyopol; also see Nadziejopol.

Nadzieya, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadziejopol.

Nadziejopol, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadzieyopol.

Nadtschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Nagardaw; also see Nagardaw, Klein-.

Nadorowka, Siberia, see Nagardaw; also see Nagardaw, Gross-.

Nadtschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Nadchice.

Nagardaw, 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-Nagardaw; also see Groß-Nagardaw; Gross-Nagardaw; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-. See also Nagardav, Groß-.

Nagardaw, Grooss-, Mykolayiv, see Nagardaw; also see Groß-Nagardaw; Groß-Nagardaw; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-. See also Nagardav, Groß-.


Nagardaw, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Nagardaw; also see Groß-Nagardaw; Groß-Nagardaw; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-. See also Nassonowo.

Nagardaw, Gross-, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Nagardaw; also see Groß-Nagardaw; Groß-Nagardaw; Nagardaw, Groß-; Nagardaw, Groß-. See also Nalivaikowka.

Nagornaya Zvezda, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Nagornaja Swesda; Swesda, Nagornaja; Zvezda, Nagornaya.

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 Nagorny.

Nagorny, Odessa, see Marienberg; also see Nagorni.

Nahheim, Zaporizhzhya, 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, Biechet-, Crimea, see Bietsch-Najmann; also see Biechet-Naymann; Naymann, Biechet-.

Najmanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Naymanovka.

Nakhoi, Volga Republic, see Weizenfeld; also see Nakoii.

Nakoty, Volhynia-Poland, see Friedrichsdorf.


Nalivaikowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nalivaikowka.

Naricisovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Arcisovka; also see Narcisovka.

Narichin, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko; also see Naretschin.

Naretschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Narichin.

Nasachewitz, (also Nosacheviche), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche. #E 5. Also see Nasatschewitz; Nosacheviche.

Nasatschewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Nasachewitz.

Naslavcha, Bessarabia, Hotin. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Romanian village with German population. Population: 44 in 1904. Also see Naslawtsha.

Naslawtsha, Bessarabia, see Naslavcha.

Nassau, Alt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Nassau.

Nassau, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Nassau.

Nassono, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Shishkan-Kul’; also see Nasonowo.

Nassono, Bashkortostan, see Nassono.

Natalevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Natalyevka; also see Nataliwicka.

Natalevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalyevka; also see Nataliwicka.

Natalia, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno, see Natalya.

Natalia, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Natalya.


Natalienfeld, (also Natalio), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin; also see Natalino.
Nataliewka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Natalyevka; also see Natalyevka.

Natalyevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Natalyevka; also see Natalyevka.


Natalin-Kolodesh, Volhynia-Poland, see Kolodesh; also see Kolodesh, Natalin-.

Natalino, Caucasus, see Natalienfeld.

Natalinsk, Kazakhstan, see Natashino.

Natalya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’. East of Kostopol’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Natalia.

Natalya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Berezno. #J 5. Also see Natalia.

Natalya, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Natalieva; Natalieva; Yakovlevo.

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.

Naumanovka, Kharkiv, see Naumanovka.

Navaginka, Caucasus, see Novaginka; also see Novaginka.

Navalky, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see Nawalki.

Navoz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rohyshche; also see Nawoz.

Navratin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Nawratin.

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 Biechsch-Najman; Najman, Biechsch-.

Naymanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mugden; also see Najmanovka.

Nazarov, Shahk-, Caucasus, see Shakh-Nazarov; also see Nazarov, Schach-; Schach-Nazarov.

Nazarov, Schach-, Caucasus, see Schach-Nazarov; also see Nazarov, Shakh-; Shakh-Nazarov.

Nazovice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. No other information available.

Neagra, Cat., Bessarabia, see Cat. Neagra.

Neamti, Chetros, Bessarabia, see Chetros Neamti; also see Khetros Neamty; Neamty, Khetros.

Neamty, Khetros, Bessarabia, see Khetros Neamty; Neamty, Chetros.

Nebe, Petersburg, Sluts’k. #D 2. Evangelical. Population: 40 in 1926.

Nebendorf, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoye.

Nechayonnoe, Odessa, see Nechayonnoy; also see Nechayenne; Nechayenne; Netschajennoe.

Nechayenne, Odessa, see Nechayenne; also see Nechayenne; Nechayenne; Netschajennoe.

Nechayenne, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Nechayenne; Nechayenne; Nechayenne; Netschajennoe.

Nechyroraska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nekhvorasha.

Nedbaevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nedbajewka; also see Nedbaevka.

Nedbajewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nedbaevka; also see Nedbajewka.


Negrebowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Negrebovka.

Negrovo Emslen, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Emslen-Müller-Khutor; also see Emslen, Negrovo; Emslen, Negrovo; Negrovo Emslen.

Negrovo-Emslen, (also Emslen-Negrovo), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1897. Evangelical; parish: Eigenfeld. Acreage: 343 ha. Population: at most 20 percent Germans. Also see Negrovo; Negrovo; Negrovo-Emslen.

Negrovo Emslen, Bessarabia, see Negrovo Emslen; also see Emslen, Negrovo; Emslen, Negrovo.

Neifeld, Bessarabia, see Neufall.

Neikovka, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld; also see Neikowka.

Nekowka, Odessa, see Neikovka.
**Neiwert**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka. Outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

**Nekhvorasha**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neudorf-Tomar; also see Nekhvorasha.

**Nekrasovo**, (also Karpowen), Kaliningrad district, also see Karpowen; Nekrasowo.

**Nekrasovo**, (also Schaken), Kaliningrad district, also see Schaken; Nekrasowo.

**Nekrasovo**, Slavgorod, see Halbstadt; also see Nekrasowo.

**Nekrasovo**, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.

**Nekrasovo**, Slavgorod, see Nekrasovo.

**Nelde-Chutor**, Kazakhstan, see Nelde-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nelde-; Khutor, Nelde-.

**Nelde-Khutor**, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. A few kilometers northwest of Petropavlovsk. #A 1. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Nelde-; Khutor, Nelde-; Nelde-Chutor.

**Neljubinka**, Kazakhstan, see Neljubinka.

**Nelyubinka**, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evsk, Neljubinka, Kazakhstan, see Nelyubinka.

**Nelde-Khutor**, 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: 660 in 1926. Also see Neljubinka.

**Nemcy**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Fischersdorf.

**Nemecka Kucowa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch-Kuchova; also see Kucowa, Nemecka; Kucowa, Nemecka; Nemecka Kucowa.

**Nemecka Kucowa**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nemecka Kucowa; also see Kucowa, Nemecka; Kucowa, Nemecka.

**Nemecka Mokra**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutsch-Mokra; also see Mokra, Nemecka.

**Nemer**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niemier.

**Nemetskaya Kolonya**, Petersburg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonya; also see Kolonya, Njemekzaja; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Njemekzaja Kolonya.

**Nemetskaya-Makaraba**, Don, see Krontal; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Makaraba-Nemetskaja; Nemetskaja-Makaraba.

**Nemetskoe**, Kazakhstan, see Nemetskoye; also see Nemezkoje.

**Nemetskoye**, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Sovetskaya. Approximately 100 km south of Kokchetav. #A 4. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 357 in 1926. Also see Nemetskoe; Nemezkoje.

**Nemetsky**, Chelyabinsk, Chelyabinsk. A few kilometers west of Chelyabinsk. #C 1. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Uzbek-Nemetsky.

**Nemetsky, Uzbek-**, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemetzki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemetsky.

**Nemetzka-Makaraba**, Don, see Nemetskaya-Makaraba; also see Makaraba, Nemetskaya-; Mararaba, Nemetzka-Makaraba.

**Nemezki**, Chelyabinsk, see Nemetsky.

**Nemezki Ischun**, Crimea, see Nemetskъy Ishun; also see Ishun, Nemetsky; Ishun, Nemetski; Nemetski Ischun.

**Nemezki, Usbek-**, Crimea, see Usbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemetski, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemetsky.

**Nemezkoje**, Kazakhstan, see Nemetskoye; also see Nemetskoe.

**Nemmer**, Volhynia-Poland, see Niemier.

**Nepoznanichy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Posen; also see Nepoznanitschi.

**Nepoznanitschi**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nepoznanichy.

**Neschesc**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neschesc.

**Neschesc**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne; also see Nesches.


**Nesorovka**, Amur, see Nesorovka.

**Nesselrode**, (also Kuyalkin, also Kuyalnik), Odessa, Kotovsk, Birsula. Founded in 1873. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 212 in 1904; 386 in 1911; 386 in 1914; 388 in 1919. Also see Kuyalkin; Kuyalnik.

**Nessvetay**, Don, Rostov (Rosenfeld.) North of Rostov. #E 5. Possibly a German village. Population: 218 in 1918. Also see Nessvetai.

**Nessvetai**, Don, see Nessvetay.

**Nestele’evka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nestele’evka**, Kharkiv, Losovaya, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nestele’evka**, Kharkiv, see Nestele’evka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nestele’evka**, Kharkiv, Nestele’evka, Ivanovka, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nesteljewka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Nestele’evka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nesteljewka**, Kharkiv, see Nestele’evka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nesteljewka**, Kharkiv, Nestele’evka, Ivanovka, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nesteljewka**, Kharkiv, Losovaya, see Nesteleyevka; also see Nesteljewka.

**Nesteljewka**, Kharkiv, see Nesteljewka; also see Nestele’evka.


Nesterevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Nassau; also see Nesterevo.

Nesterevo, Zaporizhzhya, see Nesterevo.

Nestoreno, (also Maxim Gorky), Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Maxim Gorky.

Netreba, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. [verified] No other information available.


Netzwetai, Don, see Netzwetai.

Neu-Ahrenfeld, 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-; Neu-Alexandertal.

Neu-Aleksandrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Aleksandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov.

Neu-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovka.

Neu-Aleksandrowski, Petersburg, see Neu-Aleksandrowski; also see Aleksandrowsky, Neu-; Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Aleksandrowski.

Neu-Alexandertal, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(ovy)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 Alexandertal, Neu-; Alexandertal, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandertal.


Neu-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Alexandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrovka.

Neu-Alexandrovski, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrovski; also see Aleksandrovsky, Neu-; Aleksandrovski, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Alexandrovsky, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrovski; Neu-Aleksandrovski.

Neu-Alexandrowski, Petersburg, Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. Population: 140 in 1904. Also see Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.

Neu-Alexandrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrov; also see Aleksandrov, Neu-; Alexandrov, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrov; Neu-Alexandrov.

Neu-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Neu-; Neu-Alexandrov; Neu-Aleksandrovka.

Neu-Alexandrowski, Petersburg, see Neu-Alexandrowski; also see Aleksandrowski, Neu-; Alexandrowski, Neu-; Neu-Aleksandrowski; Neu-Alexandrowski.

Neu-Amerika, (possibly also Voznesens’ka’), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Amerika, Neu-; Voznesens’ka’.

Neu-Andre’evka, Don, see Neu-Andrejevka; also see Andre’evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka.

Neu-Andrejewka, Don, see Neu-Andrejevka; also see Andre’evka, Neu-; Andrejewka, Neu-; Neu-Andrejewka.


Neu-Berestowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see N. Berestovets’; also see Berestovets’, 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-Berezniki, (also Berezniki, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Northeast of Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 188 or possibly 467 in 1904. Also see Beresnik, Neu-; Bereznik, Neu-; Berezniki; Neu-Beresnik.

Neuberg, Odessa, see Neuburg.

Neuberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. South of Mariental. No other information available.

Neu-Bergdorf, Odessa, see Klein-Bergdorf; also see Bergdorf, Neu-.

Neu-Bergtal, Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, 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: 505 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. Catholic. 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-Boarco, (also Neu-Boisroux), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. West of Tamborovka. #F 3. Founded in 1848 or possibly in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Fresental. 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 Zwiiahel. #C 4. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: possibly 188 or 467 in 1904. Also see Borisovka, Neu-; Borisowa, Neu-; Neu-Borisowa.

Neu-Borisowa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Borisovka; also see Borisovka, Neu-; Borisowa, Neu-.


Neu-Brabant, Volga Republic, see Kukkus; also see Brabant, Neu-.

Neu-Brienne, Bessarabia, Akkermann. 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-Brunental, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut; also see Brunntental, 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-Burash, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aibar. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Burasch, Neu-; Burash, Neu-; Neu-Burasch.

Neuburg, (also Neuburg, also Novo-Gradovka, also Vladimirivka), Odessa, Großliebental, 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 Neunburg.
Neu-Cannstadt, Caucasus, Abkhasia. 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-Cholnica, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Khmerin; also see Chmerin, Neu-; Khmerin, 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-Dabrowa, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. Southwest of Holoby. #C 6. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Dabrowa, Neu-; Dabrowa, Neu-; Neu-Dabrowa.

Neu-Dachnoye, Neu-Dachenhouse, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoye, Neu-; Dachenhouse, Neu-; Datschohoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachtschohoj.

Neu-Dachnoye, (also Neydarumyje), Omsk, Tatarsk, Barabinsk. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. #F 1. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, butter artel with Beresovka, Khlnovka, Krasnopol(y) e, and Livanovka. School with grades one to four, library (as of 1926.) Population: including the other four villages, 320 in 1926. Also see Dachnoye, Neu-; Dachenhouse, Neu-; Datschohoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachtschohoj; Neydarumyje.

Neu-Danzig, (also Borodachevo), Mykolayiv, Nikola(y) evsk, Balatsko(y)ye. #G 5. Founded perhaps as early as 1837 or in 1839 or between 1842 and 1844, which is less likely. Founded by a young Alt-Danzig generation. Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Everyday language: East Prussian, Hessian, Plattdeutsch, Swabian. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1841, several families who had adopted the Evangelical faith arrived from München, Berezan district. In 1842, more families arrived from Rohrbach, Berezan district, bringing on a revival. With Alt-Danzig, starting point of German Russian Baptists. In 1941/1942 extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpf’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Acreage: 3,886 dessi. and 72 houses in 1859 or 3,815 dessi. or 62 farms on 3,745 dessi. and one family without land (as of 1857.) Population: 553 in 1858; 400 or 555 in 1905; 575 in 1914; 575 in 1918; 560 in 1919; 800 in 1926; 408 approximately in 1940; 344 between 1941 and 1943; 54 families of the 413 residents without a head of household in 1942. Also see Borodachevo; Danzig, Neu-.

Neu-Darmstadt, (also No. 3, also Alexandrovka), 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: 900 dessi. Population: 135 in 1926; 30 farms. Also see No. 3; Alexandrovka; Darmstadt, Neu-.

Neu-Darmstadt, (also Cholbashy), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kurman-Kemelchi, Totonay. Approximately 25 km south of Dzhankoy. #D 3. Founded in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,609 dessi. Population: 96 in 1905; 19 in 1911; 48 in 1914; 52 in 1918; 133 in 1926. Also see Cholbashy; Darmstadt, Neu-.

Neu-Datschohoje, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Dachnoye, Neu-; Dachenhouse, Neu-; Datschohoje, Neu-; Neu-Dachenhouse.


Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knihininek; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrovka.

Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrovka.

Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Neu-Dimitrovka; Neu-Dimitrovka.

Neu-Dimitrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dimitrovka; also see Dimitrovka, Neu-; Dimitrowka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, Neu-; Dmitrovka, 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.

Neudorf, 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, Abkhazia, Sokhumi. #F 5. Founded possibly as early as 1879, but more likely in 1884. Founders from Bavaria and Wuerttemberg 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; 127 in 1918; 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, 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, Mołochna. 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. Northeast of Fedorovka. #G 3. No other information available.

Neudorf?, Omsk, see Novinka.

Neudorf, Petersburg, see Strelna.


Neudorf, Volga Republic, see Neudorf-Fink.


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. No other information available.


Neudorf, (also Neu-Rakovshchizna, also Rakov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #C 4. Also see Neu-Rakovshchizna; Rakov.


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, Khortytsya. 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 Nekhvorasha, also Tomar-Neudorf), Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 112 in 1904. Also see Brachky-Tomara; Nekhvorasha; 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-.

Neudorf-Tortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Torchyn-Neudorf; Tortschin, Neudorf-.

Neu-Dorosinie, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dorosjin; also see Dorosinie, Neu-.

Neu-Dorosjin, (also Doroshin, also Neu-Dorosjin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. East of Shchurin. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysche. Parish church. 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 Neu-Dorosjin; Dorosjin, Neu-; Neu-Dorosinie.

Neu-Dshangran?, Crimea, see Neu-Dshangran?; also see Dshangran?, Neu-; Dzhangran, Neu?.

Neu-Dshankoj, Crimea, see Neu-Dzhankoj; also see Dshankoj, Neu-; Dzhankoj, Neu?.

Neu-Dubischche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche; also see Dubischchche, Neu-; Dubischche, Neu-; Neu-Dubischchche.

Neu-Dubischchche, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Dubischche; also see Dubischche, Neu-; Neu-Dubischche.

Neu-Dshangran?, Crimea, see Neu-Changra; also see Dshangran?, Neu-; Dzhangran, Neu?; Neu-Dshangran?.

Neu-Dzhankoj, (also Zehnerdorf), Crimea, Dzhankoj, Dzhankoj, Bohemka. Approximately five kilometers south of Dzhankoj and one to two kilometers north of Alt-Dzhankoj, or on the western edge of Dzhankoj. #D. Founded in 1884. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,325 dessi. Population: 41 in 1905; 36 in 1914; 36 in 1918; 59 in 1919; 130 in 1926. Also see Dshankoj, Neu-; Dzhankoj, Neu-; Neu-Dzhankoj; Zehnerdorf.

Neu-Ebenfeld, (also Novo-Rovnopol), Don, Taganrog, Golodatyevsk. #D. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Also see Ebenfeld, Neu-; Novo-Rovnopol.

Neue Brunnen, (also Neu-Brunnen), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F. Also see Brunnen, Neue; Neu-Brunnen.

Neu-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 Makhn’s gang. Also see Eichenfeld, Neu-.

Neue-Eichwald, Mariupol’, Grunau. Catholic. Acreage: 400 dessi. Also see Eichwald, Neu-.

Neu-Eigenfeld, Dnipropetrovsk, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F. 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, see Neu-Yelenovka; 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 Wuerttemberg 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 Wuerttemberg, 72 from Poland, 10 from Saxony; there were four Frenchmen, possibly Alsatians. Acreage: 3,864 dessi. and 86 houses in 1859, or 3,944 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-Elsaß.


Neu-Elsaß, Odessa, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsaß; Neu-Elsaß.

Neu-Elsaß, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Elsaß; also see Elsaß, Neu-; Elsaß, Neu-.

Neu-Emlin, Luts’k, Rozhysche. North of Rozhysche. #D. Founded in 1884. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu-Emilin appear to be one village. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Emilin, Neu-.

Neue Mühle, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kaminka. # B. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Population: 132 in 1926. Also see Mühle, Neue.
Neuenburg, (also Neuburg, also Malashevka), 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.) Malashevka: 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; Malashevka: 293; Newenburg: 312 in 1926; 381 approximately in 1940; 34 families of 355 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Malashevka; Neuburg.

Neuendorf, Volga Republic, see Hözel.

Neuendorf, (also Shirokoye), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza at the head of Tomakova 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 3,088 dessi. Population: 967 in an unknown location, or 3,088 dessi. Population: 80 in 1926.

Neu-Damm?, Volga Republic, see Salpeterdamm; also Neu-Damm?, Neu-


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-; Fedorowka, Neu-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Vyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fjodorowka; Neu-Fyodorovka.


Neufeld, (also Neutal), Caucasus, Stepnoy. #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: 3,686 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’s, Yanisol, Mayorskaya, Mermenchik. #A 6. Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsfal. Acreage: 2,100 dessi. in 1911. 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, Berezn district. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Budyonov.

Neufeld, (also Novy Mir), Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (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, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Rasdelnaya. Founded in 1928. Also see Shevchenko.


Neufeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. No other information available.


Neufeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny 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, Zaporizhzhya, see Albrecht-Khutor.

Neufeld-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Neufeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neufeld-; Khutor, Neufeld-.

Neufeld-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Abra(y)ev, Neufeld-; Fjodorowka, Neufeld-; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorowka; Fjodorowka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka.

Neu-Frank, (also Panika), Volga Republic (Bergseite), possibly Frank. Northwest of Walter. Possibly outside the Volga Republic. #A 4. Evangelical. Also see Frank, Neu-; Panika.

Neu-Freudental, (also Marina), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Freudental, Neu-; Marina.

Neu-Freudental, (also Freudental, also Marina, also Marine-Khutor), Odessa, Ber(y)esovsk, Neu-Freudental. Founded in 1828 by 47 families mainly from Freudental. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. 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: 7,475 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), Krasny Kut; also see Friedenfeld, Neu-.


Neu-Friedenstal, Caucasus, see Friedental; also see Friedenstal, Neu-.

Neu-Friedental?, Crimea, see Bulakhy; also see Friedental?, Neu-.

Neu-Fyodorovka, Bashkortostan, see Neu-Fedorovka; also see Fyodorovka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Fyodorovka, Neu-; Neu-Fedorovka; Neu-Fyodorovka.

Neu-Galka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. A few kilometers southeast of Pallasovka. #E 8. 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-.

Neugebauer-Chutor, Don, see Neugebauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neugebauer-; Khutor, Neugebauer-.

Neugebauer-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Yanisol. #A 7. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Neugebauer-; Khutor, Neugebauer-; Neugebauer-Chutor.

Neugeweb, Odessa, see Gnadenfeld.


Neu-Gläfirowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Gläfirowka; also see Gläfirowka, Neu-; Gläfirowka, Neu-.

Neu-Glückstal, (also Volchya), Odessa, see Adolfstal; also see Glückstal, Neu-; Volchya.

Neu-Glückstal, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Glückstal, Neu-.

Neu-Glückstal, (also Cybulevka, also Zibulyevka, also Zybulyevka), 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-; Zibulyevka; Zybulyevka.

Neu-Gnadendorf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöh. Also see Gnadendorf, Neu-.

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 Grekovo, also Verbovo), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Sovetinskoye, Troitsko-Kharts. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Acreage: 400 dessi. Population: 206 approximately in 1905; 214 in 1914; 214 in 1918; 213 in 1926. Also see Grekovo; Grekovo, Neu-; Grekowo, Neu-; Neu-Greko; Verbovo.

Neu-Greko, Don, see Neu-Greko; also see Greko, Neu-.

Neu-Grigorevka, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka.

Neu-Grigorevka, Odessa, see Neu-Grigorevka; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka.

Neu-Grigorevka, Odessa, see Hochfeld; also see Grigorevka, Neu-; Grigorevka, Neu-; Neu-Grigorevka.


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 Bolshoy-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 Samsonowa-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.

Neuheim, (also Sharova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #E 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Helenovka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-; Neu-Yelenovka.


Neu-Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helenowka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-.

Neu-Hochfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld; also see Hochfeld, Neu-.


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 Bolshoy-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 Samsonowa-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.

Neuheim, (also Sharova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. #E 6. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Helenovka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-; Neu-Yelenovka.


Neu-Helenowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Helenovka; also see Helenowka, Neu-; Helenowka, Neu-.

Neu-Hochfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochfeld; also see Hochfeld, Neu-.

between 1941 and 1943. Also see Alexanderpol; Alexandropol; Hochstädt, Neu-.

Neuhof, (also Novikov), Don, Taganrog, Golodaryevsk. 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, Krasnoarmeyskaya. 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 desis; 1,400 desis before 1914 and 1,175 desis 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-.

Neuhofen, Odessa, Berezn district. Founded in 1926. Evangelical.

Neu-Hoffnung, Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysk. 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, Uspenskaya. #H 3. Evangelical. Population: 620 in 1926. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Kianly, also Kyanly, also Novaya-Nadeshdino, also Olgino), Crimea, Feodosiya, Ichky. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 4. Founded in 1852. Evangelical; parish: Zürichatal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Acreage: 3,300 desis. 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-Nadeshdino; Olgino.

Neu-Hoffnung, (also Johannesfeld No. 1, also Rote Fahne), Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malychevsk, Mank.-Kalitivsk. 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 desis. Population: 92 in 1918; 225 in 1926; 435 in 1941. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Johannesfeld No. 1; Rote Fahne.


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 Karakulsk), 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-; Karakulsk.

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, Melekes (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 Mennonites, three Brethren, and five Lutheran families lived here in 1913. Also see Hoffnung, Neu-; Nadeshdino.

Neu-Hoffnung, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans'k, (Schwabenkolonie), Andre(y)evka, Sofievka. Founded in 1822 by 50 families from Reichenberg Kolonne and by Separatist Wuertembergers as a Brethren community with branches in Ostheim and Rosenfeld. Separatist; parish: Neu-Hoffnung. In 1876, the villagers joined Evangelical-Lutherans. Acreage: 3,473 dessis. Crown land and 82 houses in 1859, or 3,141 dessis. 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’yk 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), Czaporizhzhya, Khoritizza. 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 829 dessi. 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; 152 approximately in 1940; 5 families of 159 without head of household in 1942. Also see Horst, Neu-; Shernovata; Ternovatoye.

Neu-Hussenbach, Volhynia-Poland, see Husschenbach; also see Husschenbach, Neu-.

Neu-Huta, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Huta, Neu-.

Neu-Huttental, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (possibly Eugenfeld). 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 Huttental, Neu-.

Neu-Ilovsky, Caucasus, Donskoy, Kushchevskoy. #D 1. Evangelical. Soviet seat. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 565 in 1926. Also see Ilovsky, Neu-; Ilovskij, Neu-; Neu-Ilovskij.

Neu-Illowskij, Caucasus, see Neu-Illowsky; also see Ilovsky, Neu-; Ilovskij, Neu-.

Neu-Ivanchice, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Knihinek; also see Ivanchice, Neu-; Ivantschice, Neu-; Neu-Iwantschice.

Neu-Iwantschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Ivanchice; also see Ivanchice, Neu-; Ivantschice, Neu-.

Neu-Jagodnaja, Volga Republic, see Neu-Yagodnaya; also see Jagodnaja, Neu-; Yakogdnya, Neu-.

Neu-Jakubowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Yakubovka; also see Jakubowka, Neu-; Yakubowka, Neu-.

Neu-Jalantash, Crimea, see Neu-Yalantash; also see Jalantsch, Neu-; Yalantash, Neu-.

Neu-Jamburg, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Yamburg, Neu-.

Neu-Jamburg, Dnipropetrovs’k, 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-Johnnestal?, (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-Josefsdorff, (also Andreeny), Bessarabia, Bender. Founded in 1923. Evangelical; parish: Mathildendorf. Acreage: 110 ha. Population: 95 in 1939. Also see Andreeny; Josefsdorff, Neu-.

Neu-Josefstat?, Mykolyav, see Alexanderfeld; also see Josefstat?, Neu-.

Neu-Josefstat, Odessa, Kuchurjan. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Arose again in the Soviet era. Also see Josefstat, 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-; 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, Berezan district. Founded in 1928. Catholic. Emerged again in the Soviet era. Kuchurjan daughter colony. Also see Kandel, Neu-.

Neu-Kandel, (also Karl Liebknecht-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurjan (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)evka. In a steppe with sheep on the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Northeast of the mother
Neu-Khortitza, 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: 66 in 1926. Also see Kara-Kurt, Neu-; Karagurt, Neu-.

Neu-Karlsruhe, (also Orgino), 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; 397 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Karlsruhe, Neu-; Orgino.

Neu-Karlsruhe, (also Bashlanka, also Lenintal, also Orgino), 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; Orgino.

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-Kara-Kurt; also see Kerleut, Neu-.


Neu-Kholnica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Cholnica, Neu-; Kholnica, Neu-; Neu-Cholnica.

Neu-Khortitza, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih (also Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj 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-; Khortitza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.

Neu-Khoritzza, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Population: 300 in 1911; 354 in 1919; 390 in 1926. Also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khoritzza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.


Neu-Kieschssatta, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Kheschatta, 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 Tiegenhof, 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.

Neukirch, (possibly also Neu-Kirschkwald), Don district, Alexandrovka. Evangelical. Also see Kirchwald, Neu-; Neu-Kirschkwald.

Neu-Kirschkwald?, Don district, see Neu-Kirchwald; also see Kirschkwald?, Neu-.

Neu-Kirschkwald, (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 Kirschkwald, Neu-; Samsonovka; Vishnevataya.

Neu-Klosterdorf, (also Nova-Kostirka), Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k. Population: 66 in 1926. Also see Bogunskoye; Kandel, Neu-.

Neu-Klosterdorf, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyi Rih (also Kriwoj 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-; Khortitza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.

Neu-Khoritzza, Zaporizhzhya, Berdians’k. Population: 300 in 1911; 354 in 1919; 390 in 1926. Also see Chortitza, Neu-; Khoritzza, Neu-; Neu-Chortitza.


Neu-Khieschsatta, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chreschatta, Neu-; Kheschatta, 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.

Neukirch, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1820 by 20 or 21 families from the Marienburg district, 6 families from the Elbing district and from Tiegenhof, 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-Kirschkwald), Don district, Alexandrovka. Evangelical. Also see Kirchwald, Neu-; Neu-Kirschkwald.

Neu-Kirschkwald?, Don district, see Neu-Kirchwald; also see Kirschkwald?, Neu-.
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-Höfe, 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
Krivoi Rog, also Kriwoj Rog), Friesendorf. Jewish.
Approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders
lived here initially among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists.
Also see Kovo, Neu-; Kowno, Neu-; Neu-Kowno.

Neu-Kowno, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Kovno; also see
Kovno, Neu-; Kowno, Neu-.

Neu-Kraft, (also Blumenfeld), Volga Republic (Bergseite),
Kamenka. #C 7. Founders from Kraft. Possibly
Evangelical. Also see Blumenfeld; Kraft, Neu-.

Neu-Krausendorf, (also Novo-Alexandrovka), Volhynia-
Ukraine, Pulin. East of Zwiahel. #C 4. Founded on
leased land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population:
366 in 1904. Also see Krausendorf, Neu-; Novo-
Alexandrovka.

Neu-Kreschatten, (also Kutyeinikovskaya, also Neu-
Khreschatte, also Novo-Khrachat), Don, Rostov,
Taganrog, Fedorovka. Thirty-five kilometers northwest
of Taganrog. #C 5. Founded in 1882. Founder was
probably from Kreschatten and the Grunau colonies.
Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one
to four (as of 1926.) Population: 220 in 1904; 380 in
1914; 371 in 1918; 408 in 1919; 188 in Vladimirovka
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 Kreschatten, Neu-;
Kutyeinikovskaya; Neu-Khreschatte; Novo-Khrachat.

Neu-Khreschatte, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see
Chreschatte, Neu-; Khreschatte, Neu-; Neu-
Khreschatte.

Neukron, (also Kochubeyevka), Mykolayiv, Gornosta(y)
evka, Vasili(y)evka, Mariinsk, KL.-Grigor(y)evka.
Approximately 40 km northeast of Berislav. #K 6.
Founded in 1869. Catholic. Acreage: 3,100 dessi.
Population: 315 in 1911; 136 in 1914; 136 in 1918;
204 in 1919. Also see Kochubeyevka.

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; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-;
Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

Neukrone, (also No. 2, also Novo-Selenaya, also Novo-
Solenaya, also Novo-Solyonaya), Zaporizhzhya,
Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof), Salivno(y)
e. Founded in 1883 or possibly between 1855 and
approximately 1875 by families from Khortitza
and Molocha. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish:
Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of
1926.) Acreage: 1,500 dessi. Population: 241 in 1904;
246 in 1914; 246 in 1918; 287 in 1919; 306 in 1926.
Also see No. 2; Novo-Selenaya; Novo-Solenaya;
Novo-Solyonaya.

Neu-Kronental, (also Sviatunovo), Dnipropetrovs’k,
Kryvyy Rih , Shirokaya. #A 6. Founded in 1869.
Catholic; parish: Neu-Mannheim. Approximately in
1918, completely razed by gangs. Acreage: 4,050 or
5,650 dessi. Population: including Kleinfeld: 323 in
1905; 140 in 1914; 140 in 1918; 360 between 1941 and
1943. Also see Kronental, Neu-; Sviatunovo.

Neu-Kronsweide, (also Belaya-Krinnitsa, also Scheffler-
Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 8. Evangelical;
population: 18 families of 358 residents without head
of household. Acreage: 3,027 dessi. Population:
91 houses in 1859, or 2,149 dessi. Population: 188 in
Vladimirovka 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-;
Kvitveld.

Neu-Kronau-Khutor, (also Neu-Kronau-Chutor), Mykolayiv,
see Neu-Kronau-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neu-
Kronau-; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-Chutor, Neu-;
Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-Chutor.

Neu-Krono-Khutor, (also Neu-Krono-Khutor), Mykolayiv.
Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Neu-
Kronau-; Dosovka; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-
Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-
Chutor.

Neu-Krono-Khutor, (also Neu-Krono-Khutor), Mykolayiv.
Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Neu-
Kronau-; Dosovka; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-
Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-
Chutor.

Neu-Krono-Khutor, (also Neu-Krono-Khutor), Mykolayiv.
Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Neu-
Kronau-; Dosovka; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-
Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-
Chutor.

Neu-Krono-Khutor, (also Neu-Krono-Khutor), Mykolayiv.
Population: 22 in 1919. Also see Chutor, Neu-
Kronau-; Dosovka; Khutor, Neu-Kronau-; Kronau-
Chutor, Neu-; Kronau-Khutor, Neu-; Neu-Kronau-
Chutor.
Neu-Lishnia, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Lischnia, Neu-; Lishnia, Neu-; Neu-Lischnia.

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, Petersbur, see Luts'k; also see Luck, Neu-.


Neu-Luxemburg, Neu-Luxemberg, Neu-Luksemberg, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luxemburg; also Neu-Ludwikowka, Neu-Ludvikovka, Pulin. Between Neu-Ludwigstal, Neu-Luck, Petersbur, see Luts'k; also see Luck, Neu-.

Neu-Luxemburg, Neu-Luxemberg, Neu-Luksemberg, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Ludwikovka, Neu-; Ludwikowka, Neu-.

Neu-Luxembourg, Bessarabia, see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luksemberg, Neu-; Luxemburg, Neu-.

Neu-Luxemburg, Mariupol’, see Neu-Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, 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: 321 in 1905; 280 in 1914; 277 in 1919; 342 in 1926. Also see Dimitriyevka; Lustdorf, Neu-.


Neumann, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor.

Neu-Mannheim, (also Davido-Orolova, also Davydovka), Don, Donets’k, Yanakiyeve. #D 5. Founded in 1888. Catholic; parish: Yanakiyeve, also Evangelical. Acreage: 1,855 dessi. in 1911. Population: 312 in 1912; 312 in 1918; 317 in 1919. Planer daughter colony. Also see Davido-Orolova; Davydovka; Mannheim, Neu-.

Neu-Mannheim, (also No. 11, also Marianovka), Mykolaiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #K 4. Founded possibly as early as 1864, but more likely in 1870. Catholic; parish: Neu-Mannheim. Parish for Mikhailovka, Neu-Landau, Neu-Kronental, Nikolaital, Rosenfeld, Simonsfeld. Evreday language: High German. In 1919, zero people were murdered by Makhno’s gang. Starved: 20 people in 1921/1922, 5 in 1932/1933. Exiled between 1929 and 1942: 39 people, 35 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. Eighty-nine farms. Acreage: 1,024 dessi., or 2,440 ha. in 1918, or 1,033 ha. in the cooperative. Population: 183 or 205 in 1914; 183 in 1918; 230 in 1919; 342 in 1926; 493 in 1941; 449 between 1941 and 1943; 461 people or 66 families or 53 percent without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 11; Mannheim, Neu-; Marianovka.

Neu-Mannheim, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Also see Mannheim, Neu-.

Neu-Mannheim, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolschoy-Kuyalnik River. Also see Mannheim, Neu-.


Neumannovka?, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr, see Mugden; also see Neumannovka?.

Neumannovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Neumanovka.

Neumannovka?, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neumannovka?. (Now in Belarus)

Neu-Marianovka, Odessa, see Landau; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Marianowka, Neu-; Neu-Marianovka.

Neu-Marianovka, Odessa, see Neu-Marianovka; also see Marianovka, Neu-; Marianowka, Neu-.

Neu-Marienburg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 3. Catholic. Also see Marienburg, Neu-.

Neu-Mariental, (also Mesentsevo, also Novo-Marievka), Don, Taganrog, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan, Grosse Kryanyovka. 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 Cossack nobleman Krasnosshchokov. Acreage: possibly 1,200 dessi. Population: 186 in 1904; 211 in 1926. Also see Mariental, Neu-; Mesentsevo, Novo-Marievka.

Neu-Mariental, (also Neu-Pfannenstiel), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Southeast of Mariental. #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 Mariental, Neu-; Neu-Pfannenstiel.


Neu-Mariewka, Bessarabia, see Neu-Marievka; also see Marievka, Neu-; Mariewka, Neu-.

Neu-Meseritz, Chernihiv, Klintsy. Founded in 1833 by fabric maker families from Poland. The proprietor Issayev called them for his factory. Evangelical; parish: Bilovizh. In 1882, the colony was dissolved a few years after Issayev'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, (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-Mišk, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. North of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Mišk, Neu.-

Neu-Menaj, Crimea, see Neu-Menaj; also see Menaj, Neu.-; Monay, Neu.-

Neu-Monat, Crimea, see Neu-Monat; also see Menaj, Neu.-

Neu-Menaj, (also Neu-Menaj), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. Population: 46 in 1926. See also Monaj, Neu.-; Monay, Neu.-; Neu-Menaj; Neu-Monat.

Neumond, Crimea, see Atiugan-Deutsch.

Neu-Montal, (also Ordynka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) 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 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: Chisinau. Acreage: 3,650 possibly in 1805; 3,650 in 1815; 3,650 in 1825; 3,650 in 1835; 3,650 in 1845; 3,650 in 1855; 3,650 in 1865; 3,650 in 1875; 3,650 in 1885; 3,650 in 1895; 3,650 in 1905; 3,650 in 1915; 3,650 in 1925; 3,650 in 1935; 3,650 in 1945. Also see Menaj, Neu.-; Ordynka.

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 Effenhair), 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?; Effenhair; München, Neu.-

Neu-Musor, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Musor, Neu.-

Neu-Nassau, (also Nesterevo), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Voznesens’k. Founded in 1814 by 20 families, settlers who had moved here from Alt-Nassau, from Wurttemberg 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-Norka, (also Shurka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Thirty kilometers from Kamyshev 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, Rozhyschche. Southeast of Rozhyschche. 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-Oneschti, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneschti; also see Oneschi, Neu.-; Oneshty, Neu.-

Neu-Oneschti, Bessarabia, Chisinau. Founded on leased land in 1890. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Acreage: 418 ha. Population: 170 in 1904; 324 in 1939. Also see Neu-Oneschti; Oneschi, Neu.-; Oneshty, Neu.-
Neu-Osterwick, Zaporizhzhya, see Osterwick; also see Osterwick, Neu.-

Neu-Ostheim, (also Belcev-Khutor, also Beltses-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Osytheim. #C 8. Founded in 1890. Separatist; parish: Osytheim. Acreage: 560 dessi. Population: 32 in 1911; 32 in 1914; 32 in 1918. Also see Belcev-Khutor; Beltses-Khutor; Osytheim, 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.; Pargolowo, Neu.-

Neu-Pargowo, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see Pargolovo, Neu.; Pargolowo, Neu.-


Neu-Pavlova, Odessa, Josefstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Josefstal. Population: 247 in 1905. Also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Neu.; Pavlowka, Neu.-

Neu-Pavlova, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya. West of Oleksandriya. Evangelical. Alt- and Neu-Pavlova 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-Pawlowka; Pavlovka, Neu.; Pavlowka, Neu.-

Neu-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Neu-Pavlova; also see Pavlovka, Neu.; Pavlowka, Neu.-

Neu-Pawlowka, Odessa, see Neu-Pavlova; also see Pavlovka, Neu.; Pavlowka, Neu.-

Neu-Pawlowka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya, see Neu-Pavlova; also see Pavlovka, Neu.; Pavlowka, 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-Podhaitsche; Neu-Podhayce; Podhaiche, Neu.-; Podhaische, Neu.-

Neu-Podhaitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiche; also see Podhaiche, Neu.; Podhaische, Neu.-

Neu-Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhaiche; also see Podhaiche, Neu.; Podhaische, Neu.-

Neu-Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhayce; also see Podhajce, Neu.; Podhayce, Neu.-

Neu-Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhayce; also see Podhajce, Neu.; Podhayce, Neu.-

Neu-Podtscherewitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podchereviche; also see Podchereviche, Neu.; Podtscherewitsche, Neu.-

Neu-Polanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Polanowka; Polanovka, Neu.; Polanowa, Neu.-

Neu-Polanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polanovka; also see Polanovka, Neu.; Polanowa, Neu.-

Neu-Porchow, Petersburg, see Neu-Porkhov; also see Porchow, Neu.; Porkhov, Neu.-

Neu-Porkhov, Petersburg, see Porkhovo; also see Neu-Porchow; Porchow, Neu.; Porkhov, Neu.-

Neu-Posen, (also Nepoznanichy, also Niposnanich), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. Southeast of Emilchin. #C 3. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Emilchin. Population: 500 in 1904. Also see Nepoznanichy; Niposnanich; Posen, Neu.-


Neu-Prischib, Slavgorod, Znamenka. #I 3. Evangelical. Also see Prischib, Neu.-


Neu-Rakovchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Rakovchizna, Neu.; Rakowtschizna, Neu.; Neu-Rakowtschizna.

Neu-Rakovshchizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf; also see Neu-Rakovschtchizna; Rakovshchizna, Neu.; Rakowtschizna, Neu.-

Neu-Rakowtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovshchizna; also see Rakovshchizna, Neu.; Rakowtschizna, Neu.-
Neu-Rakowtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovchizna; also see Rakovchizna, Neu-; Rakowtschizna, Neu.-

Neu-Rastatt, Odessa, Berezn 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, Berezn 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, Mariupol’, 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), Mariupol’, 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 Freudenfeld, also Voroshilov), Odessa, Berezn district. Founded in 1925. Evangelical. Arose again in the Soviet period. Also see Freudenfeld: 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 Rozhyschke. #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-; Romanovka, Neu.-

Neu-Romanovsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Crown settlement. Also see Neu-Romanovski; Romanovsky, Neu-; Romanowski, Neu.-

Neu-Romanowski, Kazakhstan, see Neu-Romanovsky; also see Romanovsky, Neu-; Romanowski, Neu.-

Neu-Rosenthal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka, also see Rosenthal, 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, Khortitza. Founded after 1918. Menonite. Also see Rosengart, 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: 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-Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), possibly Krasny Kut. North of Krasny Kut. #F 4. Evangelical. Also see Rosenthal, Neu.-

Neu-Rosendamm, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), also see Neu-Rudnya; also see Rudnja, Neu.; Rudnya, Neu.-

Neu-Rudnya, (also Novaya-Rudnya), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Rudnya; Novaya-Rudnya; Rudnja, Neu-; Rudnya, 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 dessei. Population: 603 in 1848; 1,247 in 1857; 1,100 in 1904; 1,730 in 1926. Also see Neu-Saratovka; Saratovka. Neu-; Saratowka, Neu-; Sechziger Kolonie; Schlüsselburger Kolonie.

Neu-Saratowka, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; also see Saratovka. Neu-; Saratowka, Neu-.

Neu-Saritzi, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzky; also see Saritzky, Neusatz, Neu-.

Neu-Saritzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Neu-Savitsky; Savitzky, Neu-; Sawitzki, Neu-.

Neu-Sawatski, Odessa, see Neu-Savinsky; also see Savitsky, Neu-; Sawatski, Neu-.

Neu-Schabo, Mykolayiv. #G 8. Evangelical-Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Schabo, Neu-.

Neu-Schaffhausen, (also Shirokoye), Saratov, Saratov, Vol’sk. Also see Schaffhausen, Neu-; Shirokoye.

Neu-Schilling, Volga Republic. Evangelical. Population: 916 in 1912. Also see Schilling, Neu-.

Neu-Schilling, (also Alexanderov, 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-Schirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Sirin-; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Neu-Schlossel, (also Novo-Andreyashevka, also Schlössel), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Novo-Andreyashevka; Schlössel; Schlössel, Neu-.

Neu-Scholetoi, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholttoy; also see Scholtoi, Neu-; Sholttoy, 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 Ohrloff, also Orloff, and Orlow.) #G 4. Founded in 1872. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlov. In 1895, a junior high school was
Neu-Shirin-Deutsch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay

Neu-Shirin-Deutsch, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; Neu-Shirin-, also see Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-; Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Neu-Scholtoi, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Scholtai, Neu-; Sholtoy, Neu-.

Neu-Sholtoy, Bessarabia. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Chisinau. Population: 182 in 1904. Also see Neu-Scholtoi; Scholtai, Neu-; Sholtoy, Neu-.

Neu-Skatovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Straub; also see Neu-Skatovka; Skatovka, Neu-; Skatowka, Neu-.

Neu-Skatovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Skatovka; also see Skatovka, Neu-; Skatowka, Neu-.

Neu-Skorovka, Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Soviet seat (as of 1926). Population: 579 in 1926. Also see Neu-Skorovka; Skorovka, Neu-; Skorowka, 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-Sofievka; Sofievka; Sofievka, Neu-; Sofieva, Neu-.

Neu-Sofieva, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Sofievka; also see Sofieva, Neu-; Sofievka, 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 Stumpp’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-; Sofranovka, Neu-.

Neu-Sofranovka, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Sofranovka; also see Sofranovka, Neu-; Sofranovka, Neu-.

Neu-Solntsevo, Don, Donets’, Mariupol’. #C 7. Founded in 1925. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Solntsevo; Solntsevo, Neu-; Solntsevo, Neu-.

Neu-Solntsewo, Don, see Neu-Solntsevo; also see Solntsevo, Neu-; Solntsewo, Neu-.

Neu-Sosnowka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schilling; also see Neu-Sosnowka; Sosnowka, Neu-; Sosnowka, Neu-.

Neu-Sosnovka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sosnovka; also see Sosnovka, Neu-; Sosnowka, Neu-.

Neu-Speyer, Odessa, Berezan district (Landau). Founded in 1925. Catholic. Also see Speyer, Neu-.


Neu-Staritsa, Orenburg, see Neu-Staritsa; Staritsa, Neu-; Stariza, Neu-.

Neu-Stariza, Orenburg, see Neu-Staritsa; also see Staritsa, Neu-; Stariza, Neu-.
Neu-Stav, (also Novostav), Volhynia-Poland, Lutsk', Polonica; also see Neu-Staw; Novostav; Stav, Neu-; Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Stav, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Stav, Neu-; Staw, Neu-.

Neu-Straßburg, Kuchuragan (also Kutschuragan.) Catholic. Also see Neu-Strassburg, Straßburg, Neu-; Strassburg, Neu-.

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 (possibly also Novo-Skatovka), Omsk, Neu-.

Neu-Strassburg, Neu-Strassburg, Kuchuragan (also Kutschuragan), see Neu-Strassburg; also see Straßburg, Neu-.

Neu-Straw, Neu-Straw, (also Neu-Skatovka), V olga Republic, see Neu-Straw; also see Stuttgart, Neu-.

Neu-Straw, Neu-Straw, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyansk; also see Neu-Stremby, Neu-Stremba; also see Neu-Strymbi, Neu-Stremby, Neu-Stremba; also see Neu-Stremby, Neu-Stremba.

Neu-Straw, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Straw; also see Stuttgart, Neu-.

Neu-Straw, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Straw; also see Stuttgart, Neu-.

Neu-Straw, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Straw; also see Stuttgart, Neu-.

Neu-Svichev, Neu-Svichev, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. East of Vladimir. The Svoychovka to the west. Evangelical. Parish church. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Swojtschowka?, Svoychovka?, Neu-; Swojtschowka?, Neu-.

Neu-Switschew, Neu-Switschew, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svichev; also see Svichev, Neu-; Switschew, Neu-.

Neu-Swojtschowka?, Neu-Swojtschowka?, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Switschew; also see Svichev, Neu-; Switschew, Neu-.

Neu-Tarlyk, Neu-Tarlyk, Volga Republic, see Neu-Laub; also see Tarlyk, Neu-.


Neuteich-Chutor, Neuteich-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Neuteich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Neuteich-; Khutor, Neuteich-.

Neuteich-Khutor, (also Schröder), Zaporizhzhya. Mennonite. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Neuteich-; Khutor, Neuteich-; Neuteich-Chutor; Schröder.

Neu-Telentschi, Neu-Telentschi, Crimea, see Neu-Telentschi; also see Telenchi, Neu-; Telenchi, Neu-.

Neu-Telentschi, Neu-Telentschi, Crimea, see Neu-Telentschi; also see Telenchi, Neu-; Telenchi, Neu-.

Neu-Tiflis, Neu-Tiflis, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Tbilisi, Neu-; Tbilisi, Neu-.

Neu-Teplitz, Neu-Teplitz, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded on leased land in 1863. Evangelical; parish: Arcis. It was dissolved again in 1874. Also see Teplitz, Neu-.

Neu-Terek, (also Türk), Neu-Terek, (also Türk), Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. Also see Türk, Neu-; Türk.

Neu-Telentschi, Neu-Telentschi, Crimea, see Neu-Telentschi; also see Telenchi, Neu-; Telenchi, Neu-.

Neu-Tbilisi, Neu-Tbilisi, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Neu-T'bilisi; Tbilisi, Neu-.

Neu-T'bilisi, Neu-T'bilisi, Caucasus, see Neu-Tiflis; also see Neu-Tbilisi; T'bilisi, Neu-.

Neu-Tiflis, Neu-Tiflis, (also Neu-T'bilisi, also Neu-Tbilisi, also Michaelsdorf), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi. Founded by Wuerttembergers in 1818; some Swiss possibly arrived later. Evangelical. At first only a suburb of T'bilisi on the left bank of the Kara River; 435 m above sea level. In 1862, it was incorporated as Mikhailovskaya Str. Skilled craftsmen were much sought after. Population: 2,500 in 1900; 4,000 in 1914.
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 possibly cooperative store, school with grades one to four, kindergarten, orphanage, agricultural cooperative, cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,540 or 1,922 dessi. Population: 120 in 1911; 115 in 1914; 115 in 1918; 176 in 1926. Also see Urbach, Neu-; Fl. Gr. Vetyolka.

Neu-Verbino, Don, Donets'k, see Station-Urbino; also see Verbovo, Neu.-

Neu-Verbino, (also Nove-Vierskhy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Orchyn. North of Orchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Viersky; Viersky, Neu-; Wiersky, Neu.-

Neu-Viersky, (also Nove-Vierskhy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Orchyn. North of Orchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Wiersky; Viersky, Neu-; Wiersky, Neu.-

Neu-Viersky, (also Verkhy), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Orchyn. North of Orchyn. #C 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Neu-Wiersky; Viersky, Neu-; Wiersky, 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), Dnipropetrovsk'sk, Rvyy Rih, Friesendorf. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Jewish. Approximately eight Mennonite model farm holders also lived here at first among 40 to 60 Jewish colonists. Acreage: 3,428 dessi. and 76 houses in 1859. Population: 572 in 1897; 782 possibly in1905; 586 or 1,633 in 1912; 459 in 1926. Also see Verbovo, Neu-.

Neu-Vorchin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. #A 6. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Also see Neu-Wortschin; Vorchin, Neu-; Wortschin, Neu.-

Neu-Walter, (possibly also Walter-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). 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, Odessa, Berezan district. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Evangelical; parish: Wiesenheim. Soviet seat; cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, orphanage, 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, Dnipropetrovsk'sk, Rvyy 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 Wickerau, Neu.-

Neu-Wierchy, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vierkhy; also see Vierkhy, Neu-; Wierchy, Neu.-

Neu-Wiesenheim, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Flerov. Founded in 1909. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) There were two located separated by a cove. Population: 61 in 1905; 96 in 1919; 112 in 1926. Also see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganash; Toganash, Neu-; Toganash, Neu-; Toganash, Neu-; Toganash, Neu-.

Neu-Tschangrau, Crimea, see Neu-Changrau; also see Changrau, Neu-; Tschanrau, Neu.-

Neu-Urbach, Volga Republic, Mariental, see Station-Urbach; also see Urbach, 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-Toganash; Neu-Toganasch; Toganasch, Neu-; Toganasch, Neu-; Toganasch, Neu-; Toganasch, Neu-.

Neu-Toganasch, (also Warenburg-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #E 6. Founded in 1849 or 1854. Evangelical. Also see Warenburg-Khutor; Warenburg, Neu.-

Neu-Toganasch, (also Warenburg-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #E 6. Founded in 1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Also see Wiesenheim, Neu-; Weimar, Neu-.

Neu-Toganasch, (also Warenburg-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #E 6. Founded in 1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Also see Wiesenheim, Neu-; Weimar, Neu-.

Neu-Toganasch, (also Warenburg-Khutor), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. #E 6. Founded in 1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Also see Wiesenheim, Neu-; Weimar, Neu-.
Neu-Wortschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Vorchin; also see Vorchin, Neu-; Wortschin, Neu-.

Neu-Wurttemberg, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg; also see Württemberg, Neu-; Württemberg, Neu-.

Neu-Württemberg, (also Bolgarka, also Rosa Luxemburg), Odessa, Kuchurgal (Belyakevsky). Founded in 1911. Evangelical. Also see Bolgarka; Neu-Wuerttemberg; Rosa Luxemburg; Wuerhtemberg, Neu-; Württemberg, Neu-.

Neu-Ximinez, Volhynia-Poland, see Ksmimeniecz; also see Ksmimeniecz, Neu-; Neu-Ksmimenicze; Ximinez, Neu-.

Neu-Yamburg, Neu-Yamburg

Neu-Yalantisch, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny. Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Jalantasch, Neu-; Neu-Jalantasch; Yalantisch, Neu-.

Neu-Yamberg, (also Klein-Yamburg), Dnipropetrovsk’s’k. South of the Dnieper. #E 4. Catholic. Also see Klein-Yamburg; Neu-Jamburg; Yamburg, Neu-.

Neu-Yamburg, Dnipropetrovsk’s’k, 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; 615 in 1910; 620 in 1911; 632 in 1914; 632 in 1918; 718 in 1919; 667 in 1922. Also see No. 27; Jamburg, Neu-; Neu-Jamburg; Novo-Krasnovka; Yamburg, Neu-.

Neu-Yelenovka, Zaporizhzhia, see Neu-Heleanental, also see Elenovka, Neu-; Jelenovka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Jelenovka; Yelenovka, Neu-.

Neu-Zalesie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Zalesie, Neu-.

Neu-Ziemia, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Zemlya, Neu-.

Neu-Zukow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukow, 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-Zürichtal, (also Verboryus, also Verebruss), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal. Approximately 5 km northwest of Zürichtal. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1860. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: possibly 59 in 1904; 546 in 1926. Also see Verboryus; Verebruss; Zürichtal, Neu-.

Neu-Zürichtal, (also Cheleby-Ely), Crimea, Feodosiya, Zürichtal. One to two kilometers southwest of Zürichtal. #E 4. Possibly founded in 1860. Evangelical. Acreage: 463 dessi. Population: 396 in 1911; 396 in 1914; 546 in 1926. Also see Cheleby-Ely; Zürichtal, Neu-.

Nevskoy, Aleksey-, Slavgorod, see Aleksey-Nevskoy; also see Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Alexey-.

Nevskoy, Alexey-, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Alexey-.

Nevsky, Aleksander, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Alexander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Alexander; Newski; Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Nevskoy, Aleksey-, Slavgorod, see Aleksey-Nevskoy; also see Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Alexey-.

Nevskoy, Alexander, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Aleksander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Nevsky, Alexey-, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevsky, Alexey-.

Nevsky, Aleksander, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Alexander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Alexander; Newski, Alexander.

Nevskoy, Alexey-, Slavgorod, see Alexey-Nevskoy; also see Alexey-Nevskoy; Nevskoy, Alexey-.

Nevskoy, Alexander, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Aleksander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Nevski, Alexander, Slavgorod, see Alexander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Aleksander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

Nevski, Aleksander, Slavgorod, see Aleksander Nevsky; also see Aleksander Newski; Alexander Nevsky; Aleksander; Newski, Alexander.

New-York, (also Lugovaya), Amur, Blagoveschensk, Shumanovka. Approximately 50 km south of Blagoveschensk. On the Chinese border. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Lugovaya; York, New-.

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 (Progymnasium) 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.-

New-York, Mykolayiv, see Nikolaidorf; also see York, New.-

Neydarume, Omsk, see Neydarumye; also see Neydarumje.

Neydarumje, Omsk, see Neydarumye; also see Neydarume.

Neydarumye, Omsk, see Neu-Dachnoye; also see Neydarume; Neydarumje.

Niebozka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Niedens, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. South of Gmelinka. Soviet seat, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Population: 175 in 1926.

Nieder-Chortitza, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Khortitza; also see Chortitza, Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder.-

Niederdorf, Odessa, see Blonsky-Khutor.

Nieder-Khortitza, (also Nizhnaya-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 (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,190 dessi. and 100 houses in 1859, or 1,923 dessi. Population: 642 in 1856; 729 in 1858; 746 in 1859; 670 in 1905; 828 in 1911; 742 in 1912; 852 in 1914; 852 in 1918; 827 in 1919; 917 or 912 in 1926. Also see Chortitza, Nieder-; Khortitza, Nieder-; Nieder-Chortitza; Nizhnaya-Khortitza.

Niederland, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or possibly Kukkus. East of Lysanderhöh. #E 4. Evangelical.

Niedermanshu, Volga Republic, see Niedermonjour.

Niedermonjour, Volga Republic, see Niedermonyourn.

Niedermonyourn, (also Bobrovka, also Niedermanshu), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #E 2. Founded on 7 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Paulsko(y) e. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 279 in 1767; 279 in 1772; 1,748 in 1857; 2,915 in 1897; 3,868 in 1904; 4,030 possibly in 1905; 4,201 in 1912; 1,247 in 1922; 2,638 in 1926.

Mother colony. Also see Bobrovka; Niedermanshu; Niedermonjour.

Niedzwiedzia Jama, Volhynia-Poland, see Niedzwiedzia Yama; also see Jama, Niedzwiedzia; Yama, Niedzwiedzia.

Niedzwiedzia Yama, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jama, Niedzwiedzia; Niedzwiedzia Jama; Yama, Niedzwiedzia.

Niemcka, Korzycz, Volhynia-Poland, see Korzycz Niemcka.

Niemieckie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. No other information available.

Niemier, (also Nemier, also Nemmer), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northeast of Shchurin. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Rozhlyshche. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Nemier, Nemmer.

Niemowiche, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan; also see Niemowitsche.

Niemowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Niemowiche.

Niespodsjanka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Niespodsyanika I.

Niespodsjanka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Niespodsjanika II.

Niespodsjanka III, Volhynia-Poland, see Niespodsjanika III.

Niespodyanka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezpodzianka I; also see Niespodsjanika I.

Niespodyanka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezpodzianka II; also see Niespodsjanika II.

Niespodyanka III, Volhynia-Poland, see Niezpodzianka III; also see Niespodsjanika III.

Niespodzianka I, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. No other information available.

Niespodzianka II, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. No other information available.

Niespodzianka III, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. #J 4. No other information available.

Niesvic, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Niewitsch.

Niewitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Niesvic.

Nievir, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. Public school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German village. Population: 16 families with 14 students in 1938. Also see Nievir.

Nievolno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Niewolno.

Niewir, Volhynia-Poland, see Nievir.

Niewolno, Volhynia-Poland, see Nievolno.


Niezpodzianka II, (also Niespodsyanika II), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 300 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Niespodsyanika II.
Niezpodzianka III, (also Niespodsyańka III), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Northeast of Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Tuchyn. The most northern Niezpodzianka. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 318 in 1904. Fifty to 80 percent Germans. Also see Niespodsyańka III.

Niezvir, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Niezwir.

Nikatovka, (also No. 4, also Temir-Kul), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk. On Lake Zhglanly. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Population: 127 in 1926. Also see No. 4; Nikitowka; Temir-Kul.

Nikolae Balcescu, Bessarabia, see Popasdru Deutsch; also see Balcescu, Nikolae.

Nikolaev, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Omsk, Sosnovka, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Orenburg, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Siberia, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Slavgorod, Blagoveschchenka, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, or Kovel’, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Yeniseysk, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka-Khutor, Caucasus, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor.

Nikolaevka-Khutor, Kharkiv, see Nikolaevka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nilolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka.
Nikolaevka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-, Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Mykolajivy, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-, Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Mykolajivy, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-, Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Mykolajivy, Yelanets, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-, Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Berezan district, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-, Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolaevka; also see Nikolajewka, Novo-, Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Slavgorod, see Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolaevka; Novo-Nikolaevka.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Odessa, Nikolaifeld, (also Nikolaipol), Omsk, Isyl’Kul’, Gorko(y).

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Nikolaipol, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.), also see Nikolaipol.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Nikolaipolye, (possibly also No. 3, also No. 5, also Nikolaipol, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.). #I 3. Founded in 1872 by Khortitsa residents on privately purchased land. 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 Konradyevka in 1915; 204 or possibly 400 in 1918; 400 in 1919; 350 in 1926. Also see Nikolaipol.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Nikolaipolye, also Veneges), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #D 4. Evangelical. Population: 235 in 1926. Also see Nikolaipolye; Veneges.

Nikolaevka, Novo-, Nikolaipol, possibly also No. 3, also No. 5, also Nikolaipol, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.), with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,310 dessi. or 1,320 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; 395 approximately in 1940; 354 in 1941; 367 and/or 37 families or 42 percent, without head of household in 1941. Also see No. 3; No. 5; Nikolaipol.

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 Nikolaiksye.

Nikolaifeld, (also Nikolaipol), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1892 by Khortitsa residents on privately purchased land. 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 Konradyevka in 1915; 204 or possibly 400 in 1918; 400 in 1919; 350 in 1926. Also see Nikolaipol.

Nikolaifeld, (also Nikolaipolye, also Veneges), Don, Rostov, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. #D 4. Evangelical. Population: 235 in 1926. Also see Nikolaipolye; Veneges.

Nikolaifeld, possibly also No. 3, also No. 5, also Nikolaipol, Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.), with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,310 dessi. or 1,320 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; 395 approximately in 1940; 354 in 1941; 367 and/or 37 families or 42 percent, without head of household in 1941. Also see No. 3; No. 5; Nikolaipol.

Nikolaifeld, (also Nikolaipol), Omsk, Isyl’Kul’, Gorko(y).

Nikolaifeld, (also Nikolaipol), Omsk, Isyl’Kul’, Gorko(y). #C 2. Possibly founded in 1902 [date in question] by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld 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; 395 approximately in 1940; 354 in 1941; 367 and/or 37 families or 42 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 3; No. 5; Nikolaipol.

Nikolaifeld, (also Nikolaipol), Omsk, Isyl’Kul’, Gorko(y). #D 4. Founded in 1872 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld 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; 395 approximately in 1940; 354 in 1941; 367 and/or 37 families or 42 percent, without head of household in 1942. Also see No. 3; No. 5; Nikolaipol.

Nikolaifeld, (also Kolchanovka), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) West of GNR Halbstadt. Founded by Volga Germans in 1907. Evangelical. Kolkhoz named Moscow. Cooperative and/or cooperative store (as of 1926.) Population: 178 in 1926; 180 people and 40 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Kolchanovka.
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), Nikolai-Kolonie, Western Siberia. No other information available.

Nikolai-Kolonie, (also Nikolayevskaya), Novgorod, Troitiskaya. #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.) Population: 272 in 1926; 303 people and 54 farms possibly in 1928; 30 people or 8 families in 1980. Ceased to exist. Also see Ivanov Log; Nikolskoye.


Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasioko.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Georgstal.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Georgstal.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Yasioko, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipol, Zaporizhzhya, Yasioko, see Nikolaipol.

Nikolaipol, Znamenskoye, see Nikolaifeld.

Nikolaipole, Don, see Nikolaipol; also see Nikolaipole;

Nikolaipole, Don, see Nikolaipol; also see Nikolaipole;

Nikolaipole, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld.

Nikolaivka, (also Nikolaivka), Dnipropetrov’s’k, Apostolovo, Neu-Mannheim, or Mykolayiv; Grushevka. #B 7. Founded in 1861. Catholic. Acreage: 678 dessi. Population: approximately 160 in 1905; 256 in 1914; 256 in 1918; approximately 90 in 1919. Also see Nikolayevka.

Nikolaital, (also Novo-Sofievka), Dnipropetrov’s’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 Stumpf’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.


Nikolaital, (also Nikolaipol), Kyrgyzstan, Talas (Orlov.) 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.

Nikolaital, (also Shirokaya-Balka), Mykolayiv. Population: 220 in 1919. Also see Shirokaya-Balka.

Nikolaital, (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.

Nikolaital, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Nikolajew, Odessa, see Nikolayev; also see Nikolaev.

Nikolajew, Samara, see Nikolayev; also see Nikolaev.

Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Armavir, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Chelyabinsk, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, Apostolovo, see Nikolayevka; 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, Kazakhstan, see Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka.

Nikolajewka, Kharkiv, Starobeln, 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 I, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka I; also see Nikolaevka I.

Nikolajewka II, Bashkortostan, see Nikolayevka II; also see Nikolaevka II.

Nikolajewskaja, Novgorod, see Nikolayevskaya; also see Nikolaevskaya.

Nikolajewskoje, Odessa, see Nikolayevskoye; also see Nikolaevskoe.

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 Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nikolajewka, Nowo-, Bessarabia, see Nowo-Nikolajewka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.
Nikolayevka, 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 and 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. 9'; Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolayevka, Dnipropetrovsk, Apostolovo, see Nikolaital; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Dnipropetrovsk, 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, Berezan 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’yevka). 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, Volynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Mikolayovka; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche. Also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.


Nikolayevka, Yeniseysk, see Gnandendorf; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Liebental; also see Nikolaevka; Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka-Khutor, Caucasus, Stavropol’, Vinodelensky, Blagodatno(y)e. Approximately 70 km northeast of Stavropol’. #G 2. Evangelical. School with grades one to four, red corner (as of 1926.) Large vineyards and orchards surrounded the village. Acreage: approximately 12 affluent families from Bessarabia with 50 to 100 dessi. per farm. Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor; Nikolajewka-Chutor.

Nikolayevka-Khutor, Kharkiv. Evangelical; parish: Sumy-Akhtyrka-Lebedin. Also see Chutor, Nikolajewka-; Khutor, Nikolaevka-; Khutor, Nikolayevka-; Nikolaevka-Khutor; Nikolajewka-Chutor.

Nikolayevka I, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka I; Nikolajewka I.

Nikolayevka II, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Nikolaevka I; Nikolajewka I.

Nikolayevka II, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 102 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka II; Nikolajewka II.

Nikolayevka II, Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Nikolaevka II; Nikolajewka II.

Nikolayevka II, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 102 in 1904. Also see Nikolaevka II; Nikolajewka II.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Odessa, Beresian district, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevka, Novo-, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Nikolayevskaya, Novgorod, see Nikolai-Kolonie; also see Nikolayevskaya; Nikolajewskaja.

Nikolayevskaya Sloboda, Volga Republic. Evangelical; parish: Kamyschin-Nikola(y)eusk. Population: 350 Germans approximately in 1905 with 30 of them of Evangelical-Reformed faith. Also see Nikolayevskaya Sloboda; Nikolajewskaja Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolajewskaja; Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya.

Nikolayevskoye, Odessa, see Freudental; also see Nikolaevskoye; Nikolajewskoje.

Nikolsk, Novo-, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolsk; also see Nikolsk, Novo-; Novo-Nikolsk.

Nikolsk, Novo-, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolsk; also see Nikolsk, Novo-; Novo-Nikolsk.

Nikolskoe, Mykolayiv, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolskoe, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolskoe, Slavgorod, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolaksje, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolaksje, Slavgorod, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolaksje, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolskoe; also see Nikolskoe.

Nikolaksje, Mykolayiv, see Nikolaksje; also see Nikolskoe; Nikolaksje.

Nikolaksje, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Nikolaksje; also see Nikolaksje; Nikolaksje.
Nikolskoye, Slavgorod, see Nikolaipol; also see Nikolsko; Nikolskoje.

Nikolskoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Nikolaidorf; also see Nikolsko; Nikolskoje.

Nikolspol district, see Yasykovo.


Nimrovo, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk; also see Nimrowo.

Nimrowo, Chelyabinsk, see Nimrovo.

Niposnanich, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Posen; also see Niposnanitsch.

Nisamoschnoje, Nikolaidorf district, see Nikolaidorf; also see Nisamoschnoje; Nisamoschno, Nizhnaya.

Nisamoschnoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Markowa Niwa; also see Nisamoschnoje; Nisamoschno, Nizhnaya.

Nisamoschno, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nisamoschnoje.


Niwa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lissaits; also see Niw.

Niwa, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniainin; also see Niwa.

Niva, Markova, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Markova Niva; Niwa, Markova.

Niv, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Niv.

Niv, Volhynia-Poland, see Niv.

Niva, Markova, Volhynia-Poland, see Markova Niva; also see Markova Niva; Niva, Markova.

Nishnaja-Bulanka, Yeniseysk, see Nizhnaya-Bulanka; also see Bulanka, Nishnaja-; Bulanka, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja-; Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja-; Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Grysansnucha, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Grysansnucha; also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.

Nishnaja-Wodjanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Wodjanka; also see Vodyanka, Nishnaja-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.


Nizhnaya-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaya Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja-; Dobrinka, Nizhnaya.

Nizhnaya-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja-; Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Grysansnucha, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Grysansnucha; also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Wodjanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Wodjanka; also see Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.

Nishnijje, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nishnijje; also see Fondukly Nizhnjye; Fondukly, Nizhnje, Fondukly?.

Niva, Solotaya, Omsk, see Solotaya Niva; also see Niva, Solotaja; Solotaya Niva.

Niva, Solotaja, Omsk, see Solotaja Niva; also see Niva, Solotaya; Solotaja Niva.


Nizhnaya-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaya Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Nishnaja-; Dobrinka, Nizhnaya.

Nizhnaja-Grysansnucha, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Grysansnucha; also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Nizhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaya-.

Nizhnaja-Wodjanka, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Wodjanka; also see Vodyanka, Nizhnaja-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.

Nizhnaya-Bulanka, (also Gumy Akapa, also Lindau), Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sokhumi.) Evangelical; parish: Galka. Population: 4,661 approximately in 1905. Also see Dobrinka, Nizhnaya.

Nizhnaya-Grysansnucha, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Grysansnucha; also see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-; Nishnaja-Grysansnucha.

Nizhnaja-Khortitzta, Zaporizhzhya, see Nizhnaja-Khortitzta; also see Chortitzta, Nishnaja-; Chortitzta, Nizhnaja-.

Nizhnaja-Grysansnucha, Volga Republic, see Grjasnucha, Nishnaja-; Gryasnukha, Nizhnaya-; Nishnaja-Grysansnucha.

Nizhnaja-Khortitzta, Zaporizhzhya, see Nieder-Khortitzta; also see Chortitzta, Nishnaja-; Chortitzta, Nizhnaja-; Nishnaja-Chortitzta.

Nizhnaja-Lindau, (also Gumy Akapa, also Lindau), Caucasus, Abkhazia (Sokhumi.) Evangelical; parish: Batum-Kutais. Perhaps an Estonian colony. Population: 174 in 1905. Also see Gumy Akapa; Lindau; Lindau, Nishnaja-; Lindau, Nizhnaja-; Nishnaja-Lindau.

Nizhnaja-Vodyanka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. East of Gmelinka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 550 in 1926. Also see Nishnaja-Vodyanka; Vodyanka, Nizhnaja-; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-.

Nizhnaya, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nizhnje; also see Fondukly Nishnijje; Fondukly, Nizhnje, Fondukly?.

Nizhnje, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nishnijje; also see Fondukly Nizhnje; Fondukly, Nizhnje, Fondukly?.

Nizhne, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nishnije; also see Fondukly Nizhnje; Fondukly, Nizhnje, Fondukly?.

Nizhne, Fondukly?, Crimea, see Fondukly Nishnije; also see Fondukly Nizhnje; Fondukly, Nizhnje, Fondukly?.

Nizni Hrabownice, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter Rechendorf; also see Hrabownice, Nizni.

Nizni Koropec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusztakerepecz; also see Koropec, Nizni.
Njemezkaja Kolonija, Petersberg, see Nyemetskaya Kolonya; also see Kolonija, Njemezkaja; Kolonya, Nemetskaya; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya; Nemetskaya Kolonya.

Nordo Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nordoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nordoe; Selo, Nordoe; Selo, Nordoe; Selo, Nordoe.

Nodojoe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nordoe Selo; also see Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nordoe; Selo, Nordoe; Selo, Nordoe; Selo, Nordoe.

Nodojoe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Erwinsdorf; also see Nodoe Selo; Nordoe Selo; Nordoe Selo; Nordoe Selo; Nordoe Selo; Nordoe Selo.

Nogai-Toma, Crimea, see Toma, Nogai; Toma, Nogay; Toma, Nogay; Toma, Nogay; Toma, Nogay.

Nogai-Toma, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Catholic; parish: Nogay-Toma, Crimea, see Nogai-Toma; Toma, Nogai; Toma, Nogay; Toma, Nogay.

Noi, Aleksandreeni, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreeni Noi; also see Aleksandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeny Noy; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny; Noy, Aleksandreeny.

Noi, Alexandreeni, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeni Noi; also see Alexandreeni Noy; Aleksandreeny Noy; Noi, Aleksandreeni; Noy, Aleksandreeny; Noy, Aleksandreeny.

Noi, Anenii, Bessarabia, see Anenii Noi; also see Anenii Noy; Noy, Aneniy.

Noi, Inculteni, Bessarabia, see Inculteni Noi; also see Inculteni 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 kolchoz 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.

Noroculuy, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea Noroculuy; also see Noroculuy, Valea; Valea Noroculuy.

Noroculuy, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea Noroculuy; also see Noroculuy, Valea; Valea Noroculuy.

Nosachieviche, Volynia-Poland, see Nasachewitz; also see Nosactschewitsche.

Nosactschewitsche, Volynia-Poland, see Nosachewiche.

Nosovica, Volynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Nosowica.

Nosovica, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Nosowitsche.

Nosowica, Volynia-Poland, see Nosowica.

Nosowitsche, Volynia-Poland, see Nosovico.

Noua, Marianca, Bessarabia, see Marianca Noa.

Noua, Saratica, Bessarabia, see Saratica Noa.

Nova, Askaniya-M., Mykolayiv, see Askaniya-Nova; also see Askania Nova; Nova, Askania.

Navaginka, (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, Nova; - Nova-Kostirka.

Nowashkino, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Nowaschkin.

Novaya Avilova, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Avilova, Novaya; Avilowa, Nowaja; Nowaja Avilowa.

Novaya-Cäcilievka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see Cäcilievka, Novaya-; Cäciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Cäciliewka.

Novaya-Cecilievka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Sasimovka; also see Celievka, Novaya-; Ceciliewka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Ceciliewka.

Novaya-Glafrivovka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Glafrivovka; also see Glafrivovka, Novaja-; Glafrivoka, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Glafrivovka.

Novaya Kotoskaya, Volynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Kotoskaya, Novaja; Kotoskaja, Nowaja; Nowaja Kotoskaja.

Novaya Markovka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Markovka; also see Markovka, Novaja; Markowka, Nowaja; Nowaja Markowka.

Novaya-Nadeshda, Crimea, see Neu-Hofnung; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.

Novaya-Nadeshda, Don, see Neu-Hofnung; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-; Nowaja-Nadeshda.

Novaya Rakonchisna, Volynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn; also see Nowaja Rakontschisna; Rakonchisna, Novaja; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.
Novaya-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnya; also see Nowaja-Rudnia; Rudnya, Nowaja-; Rudnya, Novaya-Rudnya.


Novenky, (also Novenkye, 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 and 70 farms possibly in 1928; 228 people or 70 families in 1980; 110 people or 36 families in 1987. Also see Novenkye; Novenki; Prischib.

Novenkoe, Slavgorod, see Novenkye; also see Novenke.

Novenkoye, Slavgorod, see Novenkye; also see Novenki; Nowenkoje.

Novenkoje, Slavgorod, see Novenkye; also see Novenke.

Novena, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see Nowena.


Novinka, Kazakhstan, see Neudorf; also see Nowinka.

Novinka, (possibly also Neudorf), Omsk, Sosnovka (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.


Nowiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Nowiny.

Noviny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Bogdany. #F 3. Also see Nowiny.

Nowiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Nowiny.


Novo-Adrianovka, Don, see Novo-Andrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Adrianovka, Nowo-; Novo-Adrianovka.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Odessa, see Novo-Alexandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexanderova, Novo-; Alexanderrova, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Arnavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor’yevka, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Nowo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Population: 737 in 1920; 573 in 1926. Also see Neudorf?, Nowinka.
Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Don, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Abbasar, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Omsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olevs'k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiahel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrovka.

Novo-Aleksandrovka, Crimea, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksjejewa, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe’evka, Novo-; Alexejewa, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Aleksjejewa; Novo-Alexejewa.

Novo-Alekseyevka, Omsk, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksjejewa, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe’evka, Novo-; Alexejewa, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Aleksjejewa; Novo-Alexejewa.

Novo-Alekseyevka, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksjejewa, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe’evka, Novo-; Alexejewa, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Aleksjejewa; Novo-Alexejewa.

Novo-Alekseyevka, Omsk, see Novo-Alekseyevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksjejewa, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexe’evka, Novo-; Alexejewa, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Aleksjejewa; Novo-Alexejewa.

Novo-Alekseyevka, Odessa, see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Odessa, Taraz Shevchenko. [hyphen] Catholic; parish: Neu-Liebental. Also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrova, (also Alexandriendi Noi), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1911. Evangelical; parish: Andre(y)evka. Acreage: 1,100 ha. Population: 151 in 1939. Also see Alexandriendi Noi; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Caucasian, Armavir, possibly Krapotkin. #F 2. Also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Caucasian, Donskoy, Asovsky. Cattle breeding kolchoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 230 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Dnipropetrovsk. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. [verified] Also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.

Novo-Aleksandrova, Dnipropetrovsk, Fissaky. Also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrova; Novo-Aleksandrova.
Novo-Alexandrovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, Grigor(y)evka, see Alexandertal; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrowka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Donets’k, see Eigenheim; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, Novo-Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Novo-Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Malychevsk. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 345 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Evangelical; parishes: Rostov and Rynovka. Population: 58 in 1904; 58 in 1918; 59 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Kazakhst, Akmolinsk. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. Founded on its own land. Parochial school. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexanderl, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexandrovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Batatsky. #2. 2. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Population: 260 or 1,000 in Oktyabrskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1872. Evangelical. Population: 260 or 1,000 in 1926. Also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.


Novo-Alexandrovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Neu-Krausendorf; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.


Novo-Aleksandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrovka.

Novo-Alexeyevka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alexe’evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Aleks’evka; Novo-Aleks’ewka; Novo-Aleks’eyevka; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alekse’ewka; Novo-Alekse’eyevka; Novo-Aleks’evka; Novo-Aleks’ewka; Novo-Aleks’eyevka.

Novo-Alexeyevka, Omsk, Moskaleny. #C 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 325 in 1926. Also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alexe’evka, Novo-; Alexejewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Aleks’evka; Novo-Aleks’ewka; Novo-Aleks’eyevka; Novo-Aleks’evka; Novo-Aleks’ewka; Novo-Aleks’eyevka.

Novo-Alexeyevka, Odessa, see Neu-Schloessl; also see Andrejasczewka, Novo-; Andreyaschwka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejasczewka.

Novo-Andreje’evka, Saratov, see Neu-Anderjewka; also see Andre’evka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka.

Novo-Andreje’evka, Saratov, Balashovo, Novouzensk. Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Andre’evka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Novo-; Andreyevka, Novo-; Novo-Andrejewka.
Novo-Andrianovka, (also Novo-Adrianovka, also Kubrino, also Kuprino), Don, Rostov, Matve’yev-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-Bakhtmetevka, Don, see Novo-Bakhtmetevka; also see Bachmetjewka, Novo-; Bakhtmetevka, Novo-; Bakhtmetevka, Novo-; Novo-Bachmetjewka.

Novo-Bakhtmetevka, Don, see Neu-Bach; also see Bachmetjewka, Novo-; Bakhtmetevka, Novo-; Bakhtmetevka, Novo-; Novo-Bachmetjewka; 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-Bordovskoe; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoye, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Novo-Bordowskoje, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordowskoje; also see Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordovskoe, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Novo-; Novo-Bordovskoe; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Novo-Chinnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoye; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Tschinnoye; Tschinnoye, Novo-.

Novo-Chinnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigental; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoe; Novo-Tschinnoye; Tschinnoye, Novo-.

Novo-Dimitrievka, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Santurinovka. #C 3. Founded in 1909. Evangelical. In 1913 founding of a parish for area Lutherans. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 359 in 1918; 671 in 1926; 690 approximately in 1926. Also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Neu-; Iwanowka, Neu-; Neu-Iwanowka.

Novo-Dmitrievka, 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-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dmitrievka.

Novo-Dmitrievka, Don, see Novo-Dmitrievka; also see Dimitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Dmitrievka, Novo-; Novo-Dmitrievka; Novo-Dmitrievka.

Novo-Dvoror. . . (illegible), Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy. Between Qaraghandy and Atbasar. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Also see Dvoror. . ., Novo-; Dvoror. . ., Novo-; Novo-Dvoror. . .

Novo-Dvorovka, Kazakhstan, see Neuhof; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dvorovka, Novo-; Novo-Dvorowka.

Novo-Dvorovka, Mariupol’, see Neuhof; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dvorowka, Novo-; Novo-Dvorowka.

Novoe-Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Novoye-Privalnoe; also see Nowoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Privalnoye, Novo-; Privalnoye, Novo-; Privalnoye, Nowoje-.

Novo-Fedorovka, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorovka.

Novo-Fyodorovka, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Novo-Fyodorovka; Novo-Fyodorovka; Novo-Fyodorovka; Novo-Fyodorovka.

Novo-Germansky, Caucasus. #E 2. Also see Germanskij, Novo-; Germanskij, Novo-; Novo-Germanskij.

Novo-Gradovka, Odessa, see Neuburg; also see Gradowka, Novo-; Gradowka, Novo-; Novo-Gradovka.

Novo-Ginka, Caucasus, see Novaginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Ginka, Novo-; Novo-Ginka.

Novo-Ivanovka, (also Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor), Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. Founded in 1905 or 1907. Evangelical. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 259 in 1918; 671 in 1926; 690 approximately in 1926. Also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Novo-; Novo-Ivanovskoye-Khutor; Novo-Iwanowka.


Novo-Ivanovka, Kharkiv, see Neu-Johannestal; also see Ivanovka, Neu-; Iwanowka, Neu-; Neu-Iwanowka.

Novo-Ivanovka, Odessa, see Gerber-Khutor; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Iwanowka, Novo-; Novo-Iwanowka.

Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Iwanovskoe-Khutor; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.

Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Iwanovskoe-Khutor; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.

Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Iwanovskoe-Khutor; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; Novo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor.


Novo-Khoperskoie, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoe; also see Chojporskoie, Novo-; Khoperskoie, Novo-; Khoperskoie, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoie; Novo-Khopyorskoe; Novo-Khoperskoie; Novo-Chojporskoie.
Novo-Khoperskoye, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Nowo-Chopjorskoje.

Novo-Khopyorskoe, Don, see Novo-Khopyorskoye; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Nowo-Chopjorskoje.

Novo-Khopyorskoe, Don, see Neu-Rosengart; also see Chopjorskoje, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoe, Novo-; Khopyorskoye, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoye; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.

Novo-Khrachat, Don, see Neu-Kreschatten; also see Chratschat, Nowo-; 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, Nowo-; Kolonya, Novo-; Nowo-Kolonja.

Novokovo, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Nowokowo.

Novo-Krasnovka, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Kronstadtskoe, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Nowo-Kronstadtskoje.


Novo-Marianovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo.

Novo-Kievka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Kiewka, Novo-; Kiewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Kiewka.

Novo-Kolonya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Kolonja, Nowo-; Kolonya, Novo-; Nowo-Kolonja.

Novokovo, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Nowokowo.

Novo-Krasnovka, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Kronstadtskoe, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Nowo-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, Nowo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Mariavka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo.

Novo-Kievka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Kiewka, Novo-; Kiewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Kiewka.

Novo-Kolonya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Berezno; also see Kolonja, Nowo-; Kolonya, Novo-; Nowo-Kolonja.

Novokovo, Odessa, see Keller-Khutor; also see Nowokowo.

Novo-Krasnovka, Mariupol', see Neu-Yamburg; also see Marianovka, Novo-; Marianowka, Nowo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Kronstadtskoe, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Kronstadtskoye; also see Kronstadtskoe, Novo-; Kronstadtskoje, Nowo-; Kronstadtskoye, Novo-; Nowo-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, Nowo-; Nowo-Marianowka.

Novo-Mariavka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo.

Novo-Kievka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish: Grigor(y)evka. Also see Kiewka, Novo-; Kiewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Kiewka.
Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Novo-Nikolsk, Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Novo-Nikolayevka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Neudorf; Novo-Nikolayevka, Don, Rostov, Karakorsky, approximately 100 km east of Rostov.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Caucassus, Donskoy, Bogayevsky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Petrovka; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Ustkorostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Caucassus, Donskoy, Bogayevsky. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 85 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Crimean, Tabuldy. Founded in 1881. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-Ustkorostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Caucassus, Kushchevskaya, Ust-Labinskoyo. #E 2. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 1,061 in 1926. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Don, Donets’k. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 180 approximately in 1905. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-Ustkorostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Don, Rostov, Karakorsky. Solotarevskaya. Approximately 100 km east of Rostov.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Trubetzko(y) e.) Founded in 1904 possibly on land leased from Falz-Fein. Mennonite. With Volodyevka: 80 founding families mainly from the Kronau district. Also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-Ustkorostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolajewka.


Novo-Nikolayevka, Mykolayiv, Yelanets, see Neudorf; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Hahnhofen; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Weidenberg; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Bashkortostan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Nikolsk, Novo-; Nikolsk, Nowo-; Nowo-Nikolsk.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Hahnhofen; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka.

Novo-Nikolayevka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Weidenberg; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Nowo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolaevka, Novo-Nikolaevka; Nowo-Nikolaevka.
**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-Polskoye; Nowo-Polskoje; Polskoye, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-; Polskoye, Novo-.

**Novo Poltavka**, Mykolayiv, Kherson. #H 3. Founded between 1840 and 1841. Jewish and Evangelical; parish: Mykolayiv. Until 1922, 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 Effenhart: 75 Lutherans in 1904. Also see Novo Poltawka; Poltavka, Novo; Poltawka, Nowo.

**Novo Polty**, Don, see Neufeld, also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polye; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

**Novo Polty**, Omsk, Isil’ Kul’. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Novo-Pole; Nowo-Polye; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

**Novo-Popovka**, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 331 in 1926. Also see Novo-Popowka; Popovka, Novo-; Popowka, Nowo-.

**Novo-Romanovka**, Mariupol’, see Schöntal; also see Novo-Romanowka; Romanovka, Novo-; Romanowka, Nowo-.

**Novo Romanovka**, Slavgorod, see Heidelberg; also see Novo-Romanowka; Romanovka, Novo-; Romanowka, Nowo-.

**Novo-Rossiysk**, Kazakhstan, see Blumental; also see Nowo-Rossijski; Rossijski, Novo-; Rossiysk, Novo-.

**Novo-Rovno**, Dnipropetrovs’k, possibly Kryvyy Rih, possibly Friesendorf. Founded between 1848 and 1850. Jewish. In the beginning, some Mennonite colonists. Acreage: 1,755 dessi. and 42 houses in 1859. Model farm holders lived here among 40 to 60 Jewish families. Population: 1,235 in 1859. Also see Novo-Rovnopol; Rovno, Novo-; Rovno, Nowo-.

**Novo-Rovnopol**, Don, see Neu-Ebenfeld, also see Novo-Rownopol; Rovnopol, Novo-; Rownopol, Nowo-.

**Novo-Safranovka**, Mykolayiv, see Christina; also see Novo-Safranovka; Safranovka, Novo-; Safranovka, Nowo-.

**Novo-Salovka**, Caucasus, see Neuheim; also see Novo-Salowka; Salovka, Novo-; Salowka, Nowo-.

**Novosamarka**, Odessa, see Sofiental; also see Nowosamarka.

**Novo-Sele**, Caucasus, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo-Selye; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.

**Novo-Sele**, Crimea, see Novo-Selye; also see Novo Selje; Selje, Novo- Selje, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.

**Novo-Semenovka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Grüntal; also see Novo-Seleny; Selenj, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.

**Novo-Selovka**, Odessa, see Klein-Neudorf; also see Novo-Selovka; Selovka, Novo-; Selovka, Nowo-.

**Novo-Selye**, Caucasus. Mennonite. Also see Novo-Sele; Novo-Selye; Sele, Novo-; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Nowo-.

**Novo-Semyonovka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semjonovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonovka, Nowo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

**Novo-Semyonovka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Simonsfeld; also see Novo-Semyonovka; Novo-Semjonovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semjonovka, Nowo-; 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-Scharapovo; Scharapovo, Novo-; Sharapovo, Novo-.

**Novo-Shimy**, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka; also see Novo-Schismi; Schismi, Novo-; Shismi, Novo-.

**Novo-Skatovka?**, Omsk, see Neu-Straub; also see Novo-Skatowka?; Skatowka?, Novo-; Skatowka?, Nowo-.

**Novo-Skatovka**, Omsk, see Schöntal; also see Novo-Skatowka; Skatowka, Novo-; Skatowka, Nowo-.

**Novo-Slatopol**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Turgen(ey)evka. 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, Nowo-.

**Novo-Sofievka**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Nikolaital; also see Novo-Sofievka; Sofievka, Novo-; Sofievka, Nowo-.

**Novo-Solovnya**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neukrone; also see Novo-Solovnya; Solonjaja, Novo-; Solonjaja, Novo-.

**Novostav**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Stav; also see Nowostaw.

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Novo-Stepna, Kharkiv, Kharkiv; also see Nowo-Stepna; Stepna, Novo-; Stepna, Nowo-.

Novo-Stepnoe, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoye; also see Novo-Stepnoje; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoje, Novo-; Stepnoy, Novo-.

Novo-Stepnoye, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izum (Samoylovka.) Founded approximately in 1888 by residents from the Molochia district. Mennonite. Also see Novo-Stepnoe; Novo-Stepnoje; Stepnoe, Novo-; Stepnoje, Novo-; Stepnoy, Novo-.

Novo-Stroene, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Strojenye; also see Novo-Strojenje; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Novo-; Strojenye, Novo-.

Novo-Strojenye, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiviv, Radomyshl'. Suburb of Radomyshl'. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl'. Population: 156 in 1904. Also see Novo-Stroene; Novo-Strojenje; Stroene, Novo-; Strojenje, Novo-; Strojenye, Novo-.

Novo-Suelky, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka; also see Novo-Suelki; Suelki, Novo-; Suelky, Novo-.

Novo-Svetlowka, Volga Republic; also see Novo-Swelowka; Swelowka, Novo-; Swelowka, Novo-.

Novo-Tulka, Volga Republic; also see Novo-Tulka; Tulka, Novo-; Tulka, 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: 45 in 1926. Also see Novo-Uzensk; Ukrainka, Novo-; Ukrainka, Nowo-.

Novo-Uzensk, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Catholic; parish: Saratov. Population: 150 in 1912. Also see Novo-Uzensk; Usensk, Novo-; Uzensk, Novo-.

Novo-Uzenskoje, Kazakhstan, Qaraghandy, Promyshlennaya. A few kilometers north of Qaraghandy. #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Population: 212 in 1926. Also see Novo-Uzenskoje; Usenskoje, Novo-; Uzenskoje, Novo-; Uzenskoje, Nowo-.

Novo-Vassilevka, Mariupol', see Novo-Vassilyevka; also see Novo-Wassiljevka; Vassiljevka, Novo-; Vassiljevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Novo-.

Novo-Vassiljevka, Mariupol'. Catholic; parish: Grünfeld. Also see Novo-Vassiljevka; Novo-Wassiljevka; Wassiljevka, Novo-; Vassiljevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Novo-.

Novoye-Privalnoye, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Novoe-Privalnoe; Nowoje-Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Novo-; Privalnoye, Novo-; Priwalnoje, Novo-.


Novo-Zarzeche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Novo-Zarzechesche; Zarzeche, Novo-; Zarzechesche, Novo-.

Novo-Zelenaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zeljana; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljana, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

Novo-Zelyonaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Grüntal, also see Novo-Zelenaya; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljana, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

Novo-Zhytomyr, Dnipropetrovsk's, Kryvyi Rih (also Kriwoj Rog, also Kriwoj 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 Novo-Shitomir; Shitomir, Nowo-; Zhytomyr, Novo-.

Novy-Mir, Odessa, see Neufeld; also see Mir, Novy-; Mir, Nowij-; Nowij-Mir.

Novyy-Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Eugenfeld; also see Novyj-Numer; Numer, Novyy-; Numer, Novyj-.

Novy Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsfeld; also see Novyj 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-.

Novyj-Sudaky, Mykolayiv, Berislav. #J 6. Evangelical-Reformed. Daughter colony of Schabo-Kolonie. Also see Nowyj-Sudaki; Sudaky, Novyy-.

Nowa, Askania, Mykolayiv, see Askania Nowa; also see Askaniya Nova; Nova, Askaniya.

Nowaginka, Caucasus, see Novaginka.

Nowaja Awilowa, Volga Republic, see Novaja Avilowa; also see Avilowa, Novaja; Awilowa, Nowaja.

Nowaja-Cäciliewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja-Cäciliewka; also see Cäciliewka, Novaja-; Cäciliewka, Nowaja-.

Nowaja-Cecilievka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja-Cecilievka; also see Cecilievka, Novaja-; Cecilievka, Nowaja-.

Nowaja-Gläfirowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja-Gläfirowka; also see Gläfirowka, Novaja-; Gläfirowka, Nowaja-

Nowaja-Kotowskaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaja Kotowskaja; also see Kotowskaja, Novaja; Kotowskaja, Nowaja.

Nowaja-Markowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaja-Markowka; also see Markovka, Novaja; Markowka, Nowaja.

Nowaja-Nadeshda, Crimea, see Novaja-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda, Novaja-; Nadesda, Nowaja-.

Nowaja-Napeshda, Don, see Novaja-Napestda; also see Napeshda, Novaja-; Nadeshda, Nowaja-.
Nowaja Rakonchisna, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Rakonchisna; also see Rakonchisna, Novaya; Rakonchitsa, Nowaja.

Nowaja-Rudnya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novaya-Rudnya; also see Rudnya, Novaja; Rudnya, Novaya.

Nowaja Semlja, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Zemlya; also see Semlja, Novaja; Zemlya, Novaya.

Nowa-Kostirka, Mykolayiv, see Nova-Kostirka; also see Kostirka, Nova; Kostirka, Novaja.

Nowaschkino, Volga Republic, see Novashkino.

Nowenki, Slavgorod, see Novenky.

Nowenkoje, Slavgorod, see Novenkoe; also see Novenkoe.

Nowe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve, see Nove Selo; also see Selo, Nove; Selo, Nowe.

Nowe Selo, Carpatho-Ukraine, Svalava, see Nove Selo; also see Selo, Nove; Selo, Nowe.

Nowe Wierzchy, Volhynia-Poland, see Nove-Vierzkhy; also Vierzkhy, Nove-; Wierzchy, Nowe-.

Nowgorod, Mariupol', see Novgorod.

Nowij-Mir, Odessa, see Novy-Mir; also see Mir, Novy-; Mir, Nowij-.

Nowikow, Don, see Novikov.

Nowikowka, Bashkortostan, see Novikovka.

Nowina, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', see Novina.

Nowina, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Novina.

Nowinka, Kazakhstan, see Novinka.

Nowinka, Omsk, see Novinka.

Nowinka, Slavgorod, see Novinka.

Nowiny, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Noviny.

Nowiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Noviny.

Nowiny, Volhynia-Poland, Pulin, see Noviny.

Nowiny Dobratinski, Volhynia-Poland, see Noviny Dobratinskiy; also see Dobratinski, Noviny; Dobratinskiy, Noviny.

Nowo-Adrianowka, Don, see Novo-Adrianovka; also see Adrianovka, Novo-; Adrianovka, Novo.

Nowo-Aleksandrowa, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Odessa, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Bessarabia, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrova, Novo; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Caucasus, Arnavir, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowy, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Dnipropetrovs'k, Fissaky, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo; Aleksandrowa, Novo; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Dnipropetrovs'k, Grigor(y)evo, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo; Aleksandrowa, Novo; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Don, Donets'k, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Don, Millerovo, Tarasova, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Kazakhst, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Kirovograd, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.

Nowo-Aleksandrava, Petersburg, see Novo-Aleksandrova; also see Aleksandrova, Novo-; Aleksandrowa, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrava; Nowo-Aleksandrowa.
Alexandrowka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olev’s’k, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Nowo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zviahel, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksandrowka**, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Aleksandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Aleksandrowka.

**Novo-Aleksiejewka**, Crimea, see Novo-Alexejewka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksiejewka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexeyevka.

**Novo-Aleksejewka**, Omsk, see Novo-Aleksejewka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Aleksejewka, Novo-; Alekseyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Novo-Alexeyevka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrowka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Aleksandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Caucasus, Armavir, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Dnipropetrov’s’k, Fissaky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Dnipropetrov’s’k, Grigor’yevsk, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olev’s’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Rostov, possibly Millerovo, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Don, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Atbasar, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Kirovograd, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Petersburg, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.

**Novo-Alexandrowka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, Olev’s’k, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Novo-Alexandrowka.
Nowo-Alexandrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Zwiabel, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Nowo-Alexandrowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Alexandrovka; also see Aleksandrovka, Novo-; Aleksandrovka, Nowo-; Alexandrovka, Novo-; Novo-Alexandrovka; Nowo-Alexandrovka.

Nowo-Alexejewka, Crimea, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Alekseyewka, Nowo-; Alekseyewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Nowo-Alexejewka.

Nowo-Alexejewka, Omsk, see Novo-Alexeyevka; also see Alekse’evka, Novo-; Alekseyewka, Nowo-; Alekseyewka, Novo-; Alexeyevka, Novo-; Novo-Alekse’evka; Novo-Alexeyevka; Novo-Alekseyevka; Nowo-Alexejewka.

Nowo-Andrejaschewka, Odessa, see Novo-Andrejaschewka; also see Andrejaschewka, Novo-; Andrejaschewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Andrejaschewka.

Nowo-Andrejewka, Saratov, see Novo-Andrejewka; also see Andrejewka, Novo-; Andrejewka, Nowo-; Nowo-Andrejewka.

Nowo-Andrianowka, Don, see Novo-Andrianowka; also see Andrianowka, Novo-; Andrianowka, Nowo-; Novo-Andrianowka.

Nowo-Bachmetjewka, Don, see Novo-Bachmetjewka; also see Bachmetjewka, Novo-; Bachmetjewka, Nowo-; Novo-Bachmetjewka.

Nowo-Berislaw, Mykolajiv, see Novo-Berislav; also see Berislav, Novo-; Berislav, Nowo-; Novo-Berislaw.

Nowo-Bordowskoje, Volga Republic, see Novo-Bordowskoje; also see Bordowskoje, Novo-; Bordowskoje, Nowo-; Novo-Bordowskoje.

Nowo-Chopjorskoje, Don, see Novo-Chopjorskoje; also see Chopjorskoje, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Khoperskoe, Nowo-; Khoperskoe, Novo-; Novo-Khoperskoe; Novo-Khoperskoe; Nowo-Chopjorskoje.

Nowo-Chratschat, Don, see Novo-Khrachat; also see Chratschat, Novo-; Khrachat, Novo-; Nowo-Chratschat.

Nowo-Dimitriewka, Don, see Novo-Dimitriewka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Novo-Dimitriewka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.

Nowo-Dimitriewka, Don, see Novo-Dimitriewka; also see Dimitriewka, Novo-; Dimitriewka, Nowo-; Novo-Dimitriewka; Nowo-Dimitriewka.

Nowo-Dwror. . ., (illegible) Kazakhstan, see Novo-Davor. . .; also see Dwror. . ., Novo-Dvoror. . .

Nowo-Dworowka, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dwrorovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Dwrorowka, Mariupol’, see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dwrorovka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Fedorowka, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fedorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fjodorovka.

Nowo-Fjodorowka, Luhans’k, see Novo-Fjodorovka; also see Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorovka, Novo-; Fedorowka, Novo-; Novo-Fedorovka; Novo-Fedorovka.

Nowo-Germanskij, Caucasus, see Novo-Germansky; also see Germanskij, Novo-; Germanesky, Novo-.

Nowo-Ginka, Caucasus, see Novo-Ginka; also see Ginka, Novo-; Ginka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Gradowka, Odessa, see Novo-Gradowka; also see Gradowka, Novo-; Gradowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Iwanowka, Caucasus, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Ivanowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Iwanowka, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Ivanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Ivanowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Iwanowka, Kharkiv, see Novo-Iwanovka; also see Ivanovka, Novo-; Ivanowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor, Caucasus, see Novo-Iwanowskoje-Chutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Iwanowskoje; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Nowo-; Ivanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe; Novo-Ivanowskoje-Khutor.

Nowo-Jefimowka, Volga Republic, see Novo-Ivanovskoe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Iwanowskoje; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Novo-; Ivanovskoe-Khutor, Nowo-; Ivanowskoje-Chutor, Novo-; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe; Khutor, Novo-Ivanovskoe; Novo-Ivanowskoje-Khutor.

Nowo-Krasnovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonja; also see Kolonja, Novo-; Kolonya, Novo-.

Nowo-Prislaw, Odessa, see Novo-Priwalnoje; also see Priwalnoje, Novo-; Priwalnoje, Nowo-; Priwalnoje, Nowo-.

Nowo-Kamenka, Mykolajiv, see Novo-Kamenka; also see Kamenka, Novo-; Kamenka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Kiewka, Crimea, see Novo-Kievka; also see Kiewka, Novo-; Kiewka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Kolonja, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Kolonja; also see Kolonja, Novo-; Kolonya, Novo-.

Nowo-Krakov, Odessa, see Novo-Krakov; also see Krakov, Novo-; Krakov, Nowo-.

Nowo-Marianowka, Don, see Novo-Marianowka; also see Marianowka, Novo-; Marianowka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Mariewka, Don, see Novo-Mariewka; also see Mariewka, Novo-; Mariewka, Nowo-.

Nowo-Michailowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Dvorovka; also see Dvorovka, Novo-; Dwrorovka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Nikolajewka, Bashkortostan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Donskoy, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Caucasus, Kushchevskaya, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Crimea, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Don, Donets’k, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Don, Rostov, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Mykolayiv, Berislav, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Mykolayiv, Pokrovsk, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Mykolayiv, Yelanez, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Nikolaevka, Novo-; Nikolajewka, Novo-; Nikolayevka, Novo-; Novo-Nikolayevka.

Nowo-Nikolajewka, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Novo-.

Nowo-Omsk, Omsk, see Novo-Omsk; also see Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Novo-; Omsk, Novo-.

Nowo-Orlowka, Don, see Novo-Orlovka; also see Orlovka, Novo-; Orlowka, Novo-;
Nowo-Selowka, Odessa, see Novo-Selowka; also see Selovka, Nowo-; Selowka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Semjonowka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semenovka;
Semjonovka, Nowo-; Semenovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.
Nowo-Sharapowo, Omsk, see Novo-Sharapovo-; also see Sharapowo, Nowo-; Sharapovo, Nowo-.
Nowo-Shitomir, Dnipropetrovsk, see Novo-Zhitomir; also see Shitomir, Nowo-; Zhitomir, Novo-.
Nowo-Skowtowka, Omsk, Odessa, see Novo-Skotovka; also see Skatovka, Novo-; Skatovka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Slatopol, Dnipropetrovsk, see Novo-Slopol; also see Slatopol, Nowo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.
Nowo-Slopol, Dnipropetrovsk, see Novo-Slopol; also see Slatopol, Nowo-; Slatopol, Nowo-.
Nowo-Slohdoka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slobodka; also see Slobodka, Novo-; Slobodka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Sofievka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Novo-Sofievka; also see Sofievka, Novo-; Sofievka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Solenaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solenaya; also see Solovka, Nowo-; Solenaja, Novo-.
Nowo-Soljonaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solyonaya; also see Soljonaja, Nowo-; Solyonaya, Novo-.
Nowostaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Novostaw.
Nowo-Stepna, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepna; also see Stepna, Novo-; Stepna, Nowo-.
Nowo-Stepnoje, Kharkiv, see Novo-Stepnoye; also see Stepno, Novo-; Stepnoje, Nowo-; Stepnoye, Novo-.
Nowo-Strojenje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Strojenye; also see Strojen, Novo-; Strojenje, Nowo-; Strojenye, Novo-.
Nowo-Suelki, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Suelky; also see Suelki, Novo-; Suelky, Nowo-.
Nowo-Svetlovka, Odesa, see Novo-Svetlovka; also see Svetlovka, Nowo-; Svetlovka, Novo-.
Nowo-Tschinnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Chinnoe; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoe; Tschinnoje, Nowo-.
Nowo-Tulka, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Tulka, Nowo-; Tulka, Novo-.
Nowo-Ukrainka, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukrainka; also see Ukrainka, Novo-; Ukrainka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Usensk, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Usensk, Nowo-; Usensk, Novo-.
Nowo-Usensk, Volga Republic, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Usensk, Nowo-; Usensk, Novo-.
Nowo-Usenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoe; also see Uzenskoje, Novo-; Uzenskoje, Nowo-; Uzenskoje, Novo-.
Nowo-Wassiljewka, Mariupol', see Novo-Vassilevka; also see Novo-Vassilevka; Vassilevka, Novo-; Vassilevka, Novo-; Wassiljewka, Nowo-.
Nowo-Zarizino, Crimea, see Novo-Zaritsino; also see Zaritsino, Novo-; Zarizino, Novo-.
Nowo-Zarzetsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzecze; also see Zarzecze, Novo-; Zarzetsche, Novo-.
Nowo-Zeljonaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelyonaya; also see Novo-Zelenaya; Zelenaya, Novo-; Zeljonaja, Nowo-; Zelenaya, Novo-.
Nowy Dwor, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Dwor, Nowy.
Nowyj-Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Novyy-Numer; also see Novyj; Numer, Nowyj-.
Nowyj-Spat, Crimea, see Novyy-Spat; also see Spat, Nowyj-; Spat, Nowyj-.
Nowyj-Sudaki, Mykolayiv, see Novyy-Sudaky; also see Sudak, Nowyj-; Sudaky, Nowyy-.
Noy, Aleksandreeny, Bessarabia, see Aleksandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Aleksandreeni Noi; Alexandreeni Noy; Alexandreeni Noi; Noy, Aleksandreeny.
Noy, Alexandreeny, Bessarabia, see Alexandreeny Noy; also see Aleksandreeni Noi; Aleksandreeny Noy; Alexandreeni Noi; Alexandreeni Noy; Alexandreeny.
Noy, Anenii, Bessarabia, see Anenii Noy; also see Anenni Noi; Noi, Anenii.
Noy, Inculteny, Bessarabia, see Inculteny Noy; also see Inculeni Noi; Noi, Inculeni.
N. Poselenija II, Volga Republic, see N. Poselenija II; also see Poselenija II, N.; Poselenya II, N. .
N. Poselenya II, Volga Republic, see N. Poselenija II; also see Poselenija II, N.; Poseleniya II, N.  
Nucilor, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea Nucilor.
Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; also see Numer, Tscheterekhryadnyj; Tscheterekhryadnyj Numer.
Numer, Dranyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Dranyj Numer; also see Dranyj Numer; Numer, Dranyy.
Numer, Dranyy, Zaporizhzhya, see Dranyj Numer; also see Dranyj Numer; Numer, Dranyj.
Numer, Krasny, Zaporizhzhya, see Krasny Numer.
Numer, Krivoj, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Krivoj Numer; also see Krivoj Numer; Numer, Krivoj.
Numer, Krivoj, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Krivoj Numer; also see Krivoj Numer; Numer, Krivoj.
Numer, Krivoj, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Krivoj Numer; also see Krivoj Numer; Numer, Krivoj.
Numer, Krivoj, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol', see Krivoj Numer; also see Krivoj Numer; Numer, Krivoj.
Numer, Novyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Novyj Numer; also see Novyy Numer; Numer, Nowyj-.
Numer, Nowyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Novyj Numer; also see Novyy Numer; Numer, Novyj.
Numer, Staryj, Zaporizhzhya, see Staryj Numer; also see Numer, Staryy; Staryj Numer.
Numer, Staryy, Zaporizhzhya, see Staryy Numer; also see Numer, Staryj; Staryj Numer.
Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer; also see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj.


Nussstal, Bessarabia, see Nussstal.

Nyemetskaya Kolonya, Petersburg, see Strelna; also see Kolonija, Njemetskaja; Kolonija, Nyemetskaja; Kolonya, Nyemetskaya Kolonya; Njemetskaja 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 Obedinene; also see Obedinene.

Oberberg, Volga Republic. No other information available.

Oberdorf, (also Bäckers-Khutor, also Bechers-Khutor, also Kuptsovo), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. North of Erlenbach. 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 Obermonjouyr.

Obermonjouyr, Volga Republic, see Obermonjouyr.

Obermonjouyr, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonjouyr; also see Neu-Obermonjouyr; Obermonjouyr, Neu-.

Obermonjouyr, (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; Obermonjouyr.

Obermonjouyr, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Obermonjouyr; also see Neu-Obermonjouyr; Obermonjouyr, 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 Obienskaya.

Obilnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Obilnoye; also see Obilnoje.

Obilnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Obilnoye; also see Obilnoe.

Objedinenije, Volga Republic, see Obedinene; also see Objedinenie.

Obolenskoe, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

Obolenskoje, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

Obolenskoye, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

Obolonskoe, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskoje, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskoje, Don, see Obolonskoye; also see Obolonskoje.

Obolonskoe, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

Obolenskoye, Don, see Obolenskoye; also see Obolenskoje.

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.

Obosnaja, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya.

Oboznaya, Kharkiv, see Oboznaya-Khutor; also see Oboznaya.

Obedinene, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. No other information available.

Obedinene, Volga Republic, see Obedinene; also see Objedinenie.

Ochanyye-Khutor, Mykolyaviv, see Ochanyanye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanyje-; Khutor, Ochanyanye-. Khutor, Ochanyanye-; Ochanyanye-Khutor; Otschajanyje-Chutor.

Ocherecianka, (also Ozerzianka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno. Northeast of Kostopil’. #J 6. Evangelical. At the most 25 German farms in 1927. Twenty to 50 percent Germans. Also see Otscherecianka; Ozerzianka.


Ochnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka.

Ochnowka-Antonowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka; Antonovka-Ochnowka.

Ochnowka-Antonowka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka I; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka; Antonovka-Ochnowka.

Ochnowka-Antonowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka II; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; Antonovka-Ochnowka II.

Ochnowka-Antonowka III, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka-Antonovka III; also see Antonovka-Okhnovka III; Antonovka-Ochnowka III.

Ochocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhocin.

Ochotschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhochin.

Ochsenberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. It was part of Susanental.

Ochsegraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Possibly #F 2. Catholic. It was part of Orlovsko(y)e.

Ochsegraben, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Possibly #F 2. Catholic. It was part of Wittmann.

Ochsegraben, 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 Oderade-Adamov; also see Adamov-Oderade; Adamow-Oderade.

Oderady, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Oderady, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. No other information available.

Odesska, Omsk. Approximately 90 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic.

Odesska, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Odesska.

Odesska, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Odessia; also see Odessa, Novo-; Novo-Odessia.

Odesska, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Odessia; also see Novo-Odessia; 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, Petersburg, see Otzyno.

Oglu-Deutsch, Ogus-, Crimea, see Ogus-Oglu-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ogus-Oglu-.

Ogronovich, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky. Population: 86 in 1926. Also see Ogronowitsch.

Ogronowitsch, Don, see Ogronovich.

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.) Population: 139 in 1926. Also see Oguz-Toe; Okus-Toe; Tooe, Ogus-.

Oguz-Tebe, Crimea, see Oguz-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. #4. Also see Ochnowka; Oshnovka.

Okhnovka-Antonovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka; Ochnowka-Antonowka.

Okhnovka-Antonovka I, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka I; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka I; Ochnowka-Antonowka I.

Okhnovka-Antonovka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Antonovka-Okhnovka II; also see Antonowka-Ochnowka II; Ochnowka-Antonowka II.

Okhchin, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhchin; also see Ochchin.

Okhchin, (also Okhchin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchin. 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 Ochtschin; 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.

Okreich, Crimea, see Freudental; also see Okreetsch.

Okretsch, Crimea, see Okreich.

Oktjabrskoje, Kaliningrad district, see Oktjabrski’yoye.

Oktjabrskoje, Saratov, see Oktjabrski’yoye.

Oktobrer, Odessa, Petroverovsk. No other information available.

Oktobrerberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental or Fedorovka. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. No other information available.

Oktobersfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Mikhailovka. Founded in 1920.

Oktjabrski’yoye, (also Alt Weynothen), Kaliningrad district; also see Alt Weynothen; Oktjabrskoje.

Oktjabrski’yoye, Saratov, see Vysemseeoye; also see Oktjabrskoje.

Okus-Tebe, Crimea, see Oguš-Tobe; also see Tebe, Okus-.

Olekowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Olkhovka.

Olekowa, Mokraja, Volga Republic, see Mokraja Olekhowa; also see Mokraya Olkhovka; Olkhovka, Mokraya.

Ole’ev, Zaporizhzhya, see Oleyev; also see Olejew.

Olejew, Zaporizhzhya, see Oleyev; also see Ole’ev.


Olekansriya, (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, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Oleksin; also see Groß-Oleksin; Oleksin, Groß-.

Oleksin, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Oleksin.

Oleschkewitsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkewitz.

Oleschkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkoviche.

Oleschna, Volga Republic, see Oleschna.

Oleshkewitz, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkewitz.

Oleshkoviche, (also Oleshkewitz, also Olishkowiec), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschke. East of Rozhyschke. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschke. Public school (as of 1938.) At least 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 80 families with 65 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Germans were so-called Dutch, polonized Germans from Polesia. Also see Oleshkovische; Oleshkewitz; Olishkowiec.

Oleschna, Volga Republic, see Dietel; also see Oleschna.

Oles’k, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k. No other information available.

Oleskoj-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Oleskoj-Khutor; also see Chutor, Oleskoj-; Khutor, Oleskoj-.

Oleskoj-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. On the Belarus border. #F 0. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Oleskoj-; Khutor, Oleskoj-; Oleskoj-Chutor.

Oleyev, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitz and Molchoha. Mennonite. Also Ole’ev; Olejew.


Olgafeld, (also Dreilinden), Luhans’k. Approximately 20 km south of Luhans’k. #D 3. Also see Dreilinden.

Olgafeld, (also Olgo-Khutor), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod on Lake Kulanda. #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1911. Evangelical. Machinery kolkhoz, house for adult literacy, red corner (as of 1926.) Population: 230 in 1926. Ceased to exist. Also see Olgo-Khutor.
Olgafeld, (also Olgino), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) South of GNR Halbstadt. #I 3. 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 Olgin.


Olganovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhysche. Southeast of Rozhysche. #E 5. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysche. 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-Olganovka; Olganovka, Neu-.

Olganowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Olganowka.

Olganowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Olganowka; also see Neu-Olganovka; Olganovka, Neu-.

Olgase, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.

Olganau, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. # I 4. Evangelical.


Olgafeld, Dnipropetrovs’k, Schorsch. Approximately 80 km west of Dnipropetrovs’k. No other information available.

Olgafeld, (also Popova, also Shibbelivka), Don, Rostov, Otradovka. Approximately 80 km southwest of Rostov. #C 6. Founded in 1866 or 1869. Approximately 14 founding families from Michaelstal, Donets’k and Riebensdorf bought the Shibbelivka estate. Evangelical; parish: Yeysk. School with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926.) Population: 539 in 1904; 539 in 1909; 539 in 1918; 456 in 1926. Also see Popova; Shibbelivka.

Olgafeld, (also Bessarabka), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. #E 7. Evangelical. Population: 140 in 1918; 140 in 1919. Also see Bessarabka.

Olgafeld, (possibly Olegenfeld), Odessa, Berezan district. Also see Olegenfeld?.

Olgafeld-Chutor, Caucasus, see Olgafeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgenfeld-; Khutor, Olgenfeld-.


Olgental, Bessarabia, see Neu-Odessa.


Olginka, Luhans’k, Novo-Svetlanovka. No other information available.

Olgino, Caucasus, see Tempelhof.

Olgino, Crimea, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Olgino, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schöndorf.

Olgino, Don, Rostov, Grigor’yevka. # C 4. Evangelical. Acreage: 1,210 dessi..

Olgino, Don, Taganrog, Goloda’yevsk. Evangelical.


Olgino, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tas-Kuduk, see Steinfeld.

Olgino, Mykolayiv, Gornosta’yevka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Olgino, Mykolayiv, Poltavka, see Neu-Karlsruhe.

Olgino, Mykolayiv, Zagradowka, see Eigental.

Olgino, Odessa, Großliebental, see Lustdorf.


Olgino, Omsk. Between Omsk and Petropavlovsk. No other information available.

Olgino, Slavgorod, see Olgafeld.


Olgino, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka, Vasil’yevka. No other information available.

Olgino-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Olgino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olgino-; Khutor, Olgino-.

Olgino-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Olgafeld; also see Chutor, Olgino-; Khutor, Olgino-.

Olginski, Caucasus, see Olginsky.

Olginsky, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Olginski.

Olgovka, Bashkortostan, see Oserov; also see Olgovka.

Olgowka, Bashkortostan, see Olgovka.

Olishchkowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Olishkowiec.

Olishkowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Oleshkoviche; also see Olishkowiec.


Oljchowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Olykhovka.

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 Mokraja Olkhovka; also see Mokraja Oleschowka; Olechowka, Mokraja.

Oloneschti, Bessarabia, see Oloneshty.

**Olrada-Chutor**, Odessa, see Olrada-Khutor; also see Chutor, Olrada--; Khutor, Olrada--.

**Olrada-Khutor**, Odessa; also see Chutor, Olrada--; Khutor, Olrada--; Olrada-Chutor.

**Olschanow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olschanow.

**Olschanska, Gorka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olshanska, Gorka--

**Olschany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olschany.

**Olschansk, Voronezh, see Olshansk.**

**Olschansk, Gorka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olshanska, Gorka--

**Olschansk**, Voronezh, Sadonsk. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German village. Also see Olshansk.

**Olschansk, Gorka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olshanska, Gorka--

**Olschany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olschany.

**Olschewka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Olschewka.

**Olschanow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. North of Torchyn. #D 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Olschawow.

**Olschansk, Voronezh, see Olshansk.**

**Olschansk, Gorka-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Gorka-Olschanska; also see Gorka-Olschanska; Olshanska, Gorka--

**Olschany**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olschany.


**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.

**Olomela 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 Olomela Wielka; Vielka, Omelana; Wielka, Omelana.

**Olomela Wielka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Olomela Wielka; also see Vielka, Omelana; Wielka, Omelana.

**Olomaniak**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinek. No other information available.

**Olomnja**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omelynja.

**Olomeko**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhysheche.


**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; Kormilovsky, 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 Omlynnoye; also see Omlynnoe.

**Omylnnoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omlynnoye; also see Omlynnoe.

**Omylnnoe**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Omlynnoye; also see Omlynnoe.

**Oneschi, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneschi; also see Alt-Oneschi; Oneshty, Alt--

**Oneschi, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneschi; also see Neu-Oneschi; Oneshty, Neu--

**Oneschi, Alt-**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Oneschi; also see Alt-Oneschi; Oneschi, Alt--

**Oneschi, Neu-**, Bessarabia, see Neu-Oneschi; also see Neu-Oneschi; Oneschi, Neu--

**Onesti-Vechi**, Bessarabia, see Onesti-Vechi; also see Vechi, Onesti--; Vechy, Onesty--

**Onesty-Vechi**, Bessarabia, see Alt-Onesti-Vechi; also see Onesti-Vechi; Vechi, Onesti--; Vechy, Onesty--

**Onlar**, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar.

**Onlar, Bijuk-**, Crimea, see Bijuk-Onlar; also see Byuk-Onlar; Onlar, Byuk--

**Onlar, Bisuk-**, Crimea, see Bisuk-Onlar.

**Onlar, Byuk-**, Crimea, see Byuk-Onlar; also see Bijuk-Onlar; Onlar, Bijuk--

**Oranienbaumer-Kolonie**, Petersburg, Troitsk, Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1812 by families from Isvar. Evangelical; parishes: Strelna and Peterhof. Population: 27 in 1848; 36 in 1857; 33 or 65 in 1904; 56 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Kolonie, Oranienbaumer--

**Orbasche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Orbasche.

**Orbasche**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gorbasha; also see Orbasche.

**Orbelianovka**, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka; also see Orbelianovka.

**Orbelianovka**, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka.

**Orbeljonowka**, Caucasus, see Orbelianovka.

**Orbelionovka**, (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; Orbeljonowka; Romanovka.
Ordshak-Dzhabu-Chutor, Crimea, see Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ordshak-Dzhabu-Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Khutor, Ordzhak-Dzhabu-Chutor.


Ordokia, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.

Orekhovo, Amur, Blagoveshchensk, Savitaya. Amur, see Orekhovo.

Orechowo, Ordynka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.


Orhegyalja. Uschweli; Uschweli-Orga.

Orga, Ushvely-, Crimea, see Ushvely-Orga; also see Orga, Uschweli-Orga.

Uschweli-Orga.

Uschweli-Orga.

Orga, Ushvely-.

Organ, see Oresch.

Oresch, Crimea, see Oresch.

Oresch, Crimea, Saky. Founded in 1893. Also see Oresch.

Orga, Uschveli-, Crimea, see Uschveli-Orga; also see Orga, Uschweli-Orga; Uschweli-Orga.

Orga, Uschveli-.

Uschweli-Orga.

Orga, Ushvely-.

Orga, Uschweli-.

Orga, Uschweli-Orga.

Orekhovo, Amur, see Orekhovo.

Orechowo, Ordynka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.


Orhegyalja. Carpatho-Ukraine, see Orhegyalja.

Orechowo, Ordynka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Montal.

Orlik, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyyiv (also Kiev, also Kiew), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov. #J 3. Founded in 1872/1873. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, 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 des. 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; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also No. 6, also Marienburg, also Orloff), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov. #J 4. Founded in 1872/1873. Mennonite; parishes: Nikolaifeld and Orlovo. 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 des. 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; Orlow.

Orlovo, (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 Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also Chunayevo), 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 Chunayevo; Orloff; Orlow.


Orlovo, (also Orloff), 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 Murav(y)evka: school under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. In 1913, there were 11 Mennonite, 3 Brethren, 3 Lutheran families. With Liebental and Murav(y)evka: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 73 in 1913; 109 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also Orloff), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1867 by Black Sea Germans under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also Orloff), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1867 by Black Sea Germans under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also Orloff), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1867 by Black Sea Germans under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also Orloff), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1867 by Black Sea Germans under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlow.

Orlovo, (also Orloff), Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) Founded in 1867 by Black Sea Germans under the influence of Claas Epp. Mennonite. Population: 10 in 1926. Also see Orloff; Orlow.
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 Bezonymanny; Orloff; Orlow.

Orlov, (also Orloff), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Kukkus, Am Trakt. #4. Founded in 1871. Mennonite. 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 Orloff), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (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 Brunwald; 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 kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, 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 Orlowsk.

Orlovskoe, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoye; also see Orlowskoje.

Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlowskojer 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: Näb. Everyday language: Saxonian. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz 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; Orlowskoje.

Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut, Volga Republic, see Orlowskojer Gemeindegut; also see Gemeindegut, Orlovskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlowskoer; Gemeindegut, Orlovskoyer Gemeindegut.

Orlow, Kyrgyzstan, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Mykolayiv, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Omsk, Barabinsk, see Orlov; also see Orloff.

Orlow, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Orlov; see Orlov.

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,
Oserze, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Rozhyschche.

Oschchov, (also Ushchov), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. Northeast of Horokhiv. #C 3. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Oschtschow; Ushchov.

Oshmigowicz, Volhynia-Poland, see Osmigoviche; also see Osmigowitsche.

Oshnovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Okhnovka; also see Oshchowka.

Osiakrovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Oskarburg; also see Oskarovka.

Osorjoe, Amur, see Osornoje; also see Osornoe.

Osornoje, Amur, see Ebenfeld; also see Osornoje; Osornoje.

Osova, (also Ossovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 180 in 1904. Also see Osova; Ossovka.

Osovi, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’. Evangelical; parish: Kovel’. Public school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German village. Population: 10 families in 1938. Also see Osovi.

Osovi, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek; also see Osovi.

Osova, Volhynia-Ukraine, Sarny, see Osova.

Osovi, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Osovi.

Osovi, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Osovi.


Ossikowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedrichswalde; also see Ossikowo.

Ossikovo-Khutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Friedrichswalde; also see Chutor, Ossikowo-; Khutor, Ossikovo-; Ossikowo-Chutor.

Ossikowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossikowo.

Ossikowo-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossikovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ossikowo-; Khutor, Ossikovo-.

Ossinovka, (also Ehny-Khutor, also Essig-Khutor, also Gieck-Khutor, also Singur-Khutor), Odessa, Shira(y) evo (Hoffnungstal.) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded between 1872 and 1902. Evangelical. Probably several estates which were statistically linked to the village of Ossinovka. Also see Ehni-Khutor; Essig-Khutor; Gieck-Khutor; Ossinowka; Singer-Khutor.

Ossinovka, Volga Republic, see Reinhardt; also see Ossinowka.

Ossinowka, Odessa, see Ossinovka.

Ossinowka, Volga Republic, see Ossinovka.

Ossipovka, (also Ossipovka), Omsk, Borodinsk. #E 1. Possibly founded approximately in 1902 [date in question] by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite.

Ossipovka-Konan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Josefstadt-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-; Ossipowka-Konan.

Ossipowka, Omsk, see Ossipovka.

Ossipovka-Konan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossipovka-Konan; also see Konan, Ossipovka-; Konan, Ossipowka-.

Ossow, Volhynia-Ukraine, Mazyr. On the Belarus border. #F 0. Evangelical. Also see Osow.

Ossowicke, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sarny. Northwest of Sarny. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Ossowitsche.
Ostheim, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Ostowiec.

Ossovia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossova; also see Ossovka.

Ossovskie, Budy, Volhynia-Poland, see Budy Ossovskie; also see Budy Ossovskie; Ossovskie, Budy.

Ossowitische, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossovskie.

Ossovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossovka.

Ossoviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossoviec.

Ossowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossoviec.

Ossowiec, Ossowitische, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossoviec.

Ossowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossovka.

Ossowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ossoviec.

Ossowi, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ossoviec.

Osterwick, Neu-Osterwick, (also Ostenfeld), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Kukkus, Am Trakt. #E 4. Founded in 1872/1873. Mennonite. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, 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, Khoritiza. Founded in 1812 by 20 families from the mother colonies; allegedly all from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Khoritiza. 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.) Pavlovka: cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven (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: 1,911 dessi. and 113 houses in 1859; according to another source: 1,755 dessi. Population: 666 in 1856; 723 in 1858; 738 in 1859; 1,215 or 2,410 in 1905; 1,253 in 1911; 1,500 in 1912; 2,009 in 1914; 1,550 or possibly 2,009 in 1918; 1,100 in 1919; 1,475 in 1922; Pavlovka: 1,115 or Osterwick: 1,365 in 1926; 1,310 in 1930; 1,328 in 1941; 93 families of 1,191 residents possibly without head of household in 1942. Author’s note: There was a statistical mistake regarding the Khoritiza villages. For the same village, the number of residents was given for the German and the Russian name; unfortunately these numbers do not agree. Also see Neu-Osterwick; Pavlovka.

Osterwiek, Neu-Osterwick, 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 Krasnoschehokov. 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 1912; 236 in 1914; 236 in 1918; 362 in 1919; 300 in 1926. Also see Telmanovo; Thälmann.

Ostheim, Neu-Osterwick, (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 Krasnoschehokov. 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.

Ostrachowka, Caucasus, see Ostrachowka.

Ostrakhovka, Caucasus, see Ostrachowka.

Ostroh, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostroh.

Ostrogh, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrogh.

Ostrogh, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrogh.

Ostrachowka, Volgarepublic, see Ostrachowka.

Ostrakshovka, Volgarepublic, see Ostrakshovka.

Ostrakshovka, Volgarepublic, see Ostrakshovka.

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Ostrakshovka, Volgarepublic, see Ostrakshovka.

Ostrakshovka, Volgarepublic, see Ostrakshovka.
Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. On nobleman Mikhail Bichkovsky’s estates. Founding families were from the land holdings of nobleman Vatulfa Vorainy in the Rokonosk district near Wissotzak. They later founded Waldheim, Molocha; see Waldheim, Molocha. Mennonite. Also see Ostrowa.

Ostrovec, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovnytsya; also see Ostrowce.

Ostrovec, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vladzimierzek; also see Ostrowce.


Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Ostrovka.


Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Ostrovka.

Ostrovek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ostrovek.

Ostrovek, (also Mikhail-Khomin), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Berezno; also see Mikhail-Khomin; Ostrovek.

Ostrovek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ostrovek.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan; also see Ostrovka.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vladzimierzek; also see Ostrovka.

Ostrovek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ostrovek.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, 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 Dzhelal.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. On nobleman Mikhail Vorainy in the Bichkovsky’s estates. Founding families were from Ostrow; also see Ostrow, Popovski; Popovsky-Ostrow.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Ostrovka.

Ostrovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Siln’ e, see Ostrov.

Ostrowo, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec, see Ostrowo.

Ostrowo, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Ostrow.

Ostrowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrowa.

Ostrowce, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovnytsya; also see Ostrowce.

Ostrowce, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vladzimierzek, see Ostrowce.

Ostrowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Ostrowec.

Ostrowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Ostrowec.

Ostrowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Ostrowec.

Ostrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrowka.


Ostrovo-Khortitsa, Zaporizhzhya, see Ostrovo-Khortitsa.

Ostrovo-Khortitsa, Zaporizhzhya, see Khortitsa; also see Khortitsa.

Ostrovo-Popowski-., Volhynia-Poland, see Popowsky-. Ostrov.

Ostrovo-Popowskie., Volhynia-Poland, see Popowsky-Ostrov.

Ostrovo-Wolosowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrov-Wolosovka; also see Volosovka, Ostrov-W.; Wolosowka, Ostrov-W.

Ostrow, Vorony, Novgorod, see Vorony Ostrov; also see Vorony Ostrov.

Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Ostrow.

Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin, see Ostrow.

Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Siln’ e, see Ostrow.

Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec, see Ostrow.

Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Ostrow.

Ostrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrow.

Ostrowce, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Dubrovnytsya; also see Ostrowce.

Ostrowce, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vladzimierzek, see Ostrowce.

Ostrowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Ostrowiec.

Ostrowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, see Ostrowiec.

Ostrowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Ostrowiec.

Ostrowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrowka.

Ostrowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Ostrowka.

Ostrowo-Chortitsa, Zaporizhzhya, see Ostrowo-Khortitsa; also see Chortitsa, Ostrowo-; Khortitsa, Ostrowo-.

Ostrow Popowski-, Volhynia-Poland, see Popowsky-Ostrov; also see Ostrow, Popowsky-; Popovsky-Ostrov.

Ostrowschisna, Volhynia-Poland, see Ostrowschisna.

Otars-Petrowka, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Otar-; Petrovka, Otar-.

Otars-Petrovka, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Otar-; Petrovka, Otar-.

Otars-Petrovka, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Petrovka, Otar-; Petrovka, Otar-.

Otokovka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otokovka.

Otokovka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otokovka.
Otosek, 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.

Otradnoye, (also Georgswalden), Kaliningrad district, also see Georgswalden; Otradnoe; also see Otradnoe.

Otradnoye, Slavgorod, see Liebental; also see Otradnoe; also see Otradnoe.

Otradovka, Caucasus, Krasnodar. Founded in 1866. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Otradovka.

Otradovka, Caucasus, see Otradovka.

Otrogovka, Volga Republic, see Louis; also see Otrogovka.

Otrogovka, Volga Republic, see Otrogovka.

Otrup, Selenopole, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Selenopole, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Seljonopolje, Omsk, see Seljonopolje Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Selyonopole, Omsk, see Selyonopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Otrup, Selyonopole, Omsk, see Selyonopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Seljonopolje; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Seljonopolje Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Oschajanye-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Ochayanye-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschajanye;- Khutor, Ochayanye; Khutor, Ochayanye;- Ochayanye-Khutor.

Otschakow-Chutor, Odessa, see Ochakov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Otschakow; Khutor, Ochakov.

Otscherecianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ocherecianka.

Otschka-Baylar, Crimea, see Ochka-Baylar; also see Baylar, Otschka;- Baylar, Ochka.

Otus, (also Dreissig, also Odus, also Ogus), Crimea, Feodosiya, Alte Krim, Tarakchakt. Approximately 20 km southwest of Feodosiya. Near the Russian town of Otus. #F 5. Founded in 1805. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. Acreage: 33 dessi. Population: 32 in 1904; 69 in 1911; 104 in 1914; 67 in 1918; 70 in 1919; 59 in 1926. Also see Dreissig; Odus; Ogus.

Ovadno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Ovadno.

Ovcharina, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Ovtscharina.

Ovchino, (also Ovitsyno, also Ovcino, also Ovtzino), Petersburg, Petersburg, Oktyabrskaya. Southeast of Petersburg. #E 2. Founded in 1830 by families from Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Saratovka. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 112 in 1848; 171 in 1857; 500 in 1904; 684 in 1926. Also see Ovtsyno; Ovcino; Ovtzino; Owtschino.

Ovcino, Petersburg, see Ovchino; also see Owtschino.


Ovorzec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. East of Luts’k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Ovorzec.

Ovrag, Kamenyj, Volga Republic, see Kamenyj Ovrag; also see Kamenyj Ovrag; Ovrag, Kamenyj.

Ovtsyno, Petersburg, see Ovchino; also see Offzyno.

Ovtsino, Petersburg, see Ovchino; also see Owtsino.

Ovtochin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Owtschcin.

Owadno, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovadno.

Owcino, Petersburg, see Ovchino.

Owlotschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovlchon.

Oworzec, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovorzec.

Owrag, Kamenyj, Volga Republic, see Kamenyj Ovrag; also see Kamenyj Ovrag; Ovrag, Kamenyj.

Owtscholin, Volhynia-Poland, see Owtscholin.

Owtscholin, Volhynia-Poland, see Ovchino.

Owtschino, Petersburg, see Ovchino.

Owzino, Petersburg, see Owtsino.

Oybur, Crimea, see Aybur; also see Ojbur.

Oy-Dschurchy, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 84 in 1926. Also see Oy-Dschurchy, Oy-; Oy-Dschurchy, Oj-; Oy-Dschurchy, Oj.

Owtschino, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinink. No other information available.

Ozdjonitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozyutyche.

Ozdov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Ozdow.
Ozdow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdov.
Ozdutychi, Volhynia-Poland, see Vadudich; also see Ozdutyclshe.
Ozdary, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. No other information available.
Ozdziutyclshe?, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozyutychi?.
Ozdziutyclshe, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozdzyutyclshe.
Ozyutychi?, Volhynia, see Josefine; also see Ozdziutyclshe.
Ozdyutyclshe, Volhynia-Poland, see Osdich; also see Ozdziutyclshe.
Ozerki, Zaporizhzhya, see Ozerky.
Ozerky, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönen; also see Ozerki.
Ozerzianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ocherecianka.
Ozgov, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Studyn; also see Ozgow.
Ozgow, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozgov.
Ozirany, (also Yezierny), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. South of Charukov. Founding families from Swabia. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Yezierny.
Ozierce, (also Yezierny), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol’, Ludwipol; also see Yezierny.

P

Pacharj, Kulturnij, Bashkortostan, see Kulturnij Pacharj; also see Kulturny Pakhary, Pakhary, Kulturny.
Pachomowka, Omšk, 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.
Padsasnote, Slavgorod, see Podosnosnovo; also see Padsasnote.
Padsasnote, Slavgorod, see Padsasnote.
Pakhary, Kulturny, Bashkortostan, see Kulturny Pakhary; also see Kulturnij Pacharj; Pacharj, Kulturnij.
Pakhomovka, Omšk, Lubinsk (GNR Azovo.) Population: 56 in 1926. Also see Pachomovka.
Palamok, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Plankendorf.
Palaraka, Volhynia-Poland, see Balarka.
Pallasovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka. Russian town. Population: 961 in 1926. Also see Pallasovka.
Pallasovka, Volga Republic, see Pallasovka.
Pamjatnoye, Volga Republic, see Pamyatnoye; also see Pamyatnoe.
Pamyatnoye, Volga Republic, see Pamyatnoye; also see Pamjatnoye.
Pamyatnoye, Volga Republic, see Rothammel; also see Pamjatnoye; Pamyatnoe.
Panfilovo-Khutor, (also Shcherebtevso), Volga Republic. Evangelical; parish: Volgograd-Dubovka. Population: 150 approximately in 1905. Also see Chutor, Panfilovo-; Khutor, Panfilovo-; Panfilowo-Chutor; Shcherebtevso.
Panfilovo-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Panfilovo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Panfilovo-; Khutor, Panfilovo-.
Panika, Volga Republic, see Neu-Frank.
Panino, Volga Republic, see Schönchen.
Paninskoe, Volga Republic, see Paninskoe; also see Paninskoje.
Paninskoe, Volga Republic, see Paninskoe; also see Paninskoje.
Pankovka-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Pankovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pankovka-; Khutor, Pankovka-.
Pannino, Odessa, 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 Panovo.
Panowka, Orenburg, see Panovka.
Panowka, Slavgorod, see Panovka.
Panowka, Volga Republic, see Panovka.
Panowo, Petersburg, see Panovo.
Panski-Stawek, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pansky-Stavek; also see Stavek, Pansky-; Stavek, Panski-.
Panski-Stawek, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pansky-Stavok; also see Stavok, Pansky-; Stavok, Panski-.
Panski-Stawek, (also Stavok-Pansky), Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza. North of Zwiahel. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 20 in 1904. Also see Panski-Stawek; Stavek, Pansky-; Stavok-Pansky; Stawek, Panski-.
Pansky, Stavok-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stavok-Pansky; also see Panski, Stavok-; 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
collective 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.

Pargola, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargola.

Pargolovo, Neu-, Petersbourg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see
Neu-Pargolovo; Pargolowo, Neu-.

Pargolowo, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Pargolovo; also see
Neu-Pargolovo; Pargolowo, Neu-.

Paruseni, Bessarabia, see Paruseni.

Paruseny, Bessarabia, see Paruseny.

Paruseny, (also Paruseny), Bessarabia, Cahul. Founded
in 1921. Evangelical; parish: Albita. Acreage: 220
ha. Population: 180 in 1939. Also see Paruschenka;
Paruseny.

Parzefeld, Crimea, see highfield. Approximately 40 km
north of Yevpatoriya. No other information available.

Pashcha-Tschokmak, Crimea, see Pasha-Chokmak; also see
Chokmak, Pasha-; Tschokmak, Pascha-.

Pasha-Chokmak, Crimea, see Hochfeld; also see
Chokmak, Pasha-; Pascha-Tschokmak; Tschokmak,
Pascha-.

Pasha-Chokmak, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Pasha-
Chokmak; also see Chokmak, Sary-Pasha-; Pascha-

Tschokmak, Sary-; Sary-Pascha-Tschokmak;
Tschokmak, Sary-Pascha-.

Pasheka, Volhynia-Poland, see Pasieka; also see Pasheka.

Pasheka-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-
Pasheka; also see Dombrovo-Pasheka; Pasheka-
Dombrowo.

Paske, (also Pasheka), 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.

Pasieka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec. No other
information available.

Pastuchanowo, Chelyabinsk, see Pastukhanowo.

Pastukhanovo, Chelyabinsk. Evangelical; parish:
Orenburg. Also see Pastuchanowo.

Pasta, (also Plugovoye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna
(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.

Pastwa, Zaporizhzhya, see Pastwa.

Patkanovo, Petersburg, see Frühlliche Kolonie; also see
Patkanowo.

Patkanovo, Petersburg, see Patkanovo.

Patrike’evskaya, Don, see Patrikeyevskaya; also see
Patrikejewskaja.

Patrikejewskaja, Don, see Patrikeyevskaya; also see
Patrike’evskaya.

Patrikeyevskaya, Don, see Alexanderfeld; also see
Patrike’evskaya; Patrikejewskaja.

Paul, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Possibly west of
Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. Evangelical.

Paulinovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Wielick; also see
Paulinovka.

Paulinovka, (also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna
(Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1852. Mennonite; parish:
Pordenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage:
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.

Paulsheim, Bessarabia, see Kulim.

Paulshem, (also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna
(Gnadenfeld.) Founded in 1852. Mennonite; parish:
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.

Paulskoe, Volga Republic, see Paulskoye; also see
Paulskoje, Volga Republic, see Paulskoye; see Paulskoe.

Paulskoe, 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 kolkhoz 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.

Paulskron, Zaporizhzhya, Orekhov, Vassil(y)evka.
Founded on leased land. Catholic; parish: Heidelberg,
and Evangelical.

Paulstal, Odessa, Großliebental. Founded approximately
in 1865. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental.
Freudental daughter colony.

Pausching, (also Pavin, also Posahaza), Carpatho-
Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. Five people stayed in
Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage:
122 farms on 952 ha. Population: 525 Germans of 618
residents in 1910; 430 Germans of 605 residents in
1920; 596 Germans of 758 residents in 1930. Also see
Pavsin; Posahaza.

Pavelyeny, Bessarabia, see Pavlovka; also see Paweleni.

Pavlovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’, see
Paulovka; also see Paulinovka.

Pavlovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. North of
Zhytomyr. #E 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical;
parish: Heimtal. Population: 235 in 1904. Also see
Paulinovka.

Pavlograd, Omsk, Pavlograd. #E 2. Possibly a Russian
village. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Pavlograd.

Pavlov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. Northeast of
Torchyn. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
Also see Pawlow.

Pavlovka, (also Paveleny), Bessarabia, Akkermann.
Founded in 1888. Evangelical; parish: Postal.
Acreage: 1,218 ha. Population: 151 in 1904; 195 in
1939. Also see Paveleny; Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Crimea, Grigor(y)evka. Catholic; parish:
Grigor(y)evka. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Dnipropetrov’sk, Ocheretino. Population: 160
in 1919. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. Founded on its own
land. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkovo. The
village had a parochial school. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk. 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.

Pavlovka, Omsk, Yelansk. #B 2. Evangelical. Population:
53 in 1926. Also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Osterwick; also
see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Rosenfeld; also
see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Zaporizhzhya, Molochna, see Paulsheim; also
see Pavlowka.

Pavlovka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see
Rosenfeld; also see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Zaporizhzhya, Yasikovo, see Paulsheim; also
see Pawlowka.

Pavlovka, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia, see
Alt-Pavlovka; also see Alt-Pawlowska; Pawlowka, Alt.

Pavlovka, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Pavelovka; also see Neu-
Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu.-

Pavlovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Neu-
Pavelovka; also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu.-
Pavlovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia,
see Neu-Pavelovka; also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu.-
Pawlowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandryia,
see Neu-Pavelovka; also see Neu-Pawlowka; Pawlowka, Neu.-
Pawlovka, Petro-, Don, see Petro-Pavelovka; also see
Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.

Pawlovka, Petro-, Mariupol’, see Petro-Pavelovka; also see
Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.

Pawlovka-Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yanovka-
Pawlowka; also see Pawlowka, Janowka.

Also see Pawlowsk.

Pawlovsk, Voronezh, see Shestakovo Voronzovka; also see
Pawlowsk.

Pawlowskoie, Kazakhstan, see Pawlovskoye; also see
Pavlowskoie.

Pawlowskoie-Khutor, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-
Pawlowskoie-Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-
Pavlowskoie-; Khutor, Novo-Pavlowskoie-; Khutor,
Novo-Pawlowskoie-; Novo-Pavlowskoie-Khutor;
Novo-Pawlowskoie-Chutor; Pawlowskoie-Khutor,
Novo-; Pawlowskoie-Chutor, Novo-.
Germans in this village. Also see Adamow, Peratín-; Adamow, Peratín-; Peratín-Adamow.

Peratín-Adamow, Volhynia-Poland, see Peratín-Adamow; also see Adamow, Peratín-; Adamow, Peratín-.

Perchin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Pertschin.

Perechuka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze; also see Peretschuka.

Perekale, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Klevan. No other information available.

Perekop, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Perekrestovo, Odessa, see Marienheim; also see Perekrestowo.

Perekrestowo, Odessa, see Perekrestovo.

Perelisany, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Buderaz. No other information available.

Perelysianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.

Perelysianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.

Peremenka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Luts’k. West of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

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 Pereparow-Anatolia; also see Anatolia, Pereparov-; Anatolia, Pereparow-.

Perepkopnoe, Volga Republic, see Perepkopnoye; also see Perepkopnoje.

Perepkopnoje, Volga Republic, see Perepkopnoe; Perepkopnoye.

Perepkopnoye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Perepkopnoje; Perekpokopnoye.

Perepletovka, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Perepletowka.

Perepletowka, Odessa, see Perepletovka.

Peresieka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. No other information available.

Perespa, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. Northwest of Rozhyszcze. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Perespa, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. No other information available.

Pertschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Perchin.

Perchowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Perchowitsche.

Perlisianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vereshovka.

Perpletovka, Odessa, see Glitzricher-Khutor; also see Perpletowka.

Perewosinka, Volga Republic, see Perevosinka.

Perfilevka, Kazakhstan, see Perfilyevka; also see Perfilyevka; Perfiljewka.

Perfiljewka, Kazakhstan, see Perfilyevka; also see Perfilyevka.

Perfilyevka, Kazakhstan, see Frieseana; also see Perfilyevka; Perfiljewka.

Perjanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka.


Perkowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyty; also see Perkowitsche.

Perkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Perkowitsche.

Pervomaisk-Bug, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-; Perwomaisk-Bug.

Pervomaisk-Bug, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-.


Pervomaisk-Bug, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-.

Pervomaisk-Bug, Mykolayiv, see Pervomaisk-Bug; also see Bug, Pervomaisk-; Bug, Perwomaisk-.

Peschacy Brod, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Brod, Peschany; Brod, Peschtschany; Peschtschany Brod.

Peskovatka, Volga Republic, see Kolb; also see Peskovatka.

Peskovatka, Volga Republic, see Peskovatka.

Pesochnoye, Samara, see Pesochnoye; also see Pesotschnoje.

Pesochnoye, Samara, see Sandigland; also see Pesochnoe; Pesotschnoje.

Pesochnoe, Samara, see Pesochnoe; also see Pesotschnoje.

Pesochnoye, Samara, see Pesochnoe; also see Pesotschnoje.

Pestochnoje, Samara, see Pesochnoe; also see Pesotschnoje.

Pestochnoje, Samara, see Pesochnoe; also see Pesotschnoje.

Pestochnoye, Samara, see Pesochnoe; also see Pesotschnoje.

Pestochnoye, Samara, see Pesochnoe; also see Pesotschnoje.

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. Evangelical. 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.


Peter-Paul, (also Petri-Pauli, also Petro-Pavlovka), Don, Donets’k, Staro-Beshovo, Matve(y)ev-Kurgan. Southeast of Donets’k #E 7. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parishes: Yekesk and Taganrog. Acreage: 3,100 dessi. Population: 457 approximately in 1905; 422 in 1914; 422 in 1918. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter-; Petri-Pauli; Petro-Pavlovka.

Peter-Paul, Omsk. Settlement far from other German villages. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter.

Peter-Paul, Omsk. Evangelical. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Paul, Peter-

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-; Khutor, 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 Makhno’s gang. Also see Nadeshdovka.

Petersdorf, Neu-, Slavgorod, see Neu-Petersdorf.

Petersfeld, Mykolayiv, Buchholtsjovo. #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 Petrovskoye; Sladkaya Balka; Solodkaya Balka.


Peters-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)evloka, 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.


Peterstal, (also Petrovka), Mykolayiv A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv on the Odessa district border. (Now Vely Mikhailivloka.) Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. Also see Petrovka.

Peterstal, (also Petrikho-Kovach), Odessa, Glückstal-Kassel. Evangelical. Post Office: Grossuloovo. Also see Petrikho-Kovach.

Peterstal, (also Petrodolinskoye, 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: Freudental. 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 Petrodolinskoye; Petrovka.

Peterstal, Neu-, Odessa, Berezan aka Friedenheim, see Neu-Peterstal.

Petewunsch, Bessarabia, see Briene.

Petresti, Bessarabia, see Petreesty.
Petresty, Bessarabia, see Peterstal; also see Petresti.
Petricho-Kovatsch, Odessa, see Petrikho-Kovach; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Kovatsch, Petricho-.
Petrikho-Kovach, Odessa, see Peterstal; also see Kovach, Petrikho-; Kovatsch, Petricho-; Petricho-Kovatsch. Post office: Grossulovo (now Vely Mikhailovka).
Petri-Pauli, Don, see Peter-Paul; also see Pauli, Petri-.
Petrodolinskoje, Odessa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoje.
Petrodolinskoe, Odessa, see Petrodolinskoye; also see Petrodolinskoje.
Petro-Pawlowka, Don, see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; also see Deutsch, Petropawlowsk-.
Petro-Pawlowka, Mariuopol’, see Bertal; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.
Petropawlowsk-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, Petropawlowsk-; Deutsch, Petropawlowsk-; Petropawlowsk-Deutsch.
Petropawlowsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; also see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; Petrowlowsk, Deutsch-.
Petro-Pawlowka, Don, see Petro-Pawlovka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.
Petro-Pawlowka, Mariuopol’, see Petro-Pawlovka; also see Pavlovka, Petro-; Pawlowka, Petro-; Petro-Pawlowka.
Petropawlowsk-Deutsch, Caucasus, see Petropawlowsk-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Petropawlowsk-; Deutsch, Petropawlowsk-.
Petropawlowsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; also see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; Petropawlowsk, Deutsch-.
Petropawlowsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; also see Deutsch-Petropawlowsk; Petropawlowsk, Deutsch-.
Petropolv, Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902. Fifty kilometers northwest of Omsk. Also see Petropov.
Petropolv, Omsk, see Petropov.
Petrovka, Dnipropetrov’s’k, see Eigengrund; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #B 2. Founded in 1890. Mennonite. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Kharkiv, Bantyshevo; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Kyrgyzstan, Chu River. Founded approximately in 1913. Founders from the Talas valley. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Mykolayiv, see Peterstal; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, (also Staurovo), Mykolayiv. Population: 30 in 1919. Also see Petrowka; Staurovo.
Petrovka, Mykolayiv, Mykolayiv. A few kilometers northwest of Mykolayiv. #F 6. Catholic. Possibly a Russian settlement. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Near northeastern Turkey. Founded by 104 colonists of Alexanderhilf, South Caucasus, four verst southwest of Kars possibly as early as 1880, but more likely in 1891. One thousand seven hundred meters above sea level. School with one teacher. Residents lived mainly from dairy production and by growing grain. Vacated in November 1914 allegedly for military reasons. Acreage: 564 or 580 dessi. crown land; leased land: 600 dessi.. Population: 104 in 1900; 130 people and 13 farms in 1913. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Odessa, see Franke-Khutor; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Peterstal; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Schöneweide; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Omsk. A few kilometers west of Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Omsk, Isyl’ Kul’. #C 1. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 105 in 1926. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Omsk, Lubinsk. #E 2. Mennonite. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 89 in 1926. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, (also No. 2), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1894 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 377 in 1926. Also see No. 2; Petrowka.
Petrovka, Slavgorod, see Lichtfelde; also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Petrowka.
Petrovka, Voronezh, Novokopersk (Pykhovka.) Population: 126 in 1926. Also see Petrowka.
Petrovka Odessa. (also Frank-Khutor, also Pervomaisk-Bug). Evangelical. Population: Glückstal residents by 1898. Also see Frank-Khutor; Petrowka. Located near Pervomaisk-Bug.
Petrovka-Khutor, Odessa, Kotovsk. Near Chubova station on Odessa-Balta railroad. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Petrowka-; Khutor, Petrowka-; Petrowka-Chutor.
Petrovka, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Nowo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.
Petrovka, Novo-, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Nowo-Petrowka; Petrowka, Novo-.
Petrovka, Otar-, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Otar-Petrowka; Petrowka, Otar-.
Petrovo, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Petrowo.
Petrovskie Savody, Don, see Petrovskie Savody; also see Petrowskiye Savody; Savody, Petrovskie; Savody, Petrovskie; Savody, Petrowskiye.
Petrovskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Petrovskoe; also see Petrowskoje.
Petrovskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Petershagen; also see Petrowskoje; Peterskoje.
Petrovsky, Slavgorod, Novo Kluch; also see Petrowski.
**Petrovskye Savody**, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. Evangelical; parish: Luhans’k. Manufacturing town. Population: 150 approximately in 1905. Also see Petrovske Savody; Petrovske Savody; Savody, Petrovske; Savody, Petrovske; Savody, Petrovskije; Savody, Petrovskij.

**Petrovskij-Khutor**, Don, see Rogalsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrovski-; Khutor, Petrovsky; Petrovski-Chutor.

**Petrovka**, Bug (Pervomaisk) aka Franke-Chutor.

**Petrovka**, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Don, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Kharkiv, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Kyrgyzstan, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Mykolayiv, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Northeastern Turkey, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Odessa, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Odessa, Berezan, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Odessa, Grofliibenthal, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Omsk, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Omsk, Isyl’ Kul’, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Orenburg, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Slavgorod, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Volga Republic, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Voronezh, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka**, Odessa, see Petrovka.

**Petrovka-Chutor**, Odessa, see Petrovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrovka-; Khutor, Petrovka-.

**Petrovka, Nowo-**, Don, see Nowo-Petrovka; also see Novo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-.

**Petrovka, Nowo-**, Kharkiv, see Novo-Petrovka; also see Novo-Petrovka; Petrovka, Novo-.

**Petrovka, Otar-**, Crimea, see Otar-Petrovka; also see Otar-Petrovka; Petrovka, Otar-.

**Petrovko**, Kharkiv, see Petrovo.

**Petrovskij**, Slavgorod, see Petrovskij.

**Petrovskij-Chutor**, Don, see Petrovsky-Khutor; also see Chutor, Petrovski-; Khutor, Petrovsky-.

**Petrovske Savody**, Don, see Petrovskije Savody; also see Petrovske Savody; Savody, Petrovske; Savody, Petrovskije; Savody, Petrovskij.

**Petrovskej Pokrovskije**, Savody, see Petrovske Savody.

**Petrovskej Pokrovskije Savody**, Don, see Petrovske Savody; also see Petrovske Savody; Savody, Petrovske; Savody, Petrovskije; Savody, Petrovskij.

**Petrovskej Pokrovskije Savody**, Zaporizhzhya, see Petrovske Savody; also see Petrovske Savody.

**Pecherska-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Petrovka.

**Pecherska-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Petrovka, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea,see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

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**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

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**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.

**Pecherskij-Chutor**, Crimea, see Pechanka.
Philippowka, Bessaribia, see Philippovka.

Philipsfeld, (possibly also Philipsfeld), 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 Philipsfeld.?


Philipsfeld?, Volga Republic, see Philipsfeld.

Philonsdorf, (also Filonovka, also Glukhov), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomysl'. A few kilometers north of Radomysl'. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomysl'. Population: 148 in 1904. Also see Filonovka; Glukhov.

Piasko, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopol', Kostopol'. #1 5. No other information available.


Piaskow, Volhynia-Poland, see Piaskow.

Pichtinskiy Utschastok, Siberia, see Pikhtinsky Uchastok; also see Uchastok, Pikhtinsky; Utschastok, Pichtinskij.

Piendyki, Volhynia-Poland, see Piendyki.

Pieschphantski, Volhynia-Poland, see Pieschchantski.

Pieschchantski, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel'. Evangelical; parish: Kovel'. No school (as of 1938.) Possibly a German settlement. Also see Pieschphantski.

Pietuschkov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin, see Pietushkov.

Pietruszchcow, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Pietruszchcow.

Pietuschkov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin, see Pietuchow.

Pietuschkov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Pietuschkov.

Pietuschowsk, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin, see Pietischowsk.

Pietuschowsk, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Pietischowsk.

Pietuschowsk, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv, see Pietuschowsk.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoye.

Pikhetnoye, Omsk, see Pikhetnoye; also see Pikhetnoy.
Pismetschowa-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Pismechova-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pismetschowa-; Khutor, Pismechova-.
Pissarevka, (also Boguchar), Voronezh. Evangelical; parish: Voronezh. Possibly a German town. Also see Boguchar; Pissarewka.
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; Pissarovko; Yakovka.
Pissarovko, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko.
Pisskarevka, Petersburg, see Pisskarevka.
Piterka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Piterka.
P. Jamki, Slavgorod, see P. Yamky; also see Jamki, P.; Yamky, P.
Pjaskow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pyaskov.
Pjatiugolny, Pjaskow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pyaskov.
Pjaskov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pyatashny.
Pjatschny, Omsk, see Pyatashny.
Placinta, Bessarabia, see Joesfsdorf.
Planer-Chutor, Orenburg, see Planer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Planer-; Khutor, Planer-.
Planer-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #E 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by affluent farmers probably from Bessarabia or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 110 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Planer-; Khutor, Planer-.
Plankendorf, (also Palanok, also Varpalanka), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In the 17th century, arrival of more Germans. Twelve people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 2,364 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 3,118 acres. In 1839/1840, 26 other families arrived from Poland, district of Plotzk, precinct Gombin arrived. In 1839/1840, 26 other families arrived from Poland and Wurttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. Acreage: 2,364 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 3,118 people or 49 families in 1922; 232 in 1926. Also see Plekhansov; Pleshanovo.
Pljes, Volga Republic, see Ples; also see Ples.
Ploschtscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Ploschcha.
Ploschtscha-Lomanowskaja-, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomanowskaja-Ploschta; also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschta.
Ploschcha, (also Lomanowskaja-Ploschta, also Lomanowskaja-Ploschta), 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-Ploschta; Ploschta; Ploschta-Lomanowskaja.
Ploschta-Lomanowskaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Lomanowskaja-Ploschta; also see Lomanowskaja-Ploschta; Ploschta-Lomanowskaja.
Plotzk, (also Draguly), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1839 by 33 [or 39] families: 10 from Wurttemberg and 10 from Prussia; in 1839, 13 more families from Poland, district of Plotzk, precinct Gombin arrived. In 1839/1840, 26 other families arrived from Poland and Wurttemberg. Evangelical; parish: Alt-Elft. Acreage: 2,364 dessi. and 47 houses in 1859, or 3,118 ha. Population: 411 in 1858; 421 in 1905; 298 in 1939.
Also see Draguly.
Plug, Krasny-, Omsk, see Krasny-Plug.
Plugovoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Plugovoye; also see Plugowojo.
Plugovoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Pastva; also see Plugovoe; Plugowojo.
Plugowojo, Zaporizhzhya, see Plugovoye; also see Plugovoe.
Ples, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Settlement near the Ples train station. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 35 in 1926. Also see Ples; Pljes.
Pobochnoe, Omsk, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobotschnoje.
Pobochnoje, Volga Republic, see Pobochnoje; also see Pobotschnoje.
Pobochnoje, (also Pobachnoje), 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: 1,369 in 1920; 1,282 in 1926. Also see Pobochnoje; Pobotschnoje; Pohachnoje.
Podhajce, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhayce; Podhayce, Neu.-

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Podhayce; also see Podhajce.

Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Podhaye; also see Podhajce.

Podhaje, Sch.-, Volhynia-Poland, see Sch.-Podhajce; Podhajce, Sch.-

Podhajce, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; Podhayce, Neu.-

Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhayce; Podhayce, Neu.-

Podhaje, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhaje, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Podhajce; also see Groß-Podhaye; Podhajce, Groß-; Podhaye, Groß-.

Podhaje, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Podhajce; also see Podhayce, Gross-; Podhaje, Gross-.

Podhaje, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Podhajce; Podhajce, Klein-.

Podhaje Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajce Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Kolonie, Podhajce; Podhajce Kolonie.

Podhayce, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhajce; also see Neu-Podhaye; Podhajce, Neu.-

Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajce.

Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajce.

Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajce.

Podhayce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhajce.

Podhajce, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podhayce; Podhayce, Neu.-

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.

Podhajce, Volhynia-Poland, see Podhayce.
**Podsosnovo**, (also Padsasnove), Slavgorod, Novo-Alexe(y)evka (GKR 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.

**Podstepnoe**, Slavgorod, see Podstepnoye.

**Podstepnoye**, Volga Republic, see Podstepnoye; also see Podstepnoe.

**Podstepnoye**, Volga Republic, see Podstepnoe; also see Podstepnoe.

**Podtscherewitsche, Alt-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; also see Alt-Podtscherewitsche; Podtscherewitsche, Alt.-

**Podtscherewitsche, Neu-**, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; also see Neu-Podtscherewitsche; Podtscherewitsche, Neu.-


**Pogorelova**, Don, see Josefheim; also see Pogorelova.

**Pogorelova**, Don, see Pogorelova.

**Pogornoje**, Orenburg, see Pogornoje; also see Pogornoje.

**Pogornoje**, Orenburg, see Pogornoje; also see Pogornoje.

**Pogornoje**, Orenburg, see Pogornoje; also see Pogornoje.

**Podsosnovo**, Slavgorod, see Podsosnovo.

**Pohatschnoje**, Omsk, see Pobochnoye; also see Pohachnoe.

**Pokasatol**, Odessa, see Ratenfeld.

**Pokaschtschowo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokashchevo.

**Pokaschtschowo**, Volhynia-Poland, see Pokashchow.

**Pokashchevo**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Angermohr; also see Pokaschtschowo.

**Pokashchow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka. #F 4. Also see Pokaschtschow.

**Pokoij, Mirnij-, Zaporizhzhya**, see Mirno-Pokoj; also see Mirno-Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij-

**Pokoij-Chutor**, Slavgorod, see Pokoj-Khutor; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Khutor, Pokoj-.

**Pokoij, Mirnij**, Slavgorod, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

**Pokoij, Mirnij**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

**Pokoschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pokoshev.

**Pokoschew**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Angermohr; also see Pokoschew.

**Pokoj-Khutor**, Slavgorod, see Friedensruh; also see Chutor, Pokoj-; Khutor, Pokoj-; Chutor-Chutor.

**Pokoj, Mirnij-, Zaporizhzhya**, see Mirno-Pokoj; also see Mirno-Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij-

**Pokoj, Mirnij**, Slavgorod, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

**Pokoj, Mirnij**, Zaporizhzhya, see Mirnij Pokoj; also see Mirnij Pokoj; Pokoj, Mirnij.

**Pokovka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(t)ej)eyvak). Mennonite. Also see Pokovka.

**Pokovka**, Slavgorod, see Pokovka.

**Pokovka**, Orenburg, see Pokovka.

**Pokovka**, Slavgorod, see Pokovka.

**Pokovka**, Slavgorod, see Pokovka.

**Pokovka**, Slavgorod, see Pokovka.

**Pokovskaja**, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Pokovskaja.

**Pokrowka**, Caucuses, Stepnoye. #H 3. Also see Pokrowka.

**Pokrowka**, Orenburg, Uran (D(t)ej)eyvak). Mennonite. Also see Pokrowka.

**Pokrowsk**, Dnipropetrovs’k, Magdalinovsk. Population: 20 in 1926. Also see Pokrowsk.

**Pokrowsk**, Volga Republic, see Engels; also see Pokrowsk.

**Pokrowskaja**, Odessa, see Pokrowskaja.

**Pokrowka**, Caucuses, see Pokrowka.

**Pokrowka**, Orenburg, see Pokrowka.

**Pokrowsk**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Pokrowsk.

**Pokrowsk**, Volga Republic, 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 Polanovka.

**Polanovka**, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polanovka; also see Alt-Polansovka; Polansovka, Alt-

**Polanovka**, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Polansovka; also see Neu-Polansovka; Polansovka, Neu-

**Polanovka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Polanovka.

**Polanovka**, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Polansovka; also see Alt-Polansovka; Polansovka, Alt-

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Polanowka, Neu-, Wolynia-Polen, see Neu-Polanowka; also see Neu-Polanowska; Polanowska, Neu-


Polany, Wolynia-Polen, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Polarka, Wolynia-Polen, see Balarka.

Polchin, Wolynia-Polen, Rivne, Korzec; also see Polschin.

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-, Wolynia-Polen, see Groß-Pole; also see Gross-Pole; Pole, Gross-.

Pole, Gross-, Wolynia-Polen, see Gross-Pole; also see Groß-Pole; Pole, Groß-.

Pole, Moskovskoe, Petersburg, see Moskovskoe Pole; also see Moskovskoye Polyje; Moskowskoje Polje; Polje, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskovskoye.

Pole, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.

Pole, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Pole; also see Novo-Polyje; Novo-Poleje; Polje, Novo-; Polye, Novo-.
Polje, Selenoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Selenoje Polje; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polye, Selenoye; Selenoe Pole; Selenoje Polje.

Polje, Wisokoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Wisokoje Polje; also see Pole, Visokoe; Polye, Visokoye; Visokoe Pole; Visokoje Polje.

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.

Polonnoe, Volhynia-Poland, see Polonnoye; also see Polonnoye.

Polonnoye, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Polonnoe; Polonne.

Polovitza, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Kronsagarten; also see Polovitza.

Polovitza, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Polovitza.

Polscha, Zaporizhzhya, see Polscha. Polscha, Zaporizhzhya, see Waldheim; also see Polscha.

Polskoe, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoe; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polskoje; Polskoye, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Polskoje, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polskoje; Polskoye, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Polskoje, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polskoje; Polskoye, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Polskoje, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polskoje; also see Novo-Polskoye; Novo-Polskoje; Polskoye, Novo-; Polskoje, Novo-.

Poltarach, Crimea, see Kon-Keneges; also see Poltaratsch.

Poltaratsch, Crimea, see Poltarach.

Poltavka, Novo, Mykolayiv, see Novo Poltavka; also see Novo Poltawka; Poltavka, Novo.

Poltawka, Novo, Mykolayiv, see Novo Poltawka; also see Novo Poltawka; Poltawka, Novo.

Poltchinsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Polchinsy.

Polyana, Krasnaya, Don, see Krasnaya Polyana; also see Krasnaya Poljana; Poljana, Krasnaya.

Polyana, Rovnaya, Omsk, see Rovnaya Polyana; also see Poliana, Rownya; Rownya Poljana.

Polyana, Yagodnaya, Volga Republic, see Yagodnaya Polyana; also see Yagodnaya Poljana; Poljana, Jagodnaya.

Polyana, Yasynaya-, Don, see Yasynaya-Polyana; also see Jasynaya-Poljana; Poljana, Jasynaya-.

Polyanka, Volga Republic, see Schonfeld; also see Poljanka.

Polye, Moskovskoye, Petersburg, see Moskovskoye Polye; also see Moskovskoe Pole; Moskowskoje Polje; Pole, Moskovskoe; Polje, Moskovskoye.

Polye, Novo-, Don, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-.

Polye, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Polye; also see Novo-Pole; Novo-Polje; Pole, Novo-; Polje, Novo-.

Polye, Seleneoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Seleneoye Polye; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polye, Selenoye; Selene Pole; Selenoje Polje.

Polye, Visokoje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Visokoje Polye; also see Pole, Visokoe; Polye, Visokoye; Visokoe Pole; Visokoje Polye.

Polyk, (also Politz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Politz.

Polynochev, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polonichew; also see Polynochew.

Polonchev, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Polonchev.

Polonine, Volhynia-Poland, see Polonine.

Polonine, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Polonine.

Pomazan, Bessarabia, see Pomazan.


Pomirki, Volhynia-Poland, see Pomirki.

Pomirky, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Pomirki.

Pomogaevka, Omsk, see Pomogayevka; also see Pomogajewka.

Pomogajewka, Omsk, see Pomogayevka; also see Pomogewka.

Pomogayewka, 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 Pomogewka; 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 Ponichow.

Ponjanivka, Odesa, see Poyanatovka.

Ponyatovka, Odessa, Razdeljava, see Mangenberg; also see Ponjanatovka.


Pops, Krasny-, Don, see Krasny-Popas.

Popassnaja, Don, see Popassnaya.

Popassnaya, Don, see Alexanderopol; also see Popassnaya.

Popenole, Mykolayiv, see Popenoe; also see Popennoye.

Popenoe, Mykolayiv, see Popenoe; also see Popennoye.
Popelnoye, Mykolayiv, see Hoffnungsburg; also see Popelnoe; Popelnoje.


Popelovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popelovka.

Popielowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #B 5. Also see Popielowka.

Popielowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popielovka.

Popkova, Volhynia-Poland, see Popovka; also see Popkova.

Popkova, Volhynia-Poland, see Popkova.

Popovsky-Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Ostrov, Popovsky-; Ostrow, Popowski-; Popowski-Ostrow.

Popovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Popovka; also see Popovka.

Popovka, Caucasus, see Olgenfeld-Khutor; also see Popowa.

Popova, Don, see Olgenfeld; also see Popova.

Popovka-Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünthal; also see Balka, Popova-; Balka, Popowa-; Popova-Balka.

Popoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. #D 6. Also see Popwitsche.

Popovka, Omsk, see Yost; also see Popowka.

Popovka, Volga Republic, see Brehning-Khutor; also see Popovka.

Popovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Holoby. Southeast of Holoby. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Popovka.

Popovka, (also Popkova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Popovka; Popkova.


Popovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosengart; also see Popovka.

Popovka, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Popovka; also see Novo-Popovka; Popovka, Novo-.

Popov-Khutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Southwest of Stepnoye. #J 3. Also see Chutor, Popov-; Khutor, Popov-; Popow-Chutor.

Popov-Khutor, Don, Rostov, Donets’k. Northeast of Taganrog. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 20 approximately in 1905; 20 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Popov-; Khutor, Popov-; Popov-Chutor.

Popovkina, Omsk, see Yost; also see Popovkina.

Popovkina, Volga Republic, see Yost; also see Popovkina.


Popovo, Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km east of Pyatigorsk. Also see Popovo.

Popovskij-Ostrov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Ostrov, Popovskij-; Ostrow, Popowski-; Popowski-Ostrov.

Popowa, Caucasus, see Popowa.

Popowa, Don, see Popowa.

Popowa-Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Popowa-Balka; also see Balka, Popowa-; Balka, Popowa-.
Poroshchenko, Kazakhstan, see Poroshchenko; also see Poroschenko.

Poroshchenko, (also Poroshenko), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 88 in 1926. Also see Poroshchenko; Poroshchenko.

Porochwa, Petersburg, see Porokhva.

Porokhva, (also Poroko), Petersberg, see Porokhovo; also see Porochwa.

Porochenskoye, Kazakhstan, see Porochenskoye; also see Porochenskoye.


Porozov-Taykur, (also Taykur-Porozov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Zolobuniv. 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-Tajkur, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Tajkur; also see Tajkur-Porozov; Taykur-Porozov.


Posahaza, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pauschung.

Poscharek, Volhynia-Poland, see Poscharek.

Poseievka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Annental; also see Pose’evka; Posjejewka.

Poselenija II, Neu, Volga Republic, see Poselenija II; also see N. Poselenija II; Poselenija II, N.

Posen, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Posen.

Poseyevka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Annental; also see Pose’evka; Posjejewka.

Posharek, Volhynia-Poland, see Pozarky.

Posharek, Volhynia-Poland, see Posioerek; also see Poscharek.

Poshennoe, Volga Republic, see Poshennoe; also see Poshennoe.

Poshennoe, Volga Republic, see Poshennoe; also see Poshennoe.

Posselok-Sultanovsk, Caucasus, see Sultanovsk-Posselok; also see Sultanovsk-Posselok; Sultanowsk-Posselok.

Posselok-Sultanowski, Caucasus, see Posselok-Sultanovsky; also see Sultanovsk-Posselok; Sultanowski-Posselok.

Post, (also Vamske, also Vamsky Post), Odessa, see Vamske Post, also Vamsky Posta, also Voinykska Pochta, also Ivanivka), Odessa, Glückstal, Starovsk. Founded on leased land in 1861. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Acreage: 400 dessi.. Population: 50 in 1905; 46 in 1911; 50 in 1914; 35 in 1919. Also see Ivanivka; Vamske; Vamsky Post; Vamska Pochta; Voinykska Pochta; Wamsker Post.

Posta, Vamsky Post, also Vamskaya; Vamskaya Posta, also Posta, Vamska Pochta, also Ivanivka), Odessa, see Vamskaya Posta; also see Posta, Vamsky Posta.

Posta, Wamskaya, Odessa, see Vamsky Posta; also see Posta, Vamska Pochta; also see Posta, Vamsky Posta.

Postnikov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Malin; also see Postnikov.

Postnikov, Volhynia-Poland, see Postnikov.

Postino, (also Postino), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Postino.

Postoschal?, Volhynia-Poland, see Postoschal?.

Postoschal?, Volhynia-Poland, see Postoschal?.

Posttal, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Posttal.

Posttal, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Posttal.

Postul, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Goricky. No other information available.

Post, Vamsky Posta, also Vamsky Post; also see Post, Vamske; Vamskij Post.

Post, Wamskij Posta, also Vamsky Post; also see Post, Vamske; Vamskij Post.

Potapov, Don, Donets’k; Evangelical; parish: Taganrog. Population: 680 approximately in 1905. Also see Potapow.

Potapovsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Potapovsk; also see Deutsch-Potapowsk; Potapowsk, Deutsch-

Potapow, Don, see Potapov.
Potapowsk, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Potapowsk; also see Deutsch-Potapovsk; Potapovsk, Deutsch-.

Potemkino, Mykolayiv, see Potyomkino; also see Potjomkino.

Potemkino, Zaporizhzhya, see Pardenau; also see Potjomkino; Potyomkino.

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 Potyomkino; also see Potemkino.

Potnoca, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. #D 1. No other information available.

Potschajow, Volhynia-Poland, see Pochayov.

Potscha, Woinskaia, Odessa, see Woinskaia Potscha; also see Pocha, Voinskaya; Voinskaya Pocha.

Potchinaja, Volga Republic, see Pochinnaya.

Potschajow, Slavgorod, see Pochinooye; also see Pocha, Voinskaya; Voinskaya Pocha.

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; Potjomkino.

Potyomkino, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Landau; also see Potemkino; Potjomkino.

Povorotnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Povorotnoye; also see Poverotnoe.

Povorotnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Fürstenwerder; also see Povorotnoe; Poverotnoe.

Povorsk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Povorsk; also see Povorsk.

Povorotnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Povorotnoye; also see Povorotnoe.

Povorsk, Volhynia-Poland, see Povorsk.

Pozariki, Volhynia-Poland, see Pozariki.

Pozarky, (also Posharek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschhe. 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.

Pozierek, (also Posharek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschhe; also see Posharek.

Poznanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polanka. No other information available.

Prangenau, (also Yasnopolye), 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 Yasnopolye.

Prasel, (also Salivnyoe), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna; also see Salivnyoe.


Prawotin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pravotin.

Preiß, Volga Republic, see Preiß; also see Preiss.

Preiß, Volga Republic, see Preiß.

Preobrasing, 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.

Pretsow, Slavgorod, see Pretazov.

Pretsow, Slavgorod, see Pratassov; also see Pretasow.

Pretoria, (also No. 11), Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt. #M 4. Founded in 1901. Mennonite. In closed German settlement area. In 1913, only one third or one fourth of 27 farms were operated because of adverse conditions. Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 150 in 1918. Also see No. 11.

Pretoria, (also No. 4), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1900 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. In 1905, a junior high school was founded. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades five to nine, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 256 in 1926. Also see No. 4.

Preuß, (also Choise le Roy, also Preiß, also Krasnopolye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. #D 5. Founded on 12 May 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic. Deanery: Seelmann. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 403 in 1767; 2,194 in 1859; 2,058 in 1857; 3,293 in 1897; 5,219 possibly in 1905; 5,735 in 1912; 3,286 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Choise le Roy; Krasnopolye; Preiß; Preuss.

Preuss, Volga Republic, see Preuß.

Preussen-Chutor, Don, see Preussen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Preussen-; Khutor, Preussen-.

Preussen-Khutor, (also Bulayev-Khutor, also Prießen-Khutor), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evska. #D 4. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 43 in 1904; 70 in 1918. Also see Bulayev-Khutor; Chutor, Preussen-; Khutor, Preussen-; Preussen-Chutor; Prießen-Khutor.

Pribeshnoe, Amur, see Pribeshnoye; also see Pribeshnoje.

Pribeshnoye, Amur, see Pribeshnoye; also see Pribeshnoe.

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.

Pridoroshnyy, Kazakhstan, see Pridoroshnyy.

Pridoroshnoy, Kazakhstan, see Pridoroshnyy; also see Pridoroshnyj.

Prieb-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Gulyay Pole, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.

Prieb-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.

Prieb-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.

Prieb-Chutor, Omsk, see Prieß-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-.


Prieb-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Northeast of Kalga. Evangelical. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Prieß-; Khutor, Prieß-; Prieß-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.

Prielßen-Chutor, Don, see Prielßen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prielßen-; Khutor, Prielßen-.

Prielßen-Khutor, Don, see Prielßen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Prielßen-; Khutor, Prielßen-.

Prigore, Mykolayiv, see Prigore; also see Prigore.

Prigorje, Mykolayiv, see Prigore; also see Prigore.

Prigore, Mykolayiv, see Altonau; also see Prigore; Prigore.

Prijutino, Petersburg, see Pryutino.

Prijutovka, Mykolayiv, see Pryutovka.

Prikumskoe, Caucasus, see Prikumskoye; also see Prikumskoe.

Prikumskoe, Caucasus, see Prikumskoye; also see Prikumskoe.

Prikumskoe, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #G 3. Founded in 1870. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 338 in 1926. Also see Prikumskoe; Prikumskoe.

Primernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoje, Omsk, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoje, Omsk, see Primernoye; also see Primernoje.

Primernoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Hierschau; also see Primernoje; Primernoje.

Primernoye, Omsk, Lubinsk. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Primernoje; Primernoje.

Printnaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Printnaja.

Printnaja, 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 Fedorausk, also Prinzenfeld), Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya. Founded by Berdysan’sk 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 Fedorausk; Prinzfeld.

Prinz-Khutor, (also Khartsyskoye), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Alexandrovskaya. One kilometer from Ostheim. #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.

Priotsernenoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Priotsernoye; also see Priotsernoje.

Priotsernoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönau; also see Priotsernoje; Priotsernoje.

Priozernoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Priozernoje; also see Priozernoje.

Pripisnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoye; also see Pripisnoje.

Pripisnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Fabrikerwiese; also see Pripisnoe; Pripisnoje.

Pripisnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoye; also see Pripisnoje.

Pripisnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Pripisnoye; also see Pripisnoje.

Pripisnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Fabrikerwiese; also see Pripisnoe; Pripisnoje.

Priody, Dar-, Odessa, see Dar-Priody.

Prischib, (also No. 6), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by Molchona 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.
Privolnoye, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoye; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoe; Ansiedlung Privalnojoe; Privalnoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoje, Ansiedlung.

Privalnoye, Novoye-, Volga Republic, see Novoye-Privalnoye; also see Novoye-Privalnoe; Novoye-Privalnojoe; Privalnoe, Novoye-; Privalnoje, Novoye-.

Privalnoye, Rovnoye-, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye-Privalnoye; Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Privalnojoe; Rovnoye-Privalnoe; Rovnoye-Privalnoje.

Privetnaja, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetnaja.

Privetninskoe, Kazakhstan, see Privetninskoye; also see Privetninskoe.

Privetninskoye, (also No. 5, also Akmy-Kul, also Privetnaja), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk.

Privalnoye, Novoe-, Volga Republic, see Novoe-Privalnoye; Novoe-Privalnojoe; Novoe-Privalnoe; Privalnoe, Novoe-; Privalnoje, Novoe-.

Privetninskoje, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Novo-Ivanovsk.

Privetnoye, Omsk, see Privetnoye; also see Privetnoye.

Privetnoye, Omsk, Lubinsk. #F 4. Evangelical. Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 19 in 1926. Also see Privetnoye; Privetnoye.

Privole, Bashkortostan, see Privolje; also see Priwolje.

Privolnoe, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoe, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Privolnoye, (also Privolye), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Chekmagush (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 54 in 1926. Also see Privolnoe; Privolnoye.

Privolnoe, (also Inse), Kaliningrad district, also see Inse; Privolnoe; Privolnoye.

Privolnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Margenau; also see Privolnoe; Privolnoye.

Privolnoye, see Bashkortostan, Privolnoyoe; also see Privolnoe; Privolnoe.

Privolnoye, Omsk, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoye; Privolnoyoe.

Privolnoe, Volga Republic, see Privolnoyoe; also see Privolnoye.

Privolnoe, Ansiedlung, Volga Republic, see Ansiedlung Privalnoyoe; also see Ansiedlung Privalnoyoe; Ansiedlung Privalnoyoe; Privalnoyoe, Ansiedlung; Privalnoyoe, Ansiedlung.

Privolnoye, Novoe-, Volga Republic, see Novoe-Privolnoyoe; also see Novoe-Privolnoyoe; Novoe-Privolnoyoe; Privolnoyoe, Novoe-; Privolnoyoe, Novoe-.

Privolnoye, Rovnoye-, Volga Republic, see Rovnoye-Privolnoyoe; also see Rovnoye-Privolnoyoe; Rovnoye-Privolnoyoe; Rovnoye-Privolnoyoe; Rovnoye-Privolnoye; Rovnoye-Privolnoyoe; Rovnoye-Privolnoje.

Privolnoyoe, Omsk, see Warenburg; also see Privolnoyoe; Privolnoyoe.

Privolnoyoe, Volga Republic, see Warenburg; also see Privolnoyoe; Privolnoyoe.
Priwletnoje, Omsk, see Privetnoye; also see Privetnoe.
Priwloje, Bashkortostan, see Privoloe; also see Privole.
Priwolnoje, Bashkortostan, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.
Priwolnoje, Kaliningrad district, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.
Priwolnoje, Zaporiжzhya, see Privolnoye; also see Privolnoe.

Prjomobalka, Bessarabia, see Pryjomobalka.
Probonov, Volhynia-Poland, see Proganov; also see Probonow.
Probonow, Volhynia-Poland, see Proganov; also see Probonov.
Prochladnoe, Mykolayiv, see Prokhlada.
Prochlada, Mykolayiv, see Prokhlada.
Prochorowo, Odessa, see Prokhorovo.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoje; also see Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoje; also see Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.
Proborovskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.

Proskanoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Prosyanoye; also see Prosjanoe.
Prosyanoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Kronsfeld; also see Prosjanoe; Prosyanoe.

Protassov, (also Pretazov, also Protessovo), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1907. Mennonite; parish: Reinfeld (1909-1932), also Mennonite-Baptist. Kolkhoz named Engels. Population: 193 in 1926; 202 people and 38 farms possibly in 1928; 1,248 people or 297 families in 1980. Also see Pretazov; Protassow; Protessovo.

Protassow, Slavgorod, see Protassov.
Protessovo, Slavgorod, see Protassov; also see Protessovo.

Protassov, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 1. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 305 in 1926. Also see Protopopovka.
Protassov, Omsk, see Protassov; also see Protassov.
Protasov, (also Pretazov, also Protessovo), Slavgorod, Semipalatinsk, Shemeno(y)evka. Founded in 1902 by Styrian residents who were followers of Cloeter preaching on the apocalypse. Separatist. #G 3. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Prugerowo.
Pruschin I, Volhynia-Poland, see Prushin I.
Pruschin II, Volhynia-Poland, see Prushin I.
Pruschin III, Volhynia-Poland, see Prushin III.

Pruschin I, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Pruschin I.
Pruschin II, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Pruschin II.
Pruschin III, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Pruschin III.

Przyglovek, Bessarabia, see Dennewitz; also see Przyglowek.
Przygolovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neuheim; also see Protowka.
Protowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Protowka.
Przygolovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neuheim; also see Protowka.
Protowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Protowka.

Prochorowo, Kazakhstan, see Prugerowo; also see Pruferowo.
Prugerowo, Kazakhstan, see Pruferowo.
Prugerhof, (also Pruferowo), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Shemeno(y)evka. Founded in 1902 by Styrian residents who were followers of Cloeter preaching on the apocalypse. Separatist. #G 3. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Prugerovo.

Prochladnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Prokhladnoye; also see Prokhladnoje.

Prochorowo, Odessa, see Prokhorovo.
Prohorovo, Odessa, see Prohoroivo.

Prohorowo, (also Daryevka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Population: 40 in 1919; 312 in 1926. Also see Daryevka; Prochorowo.

Proletarskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoje; also see Proletarskoje.

Proletarskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoje; also see Proletarskoje.
Proletarskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoje; also see Proletarskoje.

Proletarskoje, Saratov, see Proletarskoje; also see Proletarskoje.
Proletarskoje, Saratov, see Marianovka; also see Proletarskoje; Proletarskoje.

Propho, (also Kolos), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank or Balzer. North of Hussenbach. Evangelical. Inhabited by approximately 100 people who had come to Russia approximately in 1770. Also see Kolos.

Proshanoje, Zaporiжzhya, see Prosyanoye; also see Prosyanoe.

Prosveshchene, Bashkortostan, see Prosveshenye; also see Prosveshtschenije.

Prosveshchene, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Population: 82 in 1926. Also see Prosveshenye; Prosveshtschenije.

Prosveshchene, Bashkortostan, see Prosveshenye; also see Prosveshtschenije.
Przygolovka, (also Przyglovek), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Przyglovek; Przygolovka.

Przygolovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Przygolovka.

Pshenitschnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pshenichnoye; also see Pshenichnoe.

Pschenjanoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Pshenyanoye; also see Pshenyanoe.

Pschuchowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Psukhovka.

Pschenichnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Rudnerweide; also see Pschenitschnoje; Pshenichnoe.

Pschenyano, Odessa, see Pshenyanoye; also see Pschenjanoje.

Pschenyano, Odessa, see Neu-Petersburg; also see Pshenyanoe; Pschenjanoje.

Psukhovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Franztal; also see Pschuchowka.

Puchawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Pukhava.

Puchkovo, Omsk, see Hamberg; also see Putschkowo.

Puchowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Pukhovo.

Pudgola, Odessa, see Pudgolya.

Pudgolya, Odessa, see Podkolina; also see Pudgolja.

Pudhorod-Podherod, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kroatendorf; also see Podhorod, Pudhorod-.

Puhlmann-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Puhlmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Puhlmann-; Khutor, Puhlmann.

Puhlmann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly. Evangelical. North of Gulaypoly. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Puhlmann-; Khutor, Puhlmann; Puhlmann-Chutor.

Pukhava, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf; also see Puchawa.

Pukhovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf; also see Puchowo.


Pulganov, Volhynia-Poland, see Pulganov.


Pulinskaja Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaya Huta; also see Huta, Pulinskaja; Huta, Pulinskaya.

Pulinskaya Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4.

Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 470 in 1904. Also see Huta, Pulinskaja; Huta, Pulinskaya; Pulinskaja Huta.

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.

Pustoiino, Volhynia-Poland, see Postoiino.

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 Adamowka, Orenburg, see Pustosh Adamovka; also see Adamovka-Pustosh; Adamovka-Pustosh.


Putintsevo, Omsk, Soznovka. Population: 87 in 1926. Also see Putinzevo; Puznitzev.

Putinzevo, Omsk, see Putintsevo; also see Putinzevo.

Putinzevo, Omsk, see Putintsevo; also see Putinzevo.

Putschkowo, Omsk, see Puchkovo.

Puznakowce, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak.

Puznyakfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Pusnyak; also see Puznyakfalva.

Puznyakfalva, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Puznyakfalva.

Puzov, (also Puzov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Koryntica. #A 6. Also see Puzov; Puzow.

Puzow, Volhynia-Poland, see Puzow.

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 Pjaskow.

Pyatashny, Volhynia-Poland, see Postoino.

Pyatashny, Volhynia-Poland, see Pustarchy.

Pyatashny, Volhynia-Poland, see Pustomit.

Pyatyugolny, Slavgorod, see Gnadental; also see Pschenitschnoje.

Pschenitschnoje.

Pschenyano, Odessa, see Pshenyanoye; also see Pschenjanoje.

Pschenyano, Odessa, see Neu-Petersburg; also see Pshenyanoe; Pschenjanoje.

Psukhovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Franztal; also see Pschuchowka.

Puchawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Pukhava.

Puchkovo, Omsk, see Hamberg; also see Putschkowo.

Puchowo, Volhynia-Poland, see Pukhovo.

Pudgola, Odessa, see Pudgolya.

Pudgolya, Odessa, see Podkolina; also see Pudgolja.

Pudhorod-Podherod, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Kroatendorf; also see Podhorod, Pudhorod-.

Puhlmann-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Puhlmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Puhlmann-; Khutor, Puhlmann.

Puhlmann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Gulaypoly. Evangelical. North of Gulaypoly. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Puhlmann-; Khutor, Puhlmann; Puhlmann-Chutor.

Pukhava, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf; also see Puchawa.

Pukhovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Mariendorf; also see Puchowo.


Pulganov, Volhynia-Poland, see Pulganov.


Pulinskaja Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pulinskaya Huta; also see Huta, Pulinskaja; Huta, Pulinskaya.

Pulinskaya Huta, Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. #D 4.

Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 470 in 1904. Also see Huta, Pulinskaja; Huta, Pulinskaya; Pulinskaja Huta.

Quell, Volga Republic, Marxstadt. Evangelical.

Quelle, Frische, Odessa, see Frische Quelle; Koscharka.
**Quellgraben**, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Evangelical.

**R**


**Rabochy**, Saratov, see Vladimirovka; also see Rabotschij.

**Rabotschij**, Saratov, see Rabochy.

**Rabuschno**, Chelyabinsk, see Rabushino.

**Rabuschno**, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk. Evangelical. Also see Rabuschno.

**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 Radakoskoe; Radarowskoje; Tursumbay.

**Radarowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Radarowskoje.

**Radarowskoje**, (also Tursumbay), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Volodarsky. Perhaps identical with Nadarovka. Population: 241 in 1926. Also see Radarovskoe; Radarowskoje; Tursunbay.

**Radarowskoje**, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Radarowskoje.

**Radejnaja**, Dnipropetrovsk, see Radeynaya.

**Radetzkaia Bolja**rka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radetzkaia Bolyarka; also see Boljarka Radetzkaia; Bolyarka, Radetzkaia.

**Radetzkaia Bolja**rka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolyarka, Radetzkaia; Bolyarka, Radetzkaia; Boljarka Radetzkaia Boljarka.

**Radeynaya**, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farm holders were living also. Acreage: 7,519 dessi. and 12 houses in 1858. Population: 532 in 1859. Also see Radejnaja.


**Radich**, (also Radichy), Volhynia-Ukraine, Volodarsk. Evangelical; parish: Heimtal. Population: 48 in 1904. Also see Radichy; Raditsch.

**Radichev**, (possibly also Radikheva), Chernihiv. Founded in 1802 by families from the 12-km-distant Vishenka. Hutterite. Farming, mulberry plantation, carpenter shop, hat maker shop, locksmith shop, pottery shop, tannery, turner, smith shop, weaving mill. In 1818, those who wanted to work independently, moved. In 1819, when cooperative work was also given up here, they returned. Ongoing impoverishment. In 1842, relocation; Huttertal was later founded. Acreage: 775 dessi. crown land only; however, only one third of the land could be worked. Population: 202 people or 44 families in 1802; 242 approximately in 1817. Also see Radikheva; Radischtch.

**Radichy**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radich; also see Raditsch.

**Radikheva?**, Chernihiv, see Radichev; also see Raditschewa?.

**Radischtch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radischch.

**Radishch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radich; also see Radischtch.

**Radischch**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Radich.


**Radomy?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Radomle.

**Radomyschl?**, Volhynia-Poland, see Radomle.

**Radwancz**, (also Radvanka), 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 Radvanka; Radwancz.

**Radvanka**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radwancz; also see Radwanka.

**Radwancz**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radwancz.

**Radwanka**, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Radwanka.

**Radziechow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Radziekhov.

**Radziekhov**, Volhynia-Poland, Lubomyl, Lubomyl. #B 1. Also see Radziechow.

**Raeve**, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Rajewka.

**Raeve**, Kazakhstan, see Rayevskoe; also see Rajewskoe.


**Rafalovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Rajewka.

**Rafalovka**, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafalovka; also see Rafalowka.
Raho, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rakhiv-Zipserei.


Rainer, 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-.

Rajewka, Kazakhstan, see Rayevka; also see Raevka.

Rajewskeoje, 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 6,879 residents in 1920; 273 Germans of 8,893 residents in 1930. Also see Rachow-Zipserei; Raho; Rakhiv; Zipserei, Rakhiv-; Zipserei, Rachow-.

Rakit, Volchya Slavgorod, see Volchya Rakit; also see Rakit, Woltschi; Woltschi Rakit.

Rakit, Woltschi, Slavgorod, see Woltschi Rakit; also see Rakit, Volchya; Volchya Rakit.

Rakonchisna, Novaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Novaya Rakonchisna; also see Nowaja Rakontschisna; Rakontschisna, Nowaja.

Rakontschisna, Nowaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Rakontschisna; also see Novaja Rakonchisna; Rakonchisna, Novaja.

Rakosi, Zaporizhzhya, see Rakosy.

Rakosy, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedensburg; also see Rakosi.

Rakov, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf; also see Rakow.

Rakova Gora, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Gora, Rakova; Gora, Rakowa; Rakowa Gora; Rozhyshche-Velniika.

Rakovchizna, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovchizna; also see Neu-Rakovtschizna; Rakowtschizna, Neu-.

Rakovshchizna, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Rakovshchizna; also see Neu-Rakovtschizna; Rakovchizna, Neu-.

Randowizi, Chernihiv, see Randowitsy; also see Randowitsy.

Randowitsy, Chernihiv, see Randowitsy.


Rapp, Crimea, see Siebenbrunn.

Rapp-Chutor, Drnipetrovso’s, see Rapp-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rapp-; Khutor, Rapp-.

Rappheim-Chutor, Crimea, see Rappheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rappheim-; Khutor, Rappheim-.


Rapp-Khutor, Drnipetrovso’s, Pavlograd. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Rapp-; Khutor, Rapp-; Rapp-Chutor.

Rasarow, Shakh-, Caucasus, see Shakh-Rasarow; also see Rasarow, Schach-; Schach-Rasarow.

Rasarow, Schach-, Caucasus, see Schach-Rasarow; also see Rasarow, Shakh-; Shakh-Rasarow.

Rasboike, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg.

Rascani Colonia, Bessarabia, see Risikanovka; 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 Raskjets), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1886. Evangelical; parishes: Eigenheim in
1905, and Andre(y)evka in 1939. Small market town. Acreage: 150 ha. Population: approximately 100 in 1905; 56 in 1939. Also see Raskaetz; Raskajet; Raskyets.

Rasketz, Bessarabia, see Raskyets; also see Raskijez.

Raskijez, Bessarabia, see Raskyets; also see Raskets.

Raskyets, Bessarabia, see Raskajetz; also see Raskijez.


Rastadt, Odessa, see Rastatt.

Rastatt, (also Bolshoye Poreche; also Rastadt), Odessa, Berezan district, Rastatt. Founded on 11 October 1810 by 13 [or 40] families from: Rastatt (14), Waibstadt (14), Ettlingen (8), Bretteln (7), Meimseim (3), and Bruchsal (1), all in Baden, the Palatinate (44) and Alsace (22). Catholic; parish: Rastatt. The small market towns of Annovka, Kantakuzenka and the khutors Alexandrovka I and II, Manov, Neu-Amerika, Ochakov, Savidovka, Skarupka, Svenigorodka as well as many khutors in the Anan(y)ev district were all part of this parish since 1811. Church construction: 1812, 1830 and 1872. In 1819, unsuccessful founding of Neu-Rastatt; see Neu-Rastatt. Construction of school buildings: approximately in 1820, 1843 and 1894. At first, Rastatt was always spelled “Rastadt.” Possibly built on the site of an old Greek settlement; various historic finds. Acreage: 5,428 dessi. and 138 houses in 1858; 3,691 in 1905; possibly 3,691 in 1911; 3,691 in 1819; 1,800 in 1919; 3,000 in 1941. Mother colony. Also see Bolsho(y)e Porech(y)e; Rastadt.

Rastatt, Klein-, Odessa, see Klein-Rastatt.

Rastatt, Neu-, Odessa, also see Neu-Rastatt.

Rastrigin, Volga Republic, see Avilovo-Landgut.

Rastrigin-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Rastrigin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rastrigin-; Khutor, Rastrigin-.

Rastrigin-Khutor, Volga Republic; also see Chutor, Rastrigin-; Khutor, Rastrigin-.

Ratendorf, Mykolayiv, Berislav (Seidemenuchi). On Falz-Fein estates. Jewish. Mennonites also lived here, possibly as model farm holders.

Ratenfeld, (also Pokasatel), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko (Petrovka). Catholic. Also see Pokasatel.

Rath-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Rath-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rath-; Khutor, Rath-.

Rath-Chutor, Odessa, see Rath-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rath-; Khutor, Rath-.

Rath-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Aleshevo (Yasykyovo.) Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea of Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Rath-; Khutor, Rath-; Rath-Chutor.

Rath-Khutor, (also Sekretarovka), Odessa, Hoffnungstal. Evangelical and possibly Catholic. Also see Chutor, Rath-; Khutor, Rath-; Rath-Chutor; Sekretarovka.

Ratniowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Ratniowschtschizna.
Redkaya Dubrava, Slavgorod, see Gnadenheim; also see Dubrava, Redkaya; Dubrava, Redkaja; Redkaja Dubrava.

Redke, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Retka.

Redke Dubi, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Duby; also see Dubi, Redke; Duby, Redke.

Redke Duby, (also Redkoduby), 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; Redkoduby.

Redkoduby, Volhynia-Poland, see Redke Duby.


Regehen-Chutor, Don, see Regehen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regehen-; Khutor, Regehen-.

Regehen-Khutor, Don, see Regier-Khutor; also see Chutor, Regehen-; Khutor, Regehen-; Regehen-Chutor.

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 Regehen-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-; Regehen-Khutor; Regier-Chutor; Shurshin-Khutor.

Regina Maria, Bessarabia, see Mariental; also see Maria, Regina.

Reheles-Chutor, Kuteinikovo, see Reheles-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reheles-; Khutor, Reheles-.

Reheles-Khutor, Kuteinikovo. Isolated settlement. Riebensdorf daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Reheles-; Khutor, Reheles-.


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 373 in 1905; 457 in 1910; 462 in 1911; 465 in 1914; 465 in 1918; 124 in 1919; 350 in 1922. Also see No. 9; Bogatovka; Bogdanovka.

Reichenfeld, (also Bogatovka), Don, Donets’k, Taganrog. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 165 in 1904; 165 in 1918. Also see Bogatovka.

Reichenfeld, (also Barskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GMR Halbstadt - Krasnoarmyskoye.) #I 3. Founded by Black Sea of Germans in 1907. Catholic and possibly Evangelical. Machinery kolkhoz (as of 1926.) In 1937/1938 only two of the one hundred men in the village survived detention. [Inhaftierung]. Population: 272 in 1926; 283 people and 58 farms possibly in 1928. Also see Barskoye.

Reichenfeld, (also Andriev, also Kosogorye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna.) Founded by 41 families in 1810 or possibly in 1862. Evangelical; parish: Hochstädt. Thirty Evangelical and one Catholic family were from the Mannheim and Heidelberg areas; there were also some from the Speier area and from Stuttgart. In 1826, six Evangelical and four Catholic families arrived from Zarsko(y)e Selı near Petersburg where they had moved in 1807 or 1809 from Prussian Pomerania. Between 22 and 25 September 1941, men were deported. Acreage: 2,794 dessi. and 55 houses in 1859, or 2,701 dessi. or 2,460 dessi. in 1857. Population: 190 in 1810; 550 people and 41 farms and 6 vacant lots or 101 families, among them 33 Catholics in 1848; 708 in 1858; 708 in 1859; 731 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, Moskalenky. Population: 16 in 1926. Also see Raimer.

Reimer, Zaporizhzhya, see Felsental.

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-Khutor.

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 Abramovsk 1 and 2: 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, Stepnaye.** #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 Orlov.)** #J 4. Founded in 1882/1883. Mennonite; parish: Altonau. Everyday languages: High German, Ukrainian. Language in schools: German. Population: 101 in 1918. Also see Sofievka; Zhdanov.

**Reinfeld, (also Kosenka, also Kosinka, also Kosinkovo), Odessa, Kuchurgan district (GNR Friedrich Engels), Poneyatovka.** 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, Slavgorod, Pavlodar.** Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. Founded by Black Sea of Germans. Mennonite.


**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 Orlov.)** #J 4. Founded in 1882/1883. Mennonite; parish: Altonau. Everyday languages: High German, Ukrainian. Language in schools: German. Population: 101 in 1918. Also see Sofievka; Zhdanov.

**Reinfeld, (also Kosenka, also Kosinka, also Kosinkovo), Odessa, Kuchurgan district (GNR Friedrich Engels), Poneyatovka.** 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, Slavgorod, Pavlodar.** Approximately 50 km west of Slavgorod. Founded by Black Sea of Germans. Mennonite.


**Reinfeld, (also Chistopolye), Zaporizhzhya, Yasykovo (Nikolaipol).** #D 5. Allegedly, Danzig colonists from the Khortitza mother colonies were the founders. Mennonite. It ceased to exist in 1919 possibly because of the marauding Mahno-gang. Also see Chistopolye.

**Reinfeld, (also Rainhard), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka.** #G 3. Also see Rainhard.

**Reinfeld, (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.**

**Reinischfeld, Samara, see Reinfeld.**

**Reinsifeld, Dnipropetrovsk.'k.** No other information available.

**Reinsfeld, (also Reinischfeld), 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 Reinschfeld.

**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.
Reintal, (possibly also Jockers, also Koptevka, also Rheintal-Khutor, possibly also Seeh), Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, Yanisol. Founded on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Ludwistal. Population: 79 in 1905; 101 in 1919. Also see Jockers’; Koptevka; Rheintal-Khutor; Seeh?.

Reinwald, (also Redewald, also Staritsa), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyark or Mariental. #E 2. Founded on 14 July 1767. Evangelical; parish: Reinhardt. Emigration: In 1780 to the Caucasus, in 1859 to Neu-Urbach with a total of 80 parish family members, around 1870 to America but some returned, around 1905 larger numbers to America. Population: 263 in 1772; 2,086 in 1857; 2,948 in 1897; 5,007 in 1905; 5,131 possibly approximately in 1905; 5,174 or 5,194 in 1912; 2,166 in 1922; 2,256 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Redewald; Staritsa.

Reinwald, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. North of Tamborovka. #F 3. Evangelical.

Reisenhauer-Chutor, Odessa, see Reisenhauer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reisenhauer-; Khutor, Reisenhauer-. Reisenhauer-Gut, Odessa, see Reisenhauer-Khutor; also see Gut, Reisenhauer-.

Reisenhauer-Khutor, (also Reisenhauer-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Founded in 1895. Also see Chutor, Reisenhauer-; Khutor, Reisenhauer-; Reisenhauer-Chutor; Reisenhauer-Gut.

Remel, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandiya. No other information available.

Remennaja, Volga Republic, see Remennaya.

Remennaya, Volga Republic, see Erlenbach; also see Remennaya.

Remmler, Volga Republic, see Luzern.

Remmler Brunnen, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt, Unterwalden. Catholic. Also see Brunnen, Remmler.

Rempel-Chutor, Caucasus, see Rempel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rempel-; Khutor, Rempel-.


Rempel-Khutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #J 3. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Rempel-; Khutor, Rempel-; Rempel-Chutor.

Rempel-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitsa. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Rempel-; Khutor, Rempel-; Rempel-Chutor.

Rení, Mykologiyiv, see Reny.


Renovka, 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.

Reny, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schvedendorf; also see Reni.


Repeke, (also Ryapid), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Unitarian. Acreage: 210 farms on 939 ha. Population: 163 Germans of 950 residents in 1910; 16 Germans of 999 residents in 1920; 26 Germans of 1,223 residents in 1930. Also see Ryapid.

Repljachowo, Odessa, see Replyakhovo.

Replyakhovo, Odessa, see Engel-Khutor; also see Repljachowo.

Repnoe, Volga Republic, see Repnoye; also see Repnoye.

Repnoye, Volga Republic, see Repnoye; also see Repnoye.

Repnoye, Volga Republic, see Schöndorf; also see Repnoe; Repnoy.

Resanovka, Volga Republic, see Näb; also see Resanovka.

Resanovka, Volga Republic, see Resanovka.

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 Khreshchhatik, also Resch-Khutor, also Reschendorf; also Resch-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. #D 8. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1912. Also see Khreshchhatik; Resch-Khutor; Reschen-Khutor.

Reschen-Khutor, Don, see Reschenendorf; also see Chutor, Reschen-; Khutor, Reschen-; Reschen-Chutor.

Reschetilow-Chutor, Don, see Reshetilov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reshetilow-.

Resch-Khutor, Don, see Reschtelov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Reschetilov; Khutor, Reshetilov-.

Resch-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Liebental; also see Chutor, Resch-; Khutor, Resch-; Resch-Chutor.

Resch-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, see Reschendorf; also see Chutor, Resch-; Khutor, Resch-; Resch-Chutor.

Reschuch, Volhynia-Poland, see Reschuck.

Reschtilov-Khutor, (also Malo-Kamyshhevatoe), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 40 km west of Millerovo. #E 1. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 44 in 1904; 44 in 1912. Also see Chutor, Reschetilow; Khutor, Reschetilow-; Malo-Kamyshhevatoe; Reschetilow-Chutor.

Reschuck, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Oleksandiya (also Alexandria); also see Reschuck.

Retka, (also Redke, also Rechet), Volhynia-Ukraine, Emilchin. West of Emilchin. #C 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 246 in 1904. Also see Redke; Retke.

Retke, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Retka.
Retovka, (also Ritovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. East of Rozhyszcze. #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.

Retschischtische, 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 Reinfield.

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.

Ribivka, Caucasus, see Ruhental; also see Ribivka.

Ribiwka, Caucasus, see Ribivka.

Riebensdorf, (also Ritovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. East of Rozhyszcze. #E 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Retovka; Ritovka.

Riffel, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka outside the Volga Republic. Possibly two separate villages in this area.


Riga, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Riga.

Rischkanovka, Bessarabia, see Rishkanovka.

Rischkanovka, (also Rascani Colonia), Bessarabia, Belz. Founded in 1860. Evangelical. Also see Rascani Colonia; Rischkanovka.

Riskovo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo; also see Riskovo.

Riskowo, Kharkiv, see Riskovo.

Rissowata, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Reichenau; also see Rissowata.

Rissowata, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rissowata.

Ritovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Retovka; also see Ritovka.

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, Volga Republic, see Rjasanovka.

Rodina-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Rodina-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rodina-; Khutor, Rodina-.

Rodina-Khutor, Slavgorod, Andre(y)evsk. 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.

Rodnaya Dolina, Slavgorod, possibly Scherbakulsky. In 1932 only 2 of 42 children attended school to protest canceling holidays. Also see Dolina, Rodnaja; Dolina, Rodnaya; Rodnaja Dolina.

Rodnishchoe, Orenburg, see Rodnishchoe; also see Rodnitschoe.

Rodnishchoe, (also No. 10), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka). Founded in 1901 by residents from the Molochina district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 227 in 1926. Also see No. 10; Rodnishchoe; Rodnitschoe.

Rodnitschoe, Orenburg, see Rodnishchoe; also see Rodnishchoe.

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 Rodzjanka.

Roemmich, Odessa, northern Berezan district (near Vradiyevka, 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-Chutor, 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-; Khutor, 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 Vradiyevka and south of Roemmich. Also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Khutor, Roemmich-; Roemmich-Chutor.

Roemmich-Khutor, (also Ivanolubovka, also Johannesfeld), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Population: 57 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Roemmich-; Ivanolubovka; 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, Srednaja, Petersburg, see Srednaja Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednaya; Srednaya Rogatka.

Rogatka, Srednaya, Petersburg, see Srednaya Rogatka; also see Rogatka, Srednaja; Srednaja 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; Suchy Rog.

Rogtal, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) No other information available.

Rogy, 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. Deannery: Mariental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, machinery kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) 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
Romanesti, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Romanesty.
Romanesty, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Romanovka; also see Romanesti.
Romanesty, Bessarabia, Bender, see Romanovka; also see Romanesti.
Romanesty, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Rohrbach; also see Romanesti.
Romanov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebecy; also see Romanow.


Romanovka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Katsanchin. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Romanovka.

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; Romanovka.

Romanovka, (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; Romanovka.


Romanovka, Caucasus, Dagestan, see Luxemburg; also see Romanovka.

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 Romanovka.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Stepnoy, see Orbelynovka; also see Romanovka.

Romanovka?, Caucasus, Stepnoy, see Karlsfeld; also see Romanovka?.

Romanovka, Caucasus, Stepnoy, 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, Shelezny, 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, 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, Uran (Dy(e)y) evka). Founded in 1895/1896 by residents from the Molochna district. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Population: 267 in 1926. 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, Torchyn. North of Torchyn. 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-.
Romanovka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Groß-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Groß-.
Romanovka, Klei-, Samara, see Klein-Romanovka; also see Klein-Romanovka; Romanovka, Klein-.
Romanovka, Lipovo-, Don, see Lipovo-Romanovka; also see Lipowo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Lipowo-
Romanovka, Litova-, Don, see Litova-Romanovka; also see Litowa-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 Romanowo.
Romanovo, (also Leibienen), Kaliningrad district, also see Leibienen; 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.
Romanowsky, 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-Romanovsk; also see Neu-Romanowski; Romanowsky, Neu-.
Romanowsky, Ulyano-, Kazakhstan, see Ulyano-Romanovsk; also see Romanowski, Uljano-; Uljano-Romanowski.
Romanow, Bessarabia, see Romanov.
Romanow I, Volhynia-Poland, see Romanov I.
Romanow II, Volhynia-Poland, see Romanov II.
Romanowka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Bashkortostan, Ufa, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Bessarabia, Akkermann, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Bessarabia, Bender, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Caucasus, Stepnoye, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka?, Don, Rostov, see Romanovka?.
Romanowka, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Kyrgyzstan, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Mariupol’, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Mykolayiv, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Omsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Orenburg, Orsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Slavgorod, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Tobolsk, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k or Kovel’, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Romanovka.
Romanowka, Groß-, Samara, see Groß-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Gross-Romanovka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanowka, Groß-.
Romanowka, Gross-, Samara, see Gross-Romanovka; also see Groß-Romanovka; Groß-Romanowka; Romanovka, Groß-; Romanovka, Gross-; Romanovka, Groß-.
Romanowka, Klein-, Samara, see Klein-Romanovka; also see Klein-Romanovka; Romanovka, Klein-.
Romanowka, Lipowo-, Don, see Lipowo-Romanovka; also see Lipovo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Lipovo-.
Romanowka, Litowa-, Don, see Litowa-Romanovka; also see Litowa-Romanovka; Romanovka, Litowa-.
Romanowka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Romanovka; also see Neu-Romanovka; Romanovka, Neu-.
Romanowka, Nowo-, Mariupol’, see Nowo-Romanovka; also see Novo-Romanovka; Romanovka, Novo-.
Romanowka, Nowo-, Slavgorod, see Nowo-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-Romanovsk; Romanovsk, Neu-.
Romanowski, Uljano-, Kazakhstan, see Uljano-Romanowski; also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Ulyano-Romanovsky.

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.
Römich-Chutor, see Römich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Römich-; Khutor, Römich-.
Römich-Khutor, Odessa (also Katarkin), also see Chutor, Römich-; Khutor, Römich-; Römich-Chutor. Near Pervomaisk-Bug.
Römmler, Volga Republic, see Luzern.
Rootal, Volga Republic, Marxstadt. No other information available.
Rosa, Zaporizhzhya. Founded in 1927.
Rosa-Dolina, Omsk, Sosnovka (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-.
Rosaletka, 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), Mykolayiv, 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 Luxemburg, 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, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Kryvyy Rih, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikopol’, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Nikolaevka, see Rosa Luxemburg; also see Luksemburg, Rosa; Luxemburg, Rosa.
Rosa Luksemburg, Odessa, 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 Kristianovka; 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-Liebental; 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, Petersburg, 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.

Rosa Luxemburg, Odessa, see Neu-Wuerttemberg; also see Luxemburg, Rosa.

Rosa Luxemburg, Odessa, see Rosenthal.

Rosa Luxemburg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöhe. No other information available.

Rosenbaum, (also No. 4), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’. Population: 255 in 1926. No other information available.

Rosenbach, (also No. 4), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’. (Fürstenland), V. Rogachik. Approximately 50 km southwest of Nikopol’. Founded in 1866/1867 and again in 1928/1929. All founders were probably from Danzig. Mennonite. Acreage: 880 dessi. Population: 109 in 1905; 270 in 1914; 270 in 1918. Also see No. 4.

Rosenberg, Caucasus, see Alexanderhilf.

Rosenberg, (also No. 7, also Rozovka), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded in 1824 by 2 families, all from the Marienburg and Elbing, West Prussia, districts. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,131 dessi. Population: 500 in 1926. Also see Rosental.

Rosenberg, (also Ilov-Umet), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #B 7. Founded in 1852 by families from: Grimm (17), Holstein (10), Dobrinka (9), Dönhof (6), Kutter (6), Franzosen (5), Stefan (4), Cherbakovka (3), Balzer (2), Galka (2), Huck (1), Kraft (1), and of unknown origin (2). Evangelical; parish: Rosenberg. The parish was founded in 1859. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, two artels, school with grades one to four, library (as of 1926.) Birthplace of writer Dominik Hollmann (1899-?). Population figures possibly apply to Kamyshin. Population: 796 in 1857; 1,385 in 1897; 1,363 in 1904; 2,685 possibly in 1905; 3,000 in 1912. Also see Ilov-Umet.

Rosenberg, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöhe. No other information available.

Rosenbaum, (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.) Population: 174 in 1857; 1,217 in 1897; 1,817 in 1904; 1,971 possibly in 1905; 2,208 in 1912; 1,905 in 1926. Also see Martzovo; Marzovo.

Rosenbaum, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Rosenbaum.

Rosenfeld, (also No. 1, also Rozovka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molochna families in 1905/1906. Catholic and possibly Evangelical. School with grades one to four (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.) Population: 1,075 in 1926.

Rosenfeld, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. Arose again in the Soviet period.

Rosenfeld, (also Rosental), Caucasus, Kushchevsky. #G 1. Population: 500 in 1926. Also see Rosental.

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, Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Kara-Kakhety. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to seven, reading room, club (as of 1926.) Population: 1,075 in 1926.

Rosenfeld, Caucasus, Kalmykiya. Arose again in the Soviet period.

Rosenfeld, (also Rosental), Caucasus, Kushchevsky. #G 1. Population: 500 in 1926. Also see Rosental.

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
Osheim. #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. Evangelical; parish: Kronau. Population: 70 in 1905; 117 in 1911; 78 in 1919. Also see Yekaterinovka-Khutor.

Rosenfeld, (also Kapustino), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan. #E 7. Catholic. Population: 366 possibly in 1919; 163 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kapustino.

Rosenfeld, (also Konoplevo, also Konoplevoye), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgen(y)evka. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded on its own land in 1853 by families from the Großliebental district. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Freudental. School with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,027 dessi. Population: 275 in 1904; 462 in 1905; 398 in 1914; 428 in 1919; 353 in 1926. Also see Konoplevo; Konoplevoye.

Rosenfeld, (also Malyshevskoye), Slavgorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) Founded in 1907. Kolkhoz named Moscow, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans. Population: 192 in 1926; 211 on 46 farms possibly in 1928. See also Malyshevskoye.

Rosenfeld, (also Khristopol), Slavgorod. Mennonite. Also see Khristopol.

Rosenfeld, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Erlenbach or Kamenka. #B 7. No other information available.

Rosenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k (Schwabenkolonie), Sofievka, Andre(y)evka. Founded in 1822 by 26 families from Steinbach and Winnender Kolonne. Founded as Brethren community by Separatist Wuerttemberger; extension of Neu-Hoffnung. Separatist; parish: Neu-Stuttgart. In 1876, some Separatists joined Evangelical-Lutherans. Acreage: 1,671 dessi. crown land and 42 houses in 1859, or 1,586 dessi. Population: 328 in 1858; 328 in 1859; 327 in 1860; 375 in 1864; 141 in 1904; 247 in 1910; 247 in 1914; 247 in 1918; 286 in 1919.

Rosenfeld, (also Pavlovka), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’. Founded in 1876. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 199 in 1904; 223 in 1919; 288 in 1926. Also see Pavlovka.

Rosenfeld, (also Pavlovka, also Yekaterinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Nivo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)evka. Founded in 1894. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld, and Mennonite. Acreage: 1,328 or 1,329 dessi. Population: 150 in 1914; 150 in 1918; 288 in 1926. Also see Pavlovka; Yekaterinovka.

Rosenfeld, (also No. 8, also Moskovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Sofievka and Dnipropetrovs’k, Lukashevo. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 255 in 1919; 328 possibly in 1926. Also see No. 8; Moskovka.


Rosenfeld am Nakhoy, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental. Northeast of Lysanderhöhe. #E 4. Founded in 1859. Evangelical; parish: Weizenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, two agricultural cooperatives, school with grades one to four, library, club, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 1,279 in 1905; 1,770 possibly in 1905; 2,823 possibly in 1912; 1,380 in 1926. Also see Rosenfeld on the Nakhoy River.

Rosenfeld am Yeruslan, (also Norka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. A few kilometers south of Krasny Kut. #E 5. Founded in 1855. Evangelical-Reformed; parish: Eckheim. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 455 in 1857; 773 in 1897; 1,079 in 1905; 1,060 possibly in 1905; 2,823 or 1,143 in 1912; 154 in 1926. Also see Norka; Rosenfeld on the Yeruslan River.

Rosenfeld-Chutor, Caucasus, see Rosenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rosenfeld-; Khutor, Rosenfeld-.

Rosenfeld-Chutor, Mariupol’, see Rosenfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Rosenfeld-; Khutor, Rosenfeld-.

Rosenfeld-Khutor, Caucasus, Vladikavkas. Evangelical; parish: Vladikavkas. Population: 60 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Rosenfeld-; Khutor, Rosenfeld-; Rosenfeld-Chutor.

Rosenfeld-Khutor, Mariupol’. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Population: 32 in 1905. Ceased to exist around 1900. Also see Chutor, Rosenfeld-; Khutor, Rosenfeld-; Rosenfeld-Chutor.

Rosenfeld on the Akhmat River, Volga Republic, see Rosenfeld am Akhmat.

Rosenfeld on the Nakhoy River, Volga Republic, see Rosenfeld am Nakhoy.

Rosenfeld on the Yeruslan River, Volga Republic, see Rosenfeld am Yeruslan.

Rosengart, Mariupol’, see Rosengarten.
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 possibly 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, Alt-, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Rosengart.

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-Rosengart.

Rosengarten, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Rosengart.

Rosenheim, (also Kolobatino), Mykolayiv, Tiligul-Berezan (Landau). In the Kiltchen valley. #F 6. Founded in 1896. Catholic. Population: 308 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kolobatino.

Rosenheim, (also Podstepnoye), 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 Podstepnoye.


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 (Schenfeld-Rosenhof), Vasily(ey)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.

Rosenhof?, Amur, see Rosental.

Rosenort, (also No. 10, also Rozovka), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Orlov (also Ohrloff, 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.) 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, Blagoveshchensk, Uzman. Approximately 20 km north of Blagoveshchensk 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, Alatuy, Argyun, 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), Dnipropetrov’sk, Nikopol’, (also Kantserovka), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. Founded in 1859 or 1863 primarily by German Lutherans from the Black Sea. Originally 89 founding families, 70 of whom were members of the church. Population: 213 in 1926; 231 and 8 families without land (as of 1857.) 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, Don, Rostov, Solotarevkaya. #G 5. Approximately 80 km east of Rostov near Rosenfeld.

Rosental, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available. [Many Glückstal district families here.]

Rosental, (also Chebanka), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Catholic. Also see Chebanka.

Rosental, (also Rosalyevka, also Rosarievka), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Rosalyevka; Rosarievka.

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.) #I 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 Shkolnoloe), 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 1918; 411 in 1919. Also see Shkolnoloe.


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. #I 3. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1908. Mennonite; parish: Grünfeld (1909-1932) Almost all information about Lesnoye: Kolkhoz named Lenin. Country school, store, cooperative and/ or cooperative store, cattle breeding kolkhoz, seed kolkhoz (as of 1926.) Population: 213 in 1926; 231 and 47 farms possibly in 1928; 250 people or 68 families in 1980; 263 people or 66 families in 1987. Also see Lesnoye.

Rosenweit, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Another source: in the Yekaterinoslav gouvernement.

Röscher-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.-

Roshanez, (also Borukhov-Roshanetz, also Roshanetz-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-Roshanetz; Roshanetz-Borukhov; Rozaniec.

Roshanetz-Borukhov, Volhynia-Poland, see Roshanez-Borukhov; also see Borukhov-Roshanetz; Borukhov-Roshanetz; Roshanetz-Borukhov.


Roshdestwenka, Kazakhstan, see Friedensfeld; also see Roshdestwenka.

Roshdestvenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestvenskoye; also see Roshdestvenskoje.

Roshdestvenskoye, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk, Revolutionnaya. South of Akmolinsk. #C 6. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. In 1909 founding of a parish for area Lutherans. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 950 in 1926. Also see Roshdestvenskoe; Roshdestvenskoje.

Roshdestvensky, Mariupol’, see Tulpenfeld-Khutor; also see Roshdestvenskij.

Roshdestwenka, Caucasus, see Roshdestwenka.

Roshdestwenka, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestwenka.

Roshdestwenskij, Mariupol’, see Roshdestvenskij.

Roshdestwenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Roshdestwenskoye; also see Roshdestwenskoje.

Roshischtche-Welnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rozhyszcze-Velnianka; also see Velianka, Rozhyszcze; Welnianka, Roshischtche-.

Roskoschnaja, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Roskoschnaya.

Roskoschnoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Roskoschnoye; also see Roskoschnoe.

Roskoschnaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, 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.

Roskoschnoe, Odessa, see Roskoschnoye; also see Roskoschnoe.

Roskoschnoye, Odessa, see J. Keller-Khutor; also see Roskoschnoe; Roskoschnoe.

Rozovka, Bashkortostan, see Rosenfeld; 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, Shelezn’. #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, Dobrovolskaya or Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Dobrovolsk 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’yevka settlement. Mennonite. Also see Rosowka.

Rozovka, Mariupol’, see Rosenberg; also see Rosowka.

Rozovka, Mykolayiv, 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, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. #G 3. Also see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, Dobrovolsk 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.


Rozowka, Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk. Approximately 70 km northeast of Abakan on the Yenissey River. #J 2. Founded in 1913 by residents from the Ignat’yevka settlement. Mennonite. Also see Rosowka.

Rozowka, Mariupol’, see Rosenberg; also see Rosowka.

Rozowka, Mykolayiv, 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, Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk. #G 3. Also see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Mariupol’, see Rozovka.

Rozowka, Mykolayiv, see Rozovka.


Rossijski, Nowo-, Kazakhstan, see Nowo-Rossijski; also see Novo-Rossiysk; Rossissk, Novo-.

Rossijsk, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Rossijski; also see Novo-Rossiyski; Rossissk, Novo-.

Rossoschi, Volga Republic, see Rosssoshy.

Rossoshy, Volga Republic, see Franzosen; also see Rosssoschi.


Rostoviec, Volyniya-Poland, see Rostoviec.

Rotärml, (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, Petersburg, Kolpino. #E 2. Founded in 1918 by families from Kolpino. Evangelical. Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Ansiedlung, Rote.

Rote Fahne, Dnipropetrovs’k, 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, Trostieniec. Population: 100 in 1912. Also see Kolonie, Rote.

Rote Kolonie, Don, Donets’k, Trostieniec. Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Rote.

Rote Kolonie, Don, Donets’k, Trostieniec. Population: 193 in 1926. Also see Kolonie, Rote.

Rote Kolonne, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Kolonne, Rote.

Rotendorf, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Blumenfeld.

Rotendorf, Mariupol’, Grunau. No other information available.

Rotter Stern, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Sterndorf; also see Stern, Rote.

Rotfeld, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih (also Kriwoj 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 Stumpf’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.

Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: possibly 200 deesi.. Also see Krasnaya Polyana; Kraye-Khutor.

Roth, Kyrgyzstan, see Bergtal.

Roth, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönsee.

Roth, Zaporizhzhya, see Waldheim.

Roth, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Roth.

Roth, Kazakhstan, see Khutorskoye.

Rothaargen, Dorf der, Kazakhstan, see Dorf der Rothaargen.

Rothammel, (also Pamyatnoye), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. #B 5. Founded on 21 August 1767 as private colony of Director de Boffe. Founders were from various German areas; some were French, Catholic. Deanery: Kamenka. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, traveling library (as of 1926.) Around 1910, the wooden church was bought by the village of Pfeiffer. Population: 100 in 1767; 100 in 1772; 179 in 1788; 1,020 in 1859; 988 in 1857; 1,436 in 1897; 1,563 possibly in 1905; 3,120 in 1912; 1,563 in 1915; 1,717 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Pamyatnoye.

Roth-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Roth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roth-; Khutor, Roth-.

Roth-Chutor, Odessa, see Roth-Khutor; also see Chutor, Roth-; Khutor, Roth-.

Rothermel, Lipovka-, Volga Republic, see Lipovka-Rothermel; also see Lipovka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipovka-.

Rothermel, Lipovka-, Volga Republic, see Lipovka-Rothermel; also see Lipovka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipovka-.

Rothermel, Lipovka-, Volga Republic, see Lipovka-Rothermel; also see Lipovka-Rothermel; Rothermel, Lipovka-.

Roth, Yapundzha-, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Roth; also see Roth, Yapundzha-; Yapundzha-Roth.

Roth-Chutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Roth-; Khutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.

Roth-Khutor, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Roth; also see Roth, Yapundzha-; Yapundzha-Roth.

Roth-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Roth-; Khutor, Roth-; Roth-Chutor.

Roth-Khutor, Crimea, see Yapundzha-Roth; also see Roth, Yapundzha-; Yapundzha-Roth.

Rotfeld, (also Krasnaya Polyana, also Kraye-Khutor), Don, Donets’k, Starobeshevo. Possibly founded in 1902.

Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Acreage: possibly 200 deesi.. Also see Krasnaya Polyana; Kraye-Khutor.
Rotovka, Alt-, Don, see Alt-Rotovka; also see Alt-Rotowka; Rotowka, Alt-.
Rotovka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Rotovka; also see Neu-Rotowka; Rotovka, Neu-.
Rotovka, Alt-, Don, see Alt-Rotowka; also see Alt-Rotovka; Rotowka, Alt.
Rotovka, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Rotowka; also see Neu-Rotowka; 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. Yamburger daughter colony. Also see Jamburg, Rot-; Rot-Jamburg; Yamburg, Rot-.
Rownaja Poljana, Omsk, see Ebenfeld; also see Poljana; Polyana, Rownaja; Rownaja Poljana.
Rownoje, Caucasus, see Rownoj; also see Rowno.
Rownoenko, Volga Republic, see Rownove; also see Rowno.
Rowno-Priwalnoe, Volga Republic, see Privalnoe; also see Rowno.
Rotno, Novo-., Dnipropetrovs'k, see Novo-Rotno; also see Novo-Rotno; Rovno, Novo-. Rownopol, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rownopol.
Rownopol, Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovs’k, see Lattendorf; also see Rownopol.
Rownopol, Samara, Rownopol. Mennonite. Also see Rownopol.
Rownopol, Don, see Rownopole; also see Rownopolje.
Rownopol, Mykolayiv, see Rownopolje; also see Rownopolje.
Rownopol, Zaporizhzhya, see Rownopolje; also see Rownopolje.
Rownopol, Novo-., Don, see Novo-Rownopol; also see Novo-Rownopol; Rownopol, Novo-.
Rownopolja, Slavgorod, see Ebenfeld; also see Rownopolja.
Rownopolje, Don, see Ebenfeld; also see Rownopolje; Rownopolje.
Rovnopolje, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Halbstadt; also see Rownopolje; Rownopolje.
Rovnopolje, Zaporizhzhya, see Fischau; also see Rownopolje; Rownopolje.
Rovnyoye, (also Rovno), Caucasus, Armavir, Nevinnomysky. 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.
Rownoye, Volga Republic, see Seelmann; also see Rovno; Rownoje.
Rovnoye-Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg; also see Privalnoe, Rovnoye-; Privalnoye, Rovnoye-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Rovnoye-Priwalnoje.
Rovny, Caucasus, see Rovno; also see Rowny.
Rowance, Volhynia-Poland, see Rowance.
Rowinka, Omsk, see Rowinka.
Rownaja Poljana, Omsk, see Rownaya Poljana; also see Rownaja Poljana.
Rownoje, Caucasus, see Rowno; also see Rownoje.
Rownoje-Priwalnoe, Volga Republic, see Rownoje; also see Rowno.
Rownoje-Privalnoe, Volga Republic, see Rownoje-Proivalnoe-; also see Privalnoe, Rovnoje-; Privalnoye, Rovnoje-; Priwalnoje, Rownoje-; Priwalnoye, Rovnoye; Priwalnoje, Rovnoye-; Rovnoye-Priwalnoje.
Rowno, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Nowo-Rowno; also see Novo-Rovno; Rovno, Novo-. Rownopol, Don, see Rownopol.
Rownopol, Kazakhstan, see Rownopol.
Rownopol, Mariupol’ or Dnipropetrovs’k, see Rownopol.
Rownopol, Samara, see Rownopol.
Rownopolja, Slavgorod, see Rownopolja.
Rownopolje, Don, see Rownopolje; also see Rownopolje.
Rownopolje, Mykolayiv, see Rownopolje; also see Rownopolje.
Rownopolje, Zaporizhzhya, see Rownopolje; also see Rownopolje.
Rshadkovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Neu-Rshadkowka; Rshadkowka, Neu-.

Rshadkovka, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rshadkovka; also see Neu-Rshadkowka; Rshadkowka, Neu-.

Rshadowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Rshadowka.

Rübalsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Fischisdorf.


Rudinka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rudinka.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mylnica. No other information available.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlysche. No other information available.

Rudka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. No other information available.

Rudka Kozinska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Kozinka, Rudka.

Rudka Mirynska, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Mylnica. #D 7. Also see Mirynska, Rudka.

Rudnerweide, (also Pshenichnaye, also Rudnweide), 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 dessi. and 74 houses in 1859, or 2,663 dessi., or 33 farms on 2,145 dessi. 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 Shchurin.

Rudnevo, Mykolayiv, see Rudnyevo; also see Rudnevo.

Rudneva-Chutor, Caucasus, see Alexandertal; also see Chutor, Rudneva-; Khutor, Rudneva-; Rudneva-Chutor.

Rudnik, Golodayevsky, also see Rudnik, Golodajewski; Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodajewski-Rudnik; also see Golodajewski-Rudnik; Golodajewsky-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodajewski-; Rudnik, Golodayevsky-.
Rudnik, Golodajewski, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Golodajewski-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodajewski.-Rudnik, Golodajewski.-Rudnik, Golodajewski.-

Rudnik, Golodajewski, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; also see Golodaevsky-Rudnik; Golodajewski-Rudnik; Rudnik, Golodajewski.-

Rudnik, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Alt Koshary, see Rudniki.
Rudnik, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzyshk, see Rudniki.
Rudnik, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Rudniki.
Rudny, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Alt Koshary, see Rudniki.
Rudnja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassowaja Rudnya; Rudnya, Fassovaya.
Rudnja, Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesnaja Rudnya; also see Lesnaja Rudnya; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
Rudnja, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnja; also see Neu-Rudnya; Rudnya, Neu.-
Rudnja, Nowaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-Rudnja; also see Nowaja-Rudnya; Rudnya, Novaja.-
Rudnja, Fassowaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassowaja Rudnya; Rudnya, Fassovaya.
Rudnja, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnja; also see Alt-Rudnya; Rudnja, Alt.-
Rudnya, Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesnaja Rudnya; also see Lesnaja Rudnya; Rudnya, Lesnaya.
Rudnya, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnja; also see Neu-Rudnya; Rudnya, Neu.-
Rudnya, Nowaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-Rudnja; also see Nowaja-Rudnya; Rudnya, Novaja.-
Rudnjevo, Mykolayiv, see Rudnjevo; also see Rudnjevo.
Rudnya, Fassovaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Fassovaja Rudnya; Rudnya, Fassovaya.
Rudnya, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Rudnja; also see Alt-Rudnya; Rudnja, Alt.-
Rudnya, Lesnaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Lesnaja Rudnya; also see Lesnaja Rudnya; Rudnya, Lesnaja.
Rudnya, Neu-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Neu-Rudnja; also see Neu-Rudnya; Rudnya, Neu.-
Rudnya, Nowaja-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowaja-Rudnja; also see Nowaja-Rudnya; Rudnya, Novaja.-
Rudnjevo, Mykolayiv, see Landgraf; also see Rudnjevo; Rudnjevo.

Russisch Mokra, Tomsk-Semipalatinsk, see Mokra, Russisch; Oroszmokra.

Ruswanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rysvianka; also see Ruswanka.
Ruswanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rusvanka.
Rutschij, possibly Petersburg, see Ruchy.
Rutschkarowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ruchkarovka.
Rutschli, Kolonie bei, Petersbourg, see Kolonie bei Rutschli; also see Kolonie bei Ruchly; Kolonie near Ruchly; Ruchly, Kolonie bei; Ruchly, Kolonie near Ruchly.

Ryansanovka, Volga Republic, see Nab; also see Rjasanowka.

Rybschanka, Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska; Wola Rykanska, Vola.

Rychkanovka, Kharkiv, see Rychovo.

Ryschowo, Ryschkanowka, Don, see Rynovka.

Rynowka, Don, see Rynovka. Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Rynovka, Kazakhstan, see Marienburg; also see Rymki.

Rymki, Volhynia-Poland, see Rykoviche.

Rykowitsche, Don, see Rykova.

Rykoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Rykova, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Evangelical.

Rybushka, Omsk, Lubinsk. Between Omsk and Rybnoye, Omsk, see Rybnoye; also see Rybnoe.

Rybnoe, Omsk, see Rybnoye; also see Rybnoje.

Rybnoje, Omsk, see Rybnoye; also see Rybnoe.

Rybuschka, Volga Republic, see Rybushka.

Rybuschka, Volga Republic (Bergeiseite); also see Rybuschka.

Rycka, Volga, Volhynia-Poland, see Vola Rykanska; also see Rykanka, Wola; Wola Rykanska.

Rycka, Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska; also see Rykanka, Vola; Vola Rykanska.

Ryko, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Evangelical. Also see Rykowa.

Rykoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Rykovitsche.

Rykan, see Rykova.

Rykovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rykovieche.

Rymki, Kazakhstan, see Rymky.

Rymky, Kazakhstan, see Marienburg; also see Rymki.


Rybuschka, Volga Republic, see Rybushka.

Rykan, Volga Republic (Bergeiseite); also see Rybuschka.

Rykanova, Volga, Volhynia-Poland, see Vola Rykanska; also see Rykanka, Wola; Wola Rykanska.

Rykanova, Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Wola Rykanska; also see Rykanka, Vola; Vola Rykanska.

Ryko, Don, Donets'k, Mariupol'. #D 7. Evangelical. Also see Rykowa.

Rykoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Rykovitsche.

Rykan, see Rykova.

Rykovitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rykoviche.

Rymki, Kazakhstan, see Rymky.

Rymky, Kazakhstan, see Marienburg; also see Rymki.

Rynovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Krivoroshsky, Yefrem-Stepanovka. Approximately 40 km southwest of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1898. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,230 dessi. Population: 208 in 1904; 243 in 1918; 237 in 1926. Also see Rynowka.

Ryno, Don, see Rynovka.

Ryschkanowka, Bessarabia, see Ryschkanovka.

Ryschowo, Kharkiv, see Ryschovo.


Ryshevo, (also Riskovo, also Ryschovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izum (Samoylovka.) #A 2. Founded in 1888 by residents from the Molochna district. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 4,000 dessi. Population: 315 in 1898; 394 in 1904; 300 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 315 in 1918; 315 in 1919; 456 in 1926. Also see Riskovo; Ryshewo; Ryshovo.

Ryshevo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo.

Ryschovo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo; also see Ryschovo.


Rysvianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Rysvianka.

Rytoviec, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Mikuliche; also see Rytowiec.

Rytowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Rytowiec.


Rzechishe, (also Zhechshe), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Olyka. #G 4. Also see Rzetschishe; Zhechshe.

Rzechischche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechica; also see Rzetschischtsche.

Rzechiza, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Rzechiza.

Rzechiza, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Stepan; also see Rzetschiza.

Rzetschina, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechica.

Rzetschische, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechische.

Rzetschischtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Rzechischche.

Rzetschiza, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Rzechiza.

Rzetschiza, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, see Rzechiza.

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Saalfeld, (also Alexandrovka), Don, Donets'k. #D 5. Evangelical; parishes: Yeysk and Taganrog. Population: 900 approximately in 1905. Also see Alexandrovka.


Rynowka, Don, see Rynovka.

Ryschkanowka, Bessarabia, see Ryschkanovka.

Ryschano, Kharkiv, see Ryschovo.


Ryshevo, (also Riskovo, also Ryschovo), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izum (Samoylovka.) #A 2. Founded in 1888 by residents from the Molochna district. Evangelical; parish: Kharkiv. Schools: one with grades one to four and one with grades one to seven (as of 1926.) Acreage: 4,000 dessi. Population: 315 in 1898; 394 in 1904; 300 in 1911; 315 in 1914; 315 in 1918; 315 in 1919; 456 in 1926. Also see Riskovo; Ryshewo; Ryshovo.

Ryshevo, Kharkiv, see Ryshevo.

Ryschovo, Kharkiv, see Ryschovo; also see Ryschowo.
Sabara-Haty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zabara-Haty; also see Haty-Sabara; Haty-Zabara.

Sabarnyj, Slavgorod, see Sabarnyy.

Sabarny, Slavgorod, Pavlodar. Approximately 50 km east of Slavgorod. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Also see Sabarnyj.


Sabarowskoye, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka.

Sabarski-Schlach, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schlach-Sabarski; also see Zabarsky, Shlyakh-; Shlyakh-Zabarsky.

Sabarski-Schlach, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zabarsky-Shlyakh; also see Schlach-Sabarski-; Zhatanki, Sabarsky-.

Saba Tarc, Bessarabia, see Schabo-Possad; also see Tarc, Saba.

Sabavny, Slavgorod, see Yekaterinental; also see Sabavnyj.

Sabka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Sablote, Volhynia-Poland, see Zablote.

Saborovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Saborovskoye; also see Saboroskoje.

Saborovskoye, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovskoye; also see Saboroskoje; Saboroskoje.

Saboroskoje, Kazakhstan, see Saboroskoje; also see Saboroskoje.

Sabu, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Sabu.

Saburovka 1, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 1; also see Saburovka 1.

Saburovka 2, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 2; also see Saburovka 2.

Saburovka 3, Volga Replublic, see Strasserfeld 3; also see Saburovka 3.

Saburovka 4, Volga Republic, see Strasserfeld 4; also see Saburovka 4.

Saburovka 1, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 1.

Saburovka 2, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 2.

Saburovka 3, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 3.

Saburovka 4, Volga Republic, see Saburovka 4.

Sachalski, Odessa, see Sakkalsky.

Sachanskoje, Odessa, see Sachanskoye; also see Sakkalskoje; Sachanski, Gut-; Zhatanslje-Gut.

Sachow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sakhov.

Sächsisch Bereg, (also Beregovo, also Beregszasz, also Berehevo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Berehovo. Jewish and Orthodox. Acreage: 2,409 farms on 4,235 ha. Population: 140 Germans of 12,933 residents in 1910; 99 Germans of 13,846 residents in 1920; 405 Germans of 19,007 residents in 1930. Also see Beregovo; Bereg, Sächsisch; Beregszasz; Berehevo.

Sadki, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance. No other information available.


Sadki, Bolschije, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshije Sadki; also see Bolschije Sadki; Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshye.

Sadki, Bolshe, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bolshye Sadki; also see Bolshije Sadki; Bolshe Sadki; Sadki, Bolschije; Sadki, Bolshye.

Sadov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #C 4. Also see Sadow.

Sadовое, Bessarabia, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.

Sadовое, Caucasus, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.

Sadовое, Volga Republic, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoye.

Sadовое, Voronezh, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoye.

Sadовое, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoje.

Sadовyj, Bessarabia, see Alt-Ef; also see Sadowoje; Sadowoye.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Volga Republic, see Anton; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Zaporizhzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadowoye; Sadowoje.

Sadovskyj, Caucasus, Armavir, Krapotkin. #E 2. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 244 in 1926. Also see Sadovoye; Sadowoje.
Sadowoje, Voronezh, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
Sadowoje, Zaporižzhya, see Sadovoye; also see Sadovoe.
Sadowska, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Sadowska; also see Groß-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Gross-Sadowska; Sadowska, Groß-; Sadowska, 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 Wysołek, Volhynia-Poland, see Sadowskie Wysołek; also see Wysołek, Sadowskie; Wysiołek, 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 Safranovka.
Safronovka, Novo-, Mykolayiv see Novo-Safronovka; also see Nowo-Safronovka; Safranovka, Nowo-.
Safronovka, Crimea, see Safronovka.
Safronovka, Novo-, Mykolayiv, see Novo-Safronovka; Safranovka, Novo-.
Sagadka, (also Zahatka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #B 6. Also see Zahatka.
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.
Saimalkul, Kazakhstan, see Saimalkuly.
Saimalkuly, Kazakhstan, see Neuhof; also see Saimalkul.
Saizewo, Don, see Zaytevso.
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, Markowskaya.
Sajt-Bolat-Chutor, Crimea, see Sajt-Bolat-Khutor; also see Bolat-Chutor, Sajt-; Bolat-Khutor, Sayt-; 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.
Sakhalsky, 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; Sachanskoe; Stanilevich Khutor?; Zachanski, Gut-.
Sakko, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marientall. No other information available.
Salas-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Salase-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrov-Salase; Dombrovsko-Salase; Salas-Dombrov.
Salas-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Salase-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrov-Salase; Dombrov-Salas; Salas-Dombrov.
Salas-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Salase-Dombrovo; also see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrov-Salase; Dombrov-Salase; Salas-Dombrov.
Salas-Dombrovo, Volhynia-Poland, see Dombrovo-Salase; Dombrov-Salase; Dombrov-Salas; Salas-Dombrov.
Salem, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southwest of Krasny Kut. No other information available.
Salesie, Kutu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Kutu-Salesie.
Salgirka, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.
Salivnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Salivnoye; also see Salivnoye.
Salivnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Prasel; also see Salivnoye; Salivnoye.
Salivnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Salivnoye; also see Salivnoye.
Salominka, (also Boukhöwd, also Buxhövdener Kolonie, also Solomenka), Petersburg. South of Petersburg. #D 2. Founded in 1828 by families from Sredniya Rogatka. Evangelical; parish: Ligovo. Population: 80 approximately in 1905; 35 in 1926. Also see Boukhöwd; Buxhövdener Kolonie; Solomenka.
Salotui, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk.
Saloviche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Salowitsche.
Salovka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Novo-Salovka; Salovka, Novo-.

Salowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Saloviche.

Salowka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Salovka; also see Novo-Salovka; Salovka, Novo-.

Salpeterdamm, (possibly also Neuer Damm), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt-Unterwalden. Also see Neuer Damm?.

Salsk, Caucasus. No other information available.

Saltikovo, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village with an Evangelical population. Also see Saltikovo.

Saltikowo, Omsk, see Saltikovo.

Samara, Kazakhstan, see Dönhof.

Samara, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk.

Samara, (also Samarka), Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubtsovsk, 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, Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny.) #K 3. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 211 in 1926. Ceased to exist.

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, Omsk, see Samarka-Khutor.

Samarka, Omsk, Slavgorod, see Samarka-Khutor.

Samarkandskoe, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoje.

Samarkandskoe, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoje.

Samarkandskoye, 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; Samarkandskoye; Samarkandskoe?

Samarkandskoe?, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoje; Samarkandskoye.

Samarkandskoye?, Kazakhstan, see Samarkandskoe; also see Samarkandskoe; Samarkandskoje; Samarkandskoye.

Samarkansky-Khutor, Volgograd, see Samarkanda-Khutor.

Samoletkovsky, (also Samovolovka), Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum, Chaplinka (Samolotkovsky) 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.) 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 Samovolovka.

Samovolovka, Kharkiv, see Samoletkovsky; also see Samovolovka.

Samoylovka, Bryshche-, Volhynia-Poland, see Samoylovka; also see Bryshe-.

Samoylovka, Bryshche-, Volhynia-Poland, see Samoylovka; also see Bryshe-.

Samoletkovsky, Omsk, see Samoletkovsky; also see Samolotkovsky.

Samoletkovskii, Omsk, see Samoletkovsky; also see Samolotkovskii.

Samoletkovsky, Omsk, Slavgorod, see Samoletkovsky; also see Samolotkovsky.

Samoletkovsky, Omsk, Slavgorod, see Samoletkovsky; also see Samolotkovsky.

Samosty-Boguslawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Boguslawowka-Samosty; also see Boguslawowka-Zamosty; Samosty-Boguslawowka.

Samostyschtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Samostyshche.

Samostyshche, Volhynia-Poland, see Samostyshche; also see Samostyschtsche.

Samosty-Stanislowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Stanislowka; also see Zamosty- Stanislowka; Stanislowka-Zamosty.

Samotayev, Kazakhstan, see Samotayev; also see Samotayev.
Samotajewo, Kazakhstan, see Samotayevo; also see Samotaev.
Samotayevo, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Khutor; also see Samotaev; Samotajewo.
Samotiche, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Koryntica; also see Samotitsche.
Samotitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Samotiche.
Samoylovka, Bryschche-, Volhynia-Poland, see Bryshche-Samoylovka; also see Bryschtsche-Samojlowka; Samojlowka, Bryschtsche-.
Samson, (also Samsonovka, also Simson), Petersburg, Troitsk-Oranienbaum. #C 2. Founded in 1834 by Neu-Saratovka families. Evangelical. Population: 57 in 1926. Also see Samsonovka; Simson.
Samsonovka, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Samsonowka.
Samsonovka, Petersburg, see Samson; also see Samsonowka.
Samsonovka-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Neuheim; also see Chutor, Samsonowka-; Khutor, Samsonovka-; Samsonovka-Chutor.
Samsonowka, Don district, see Samsonovka.
Samsonowka, Petersburg, see Samsonovka.
Samsonowka-Chutor, Slavgorod, see Samsonovka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Samsonowka-; Khutor, Samsonovka-.
Sandfeld-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Sandfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sandfeld-; Khutor, Sandfeld-.
Sandfeld-Khutor, (also No. 10), Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, Kronau. #F 4. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Kronau, and also Catholic; parish: Kronau. Everyday languages: Danzig Plattdeutsch, Swabian. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumpp’s Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 13 in 1904; 23 in 1911; 24 in 1918; 24 in 1919; 68 approximately in 1940; 66 in 1942. Also see No. 10; Chutor, Sandfeld-; Khutor, Sandfeld-; Sandfeld-Chutor.
Sandigland, Samara, Samara-Vassil’yevka. Approximately 55 km from Samara and 5 km from the train station Betsenchuk. Founded in 1897 by settlers from Alt-Samara. Mennonite. Due to water shortage, very reasonable land to be leased; however, water was found at a depth of 20 meters. Acreage: 2,000 ha. Population: 68 in 1926. Also see Pesochnoye.
Sandteich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 2. Evangelical.
Sangerowka, Bessarabia, see Sangerovka.
Saok, Bessarabia, see Borodino.
Saostrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrov; also see Saostrov.
Saostrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Saostrov.
Saparowka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum; also see Sarapatowska.
Saparowska, Kharkiv, see Saparowka.
Sapokov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Sapokow.
Sapokow, Volhynia-Poland, see Sapokow.
Sapust, Boratin-, Volhynia-Poland, see Boratin-Sapust.
Sarabasch, Crimea, see Sarabash.
Sarabash, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Sarabasch.
Sarata, (also No. 1), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1822. In 1820, 36 families arrived from Oberämter Brackenheim, Heidenheim, Schorndorf, Waiblingen districts, all in Wuerttemberg, and in 1821, nine treks of 54 families from Burgau, Dillingen, Fischen, Friedberg, Günzburg, 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.
Sarata, Neu-, Bessarabia, Cahul, see Neu-Sarata.
Saratica, Bessarabia, see Mathildendorf.
Saratica Noua, Bessarabia, see Neu-Mathildendorf; also see Noua, Saratica.
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: Khoroshoy(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 Saratovka II.

Saratow, Odessa, see Saratow.

Saratow, Kazakhstan, see Saratow.

Saratowka, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.

Saratowka, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.

Saratowka I, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratowka I.

Saratowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.

Saratowka II, Turkmenistan, Mary, Merv. See Saratowka II.


Saratsika, Fundu-, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratitsa; also see Fundu-Saratitsa; Sarazika, Fundu-.

Saratsika-Weiler, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Saratsika-; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Saratsika-Eckert, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Eckert, Saratsika-; Eckert, Sarazika-.

Sarazika, Fundu-, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratitsa; also see Fundu-Saratitsa; Sarazika, Fundu-.

Sarazika-Weiler, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Weiler, Sarazika-; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Saribash, Crimea, see Saribash.

Saribasch, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Saribasch.


Sarigary, Bessarabia, see Saryary.

Sarigan, Bessarabia, see Saryary II.

Saritschansk, Mykolayiv, see Sarichansk.

Saritzki, Odessa, see Saritzky.

Saritzki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzki; also see Neu-Saritzki; Saritzky, Neu-.

Saritzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Saritzky.

Saritzky, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzki; also see Saritzki, Neu-; Neu-Saritzki.

Sarka, 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 Sarnowa.

Sarnowa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sarnovka.


Sarony, Crimea, see Sarona.

Sarovnoje, Odessa, see Sarovnoye; also see Sarownoje.

Sarownoje, Odessa, see Roemmich-Khutor; also see Sarovnoye; Sarownoje.

Saratovka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratovka; see Neu-Saratovka; Saratovka, Neu-.

Saratow, Kazakhsthan, see Saratow.

Saratowka, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.

Saratowka, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.

Saratowka I, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratowka I.

Saratowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.

Saratowka, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.

Saratowka, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.

Saratowka I, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratowka I.

Saratowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.

Saratowka II, Turkmenistan, Mary, Merv. See Saratowka II.

Saratowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.

Saratowka, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.

Saratowka, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.

Saratowka I, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratowka I.

Saratowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.

Saratow, Odessa, see Saratow.

Saratowka, Kazakhstan, see Saratowka.

Saratowka, Slavgorod, see Saratowka.

Saratowka I, Turkmenistan, Ashgabad, see Saratowka I.

Saratowka, Neu-, Petersburg, see Neu-Saratowka; also see Neu-Saratowka; Saratowka, Neu-.

Saratowka II, Turkmenistan, Mary, see Saratowka II.


Saratska, Fundu-, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratitsa; also see Fundu-Saratitsa; Sarazika, Fundu-.

Saratsika-Weiler, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Sarazika-Weiler; Weiler, Saratsika-; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Sarazika-Eckert, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Eckert; also see Eckert, Saratsika-; Eckert, Sarazika-.

Sarazika, Fundu-, Bessarabia, see Fundu-Saratitsa; also see Fundu-Saratitsa; Sarazika, Fundu-.

Sarazika-Weiler, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Weiler, Sarazika-; Weiler, Sarazika-.

Saribash, Crimea, see Saribash.

Saribasch, Crimea, see Sary-Bash; also see Saribasch.


Sarigary, Bessarabia, see Saryary.

Sarigan, Bessarabia, see Saryary II.

Saritschansk, Mykolayiv, see Sarichansk.

Saritzki, Odessa, see Saritzky.

Saritzki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzki; also see Neu-Saritzki; Saritzky, Neu-.

Saritzky, Odessa, see Blumental; also see Saritzky.

Saritzky, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Saritzki; also see Saritzki, Neu-; Neu-Saritzki.

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 Sarnowa.

Sarnowa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sarnovka.


Sarony, Crimea, see Sarona.
Sarowa-Spat, Crimea, see Sarova-Spat; also see Spat, Sarowa-.
Sarownoje, Odessa, see Sarovnoye; also see Sarovnoe.
Sartachly, Caucasus, see Marienfeld; also see Sartatschli.
Sartachlo, 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, Donets'k, Bachmut. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Sarultino-; Khutor, Sarultino-; Sarultino-Chutor.
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: 178 in 1905; 96 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. 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.
Savetnoye, (possibly also Sovietnoye, also Zavetnoy), Don, Rostov, Salsky-Proletarsk, Zavetno(y)e, northern Caucasus. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 857 in 1926. Also see Savetnoe; Savetnoye; Sovietnoye?; Zavetnoy.


Savicky, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Savicky; also see Neu-Sawicki; Sawicki, Neu-.

Savidovka-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Chutor, Sawidowka; Khutor, Savidovka-; Sawidowka-Chutor.


Savitsky, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Savitsky; also see Neu-Sawicki; Sawicki, Neu-.

Savodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Savodskoe; also see Savodskoye, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-.

Sawodskoye, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoye; also see Sawodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-.

Sawatski, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Sawatski; also see Neu-Savodskoye; Savodskoye, Staro-;

Sawetnoye, Don, see Savetnoye; also see Savetnoe.

Sawicki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Sawicki; also see Neu-Savicky; Savicky, Neu-.

Savidowska-Chutor, Odessa, see Savidowka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sawidowka; Khutor, Savidovka-.

Sawinka, Volga Republic, see Savinka.

Sawitschewo-Chutor, Odessa, see Savichewo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sawitschewo-; Khutor, Savitschewo-.

Sawitzki, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Sawitzki; also see Neu-Savitsky; Savitsky, Neu-.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.

Sawodskoe, Staro-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Sawodskoe; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Sawodskoe, Staro-Sawodskoe.
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.

Schäfer-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk, see Schäfer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-

Schäferei, Zaporizhzhya, Moloch (Halbstadt.) Mennonite. Possibly a true sheepherding operation and not a settlement.

Schäfer-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk, see Schäfer-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schäfer-; Khutor, Schäfer-


Schaffhausen, (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; 4,005 in 1905; 4,137 possibly in 1905; 4,561 in 1912; 1,201 in 1857; 2,597 in 1897; 1,782 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Michaelis; Volkovo.

Schaffhausen, Neu-, Saratov, see Neu-Schaffhausen.

Schafsdorf, (also Gribanovka), Omsk, Borisovsk. #D 2. Population: 128 in 1926. Also see Gribanovka.

Schalasy, Volhynia-Poland, see Shalasy.

Schambowka, Volga Republic, see Shambovka; Schampele, Schampoly.

Schambule, Odessa, see Shamshule.

Schamchor, Caucasus, see Shamkhore.

Schamkhir, Caucasus, see Shamkir; Schampoly.

Schampele, Odessa, see Shampele; Schampele; Schambule.

Schampi, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Schampi; also see Novo-Shampy; Shampy, Novo-.  

Schampoly, Odessa, see Shampoly, aka Schampele or Scham-Bude.

Schampoly, 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, Dnipropetrovsk, see Schätzer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schätzer-; Khutor, Schätzer-

Schartz-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Schacht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schacht-; Khutor, Schacht-

Schartz-Chutor, Odessa, see Schacht-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schacht-; Khutor, Schacht-

Schartz-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Zariievka-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schacht-; Khutor, Schacht-; Schacht-Chutor.

Schartz-Chutor, (also Lenintal), Odessa, Berezan district. Fifteen kilometers west of Speyer. Also see Chutor, Schacht-; Khutor, Schacht-; Lenintal; Schacht-Chutor.

Schartz-Chutor, (also Gradovka), Odessa, Berezan district. Twenty kilometers northeast of Mykolayiv near Rastatt. Founded in 1900. Catholic. Karlsruhe daughter colony. Also see Chutor, Schacht-; Gradovka; Khutor, Schacht-; Schacht-Chutor.

Scharf-Chutor, Caucasus, see Scharf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scharf-; Khutor, Scharf-

Scharf-Khutor, Caucasus, Donskoy, Yeysk. On the east coast of the Sea of Azov. #C 1. Possibly Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Scharf-; Khutor, Scharf-; Scharf-Chutor.

Scharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Scharlyk.

Scharlyk, Michailowskoje-, Bashkortostan, see Michailowskoje-Scharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoe-Scharlyk, Sharylk-; Mikhailovskoye-Scharlyk; also see Mikhailovskoe, Sharylk-; Mikhailovskoye-Scharlyk; Sharylk, Mikhailovskoye-Scharlyk.

Scharopowo, Omsk, see Sharapovo.

Scharowa, Odessa, see Sharova.

Scharowa, Omsk, see Sharova.

Schasken, Kaliningrad district, see Nekrasovo.

Schastjliwka-Chutor, Odessa, see Schastjliwka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schastjliwka-; Khutor, Schastjliwka-.

Schatz-Chutor, Odessa, see Schatz-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schatz-; Khutor, Schatz-

Schatzen, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg.
Schatz-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Schatz-; Khutor, Schatz-; Schatz-Chutor.

Schauber-Chutor, Caucasus, see Schauber-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schauber-; Khutor, Schauber-.

Schauber-Khutor, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk, Sablya. #H 3. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schauber-; Khutor, Schauber-; Schauber-Chutor.

Schawa, Konschi-, Crimea, see Konschi-Schawa; also see Konchya-Shava; Shava, Konchy-.

Schawa, Malaja-, Caucasus, see Malaja-Schawa; also see Malaya-Shava; Shava, Malaya-.

Schnadanow, Mykolayiv, see Zhdanow.

Scheidshary, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Scheidshary; Shidzhary, Klein-.

Scheebrik, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Shebrik.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Scheeck, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Gmelinka or Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. #F 7. No other information available.

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 Shegolov-Khutor I; also see Chutor I, Schegolow-; Khutor I, Shegolov-.

Schegolow-Chutor II, Don, see Shegolov-Khutor II; also see Chutor II, Schegolow-; Khutor II, Shegolov-.

Scheich-Deutsch, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Scheich-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Ak-Scheich-; Klee, Scheish-.

Scheich-Eli?, Dshaga-, Crimea, see Dshaga-Scheich-Eli?; also see Dzhaga-Sheyk-; Eli?, Dzhaga-Scheich-; Eli?, Dzhaga-Sheyk-; Sheyk-; Dzhaga-Scheich.

Scheich-Eli, Dshaga-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Eli; also see Ely, Tusla-Scheich-Eli-.

Scheich-Eli, Tusla-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Eli; also see Ely, Tusla-Scheich-Eli-; 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-.

Scheich-Ely, Terekly-, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Ely; also see Ely, Terekly-Scheich-Ely-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-Scheich-Ely; Terekly-Scheich-Ely.

Scheich-Ely, Tusla-, Crimea, see Tusla-Scheich-Ely; also see Ely, Tusla-Scheich-Ely; Tusla-Scheich-Ely; Scheich-Ely, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Ely.

Scheich-Khutor, Kazakhstan, see Scheich-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scheich-Khutor-.

Schenkel-Khutor, Odessa, see Shemiott.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schdshary, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Scheidshary; Shidzhary, Klein-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Scheek, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Gmelinka or Krasny Kut. North of Gmelinka. No other information available.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.

Schechta-Er, Crimea, see Shekhta-Er; also see Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-.
cooperative store, butter artel, red corner (as of 1926.)
Population: 89 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schenkel-; Khutor, Schenkel-; Schenkel-Chutor.
Schepel-Ludwischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Schöpel.
Schepel, Volhynia-Poland, see Schöpel.
Schepel-Ludwischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Shepel-Ludvishin; also see Ludvishin-Schepel; Ludwischin-Schepel.
Schepiowka, Kazakhstan, see Shepiowka.
Schepsa-Chutor, Odessa, see Shepsa-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schepsa-; Khutor, Shepsa-.
Scheptuchowa, Don, see Sheptukhovka.
Scherakowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sherakova.
Scherbez?, Zaporizhzhya, see Zherebets?.
Scherembowka, Odessa, see Scheibeckovka.
Scherembkow, Odessa, see Scheibeckovo; Zherebko.
Scherembkow, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Scheibeckovka.
Scheremetjewka, Caucasus, see Sheremetyevka; also see Sheremetyevka.
Scheremoschna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sheremoshna; also see Sheremoshna.
Schereschowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shereshchowka.
Scherens, Volhynia-Poland, see Shershen.
Schestakowo, Kharkiv, see Shestakovo.
Schestakowo, Voronotzsch, see Shestakowo Vomontsovka; also see Vorontsovska, Scheitako; Voronatzsch, Scheitakowo.
Schestjanka, Volga Republic, see Shestjanka.
Scheuer, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. Between Krasnodar and Grozny. No other information available.
Scheut, Seit-, Crimea, see Seit-Scheut.
Scheutshenko, Odessa, see Shevchenko.
Schikan, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Shibian.
Schikan, Crimea, Yevpatoriy, see Shiban.
Schibellivka, Don, see Shibellivka.
Schichakalow, Bashkortostan, see Shichakalovo.
Schick, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite). Possibly west of Pallasovsk outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
Schiakel, Crimea, see Sheich-Ely.
Schidlowo, Don, see Shidlowo.
Scheß-Chutor?, Caucasus, see Sceß-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-; Khutor?, Schiess-; Schieß-Chutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.
Scheß-Chutor?, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-; Schiess-Chutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.
Scheß-Khutor?, Caucasus, see Schieß-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Schieß-; Chutor?, Schiess-; Khutor?, Schieß-; Schiess-Chutor?; Schiess-Khutor?.
Schikkel, Crimea, see Scheich-Ely.
Schilipka, Odessa, see Shilipka.
Schilling, (also Sosnovka), Omsk, Sosnovka (GMR Azово.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #E 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1895/1896. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Two prisoners of war from World War I: one from Carinthia and the other from Poznan, Poland, lived here around 1926; they had married local Russian women. Population: 1,001 in 1920; 972 in 1926.
Schilling, (also Sosnovka), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer. #C 4. Founded on 14 August 1764. Evangelical; parish: Hoffental. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, 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 Sosnovka.
Schilling, (also Kochtenoye, 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 Kochtenoye; Konstantinovka; Kopenka.
Schilling, Neu-, Volga Republic, Kamenka, see Neu-Schilling.
Schilling, Neu-, Volga Republic, Krasny Kut, see Neu-Schilling.
Schimanowka, Odessa, see Shimanovka.
Schimanowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shimanovka.
Schimjowtk, Odessa, see Shimjomtov; also see Shimetrov.
Schimke-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Schimke-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-.
Schimke-Khutor, Bessarabia, see Eigengut; also see Chutor, Schimke-; Khutor, Schimke-; Schimke-Chutor.
Schimpf, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovsk outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.
Schiakel, Crimea, see Sheich-Ely.
Schiakel, Crimea, see Sheich-Ely.
Schiakel, Crimea, see Sheich-Ely.
Schiakel, Crimea, see Sheich-Ely.
Schiakel, Crimea, see Sheich-Ely.
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.

Schmidgowka, Mykolayiv, 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, Schmidgall-; Khutor, Schmidgall-; Schmidgall-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, Don, Donets’k. Approximately 25 km north of Grunau. #B 7. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigsdal. 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, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmoll-; Khutor, Schmoll-. 

Schmoll-Chutor, Odessa, see Schmoll-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmoll-; Khutor, Schmoll-.

Schmoll-Chutor, (also Neufeld), Odessa, Glückstal (Grigoriopol.) Founded in 1928. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schmoll-; Khutor, Schmoll-; Neufeld; Schmoll-Chutor.

Schmotino-Chutor, Bashkortostan, see Shmotino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schmottino-; Khutor, Schmottino-.


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.

Schnurow-Les, Volynia-Ukraine, see Shnurov-Les; also see Les, Schnurov-; Les, Shnurov-.

Schobertdorf, (also Mikhailovka), Odessa, Berezn (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 F.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl F.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl F.-; Khutor, Scholl F.-.

Scholl J.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl S.-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyansk’sk. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyansk’sk. Also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-; Scholl S.-Chutor.

Scholl S.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl S.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl S.-; Khutor, Scholl S.-.

Scholl J.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl J.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl J.-; Khutor, Scholl J.-.

Scholl A.-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Scholl A.-Khutor; also see Chutor, Scholl A.-; Khutor, Scholl A.-.

Schochta-Er, (also Mikhailovka), Odessa, Berezan.


Schönau, (also No. 3, also Priozeromye), Zaporizhzhya, Molochna (Halbstadt.) Founded in 1804 by 21 families from Danzig. Mennonite; parish: Altonau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,630 des. and 52 houses in 1859, or 1,918 or possibly 1,624 desi., or 21 farms on 1,365 desi. and 12 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 283 people or 28 families on 21 farms in 1855; 283 in 1856; 297 in 1858; 297 in 1859; 324 in 1860; 315 in 1864; 390 in 1905; 342 in 1914; 346 in 1915; 247 in 1916; 266 in 1919; 309 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see No. 3; Priozeromye.

Schönau, Aleksejfeld, Slavgorod, see Aleksejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alexeyfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.

Schönau, Alexejfeld, Slavgorod, see Alexejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alexeyfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.

Schönau, Alexeyfeld, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld Schönau; also see Alekseyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alexeyfeld; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.

Schönau, Alexejfeld, Slavgorod, see Alexejfeld Schönau; also see Aleksejfeld Schönau; Alexeyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.

Schönau, Alexeyfeld, Slavgorod, see Alexeyfeld Schönau; also see Alekseyfeld Schönau; Schönau, Alekseyfeld; Schönau, Alexejfeld; Schönau, Alexeyfeld.

Schönau, Unter-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Schönborn.

Schönborn, Also-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Also-Schönborn.

Schönborn, Ober-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn.

Schönbaum, (also No. 4, also Listovka, also Listvyanka, also Schönbrunn), Mariupol’, Grunau. Founded between 1823 and 1824 by 27 families, all from the Danzig area. Evangelical; parish: Grunau. Acreage: 1,860 des. and 45 houses in 1859, or 1,592 des., or 28 farms on 1,680 des. and three families without land (as of 1857), or 28 farms on 1,680 des. and three families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 347 in 1858; 347 or 351 in 1859; 306 or 421 in 1905; 562 in 1910; 567 in 1911; 570 in 1914; 570 in 1918; 388 in 1919; 395 in 1922. Also see No. 4; Listovka; Listvyanka; Schönbrunn.

Schönenberg, Zaporizhzhya, see Schöneberg.

Schönenberg, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola’yevka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khortitsa and Molochna. Mennonite.

Schönborn, Also-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Also-Schönborn.

Schönborn, Ober-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn.

Schönborn, Unter-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Unter-Schönborn.
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 Berdyan’sk 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), Dnipropetrovs’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.

Schönburg, Volga Republic. No other information available.

Schönchen, (also Panino, also Paninskoye, also Schönye), 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 (as of 1926.) Population: 188 or 198 in 1773; 1,507 in 1859; 1,218 in 1857; 2,419 in 1897; 3,229 possibly in 1905; 3,132 or possibly 3,860 in 1912; 2,419 or 2,890 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Panino; Paninskoye; Schönye.


Schöndorf, Slavgorod, Andr(e)yevsk. 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: 343 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.

Schöneweide, (also Chubovka, also Petrovka), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic; parish: Severinovka. Also see Chubovka; Petrovka.

Schöne Wiese, (also Dobryy-Luk), Odessa, Hoffnungsfeld. Catholic. Also Dobry-Luk.

Schönfeld, Bashkortostan, see Schönthal.

Schönfeld, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. Possibly north of the Schönfeld located near Khasavyurt. #I 14. 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.

Schönfeld, Caucasus, Dagestan, Khasavyurt, Terek. A few kilometers from Khasavyurt. #I 14. Allegedly, the most southern German village in Dagestan.

Schönfeld, Caucasus, Kalmykiya, Ulus-Yashaltinsk. #G 1. No other information available.

Schönfeld, Caucasus, Minvodsky. #H 3. Evangelical. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 71 in 1926.

Schönfeld, (also Koltamak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Scheich.) Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy. 

Schönfeld, (also Koltamak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay (Ak-Scheich.) Approximately 30 km southeast of Dzhankoy.

#E 2. Founded by Berdyan’s 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, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Abakanšsk. #H 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, red corner (as of 1926).


Schönfeld, (also No. 2, also Ksen’yevka, also Xenyevka), Mariupol’, Bertgal, Petropavlovsuk. 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: Bertgal, 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), Mykolayiv, Petrovka. Population: 205 in 1905; 509 in 1919. Also see Kirnichky.

Schönfeld, Odessa, Berezn 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, Peterkovka, Sofievka, and Steinberg. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 391 in 1914; 391 in 1915; 603 in 1943. Also see Brünnen.


Schönfeld, (also Kishary), Odessa, Kuchurgan. Near Razdelnaya. Catholic. Also see Kishary.


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 73 farms possibly in 1928. Ceased to exist. Also see Sheltenkoye; Sheltenky; 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. Agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 515 in 1857; 1,109 in 1897; 150 Evangelical-Lutherans and 1,360 Evangelical-Reformed of 1,510 in 1905; 1,792 possibly in 1905; 1,912 in 1912; 861 in 1926. Also see Polyanka.

Schönfeld, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Lauve.


Schönfeld, (also No. 6, also Kankrinovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded approximately in 1883. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 1,665 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. Mennonite. 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: Christina. It was temporarily settled by Germans. Also see Novo-Alexandrovka.

Schönhorst, (also Vodyanaya), Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza. On the Tomakova River. Founded in 1789/1790 by 32 families, all from Danzig. Mennonite. Everyday language: Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. Cooperative of residents of Dutch origin. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Vodyanaya: 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: 2,478 dessi. and 89 houses in 1859, or 2,447 dessi. Population: 750 in 1856; 833 in 1858; 854 in 1859; 552 in 1905; 686 in 1911; 760 in 1914; 760 in 1918; 689 in 1919; 242 or Vodyanaya: 702 and Schönfeld: 742 in 1926; 1,035 approximately in 1940; 97 families of 1,009 residents without head of household in 1942. Also see Vodyanaya.

Schönje, Volga Republic, see Schönje; also see Schönje.


Schönsee, (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 dessi., 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-, Zagradovka, see Neu-Schönsee. Schönwall, (also Schönfeld), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded in 1905/1906 by families from the Khortitza district. Separatist; parish: Schönsee. Founded in 1869/1870. No. 3; Novo-Romanovka. Population: 22 farm holders in 1838; 9 farms on 2,015 dessi. and eight families without land dessi. prior to 1914 and 1,473 dessi. after 1918, or 31 dessi. and 53 houses in 1859, or 2,002 dessi., or 2,223 in 1875, sold Schönsee to Berdyans'k Swabians from the Chinese border. The village was initially founded by Mennonites, who, in 1875, sold Schönsee to Berdyans'k Swabians from the Chinese border. Mennonite; parish: Schönsee. 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 1926; 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 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. Also see Sergeyevka.

Schöntal, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Schöntal. Schönteich-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönteich-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schönteich-; Khutor, Schönteich-.

Schönteich-Khutor, (also Martens), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1905/1906. 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), Slavygorod, Znamenka (GNR Halbstadt.) #I 3. Founded in 1908/1909. Mennonite; parish: Orlov-Schönsee. Kolokhoz named Moscow. Seed kolokhoz, cattle breeding kolokhoz, 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, Khortitza. Founded in 1797 by 17 West Prussian families from the Friesian Mennonite area. Mennonite; parish: Kronsweide. The village was separated from Alexandrovka (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 Kommunar after 1920. There also were the factories of Hermann Niebuhr and Lutheran Y. Badovsky. 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**, (also Moeayevka), Zaporizhzhya, possibly Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1806. Mennonite and Evangelical; parish: Zaporizhzhya. Population: 199 in 1825; 283 in 1856; 320 in 1859; 1,000 in 1905; 600 in 1919. Also Movayevka.


**Schönwiese-Chutor**, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Schönwiese.

**Schönje**, Volga Republic, see Schönchen; also see Schöne; Schönje.

**Schopeł**, (also Schepel, also Schepek), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. #D 4. Also see Schepek; Schepel. Scharsh?, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Engel-Chutor.

**Schostakowka**, Kharkiv, see Shostakowka.

**Schotten-Chutor**, Don, see Schotten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schotten-. Khutor, Schönwiese-Chutor.

**Schotten-Chutor**, (also Voloshinsky), Don, Taganrog. Village founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 30 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Schönwiese-Chutor, Khutor, Schönwiese-Chutor, Schönwiese-

**Schottenruh**, (also Dzhurmen, also Dzhurmeny, also Durmen), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tagansh, Bohemka. Approximately 10 km north of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Founded in 1876 by residents from Münsterberg and Altonau, Molochnya. Mennonite. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 602 dessi. Population: 71 in 1911; 71 in 1914; 71 in 1918; 121 in 1919; 120 in 1920; 119 in 1926. Also see Dzhurmen; Dzhurmeny; Durmen.

**Schottlanka**, Caucasus, see Shottlanka.

**Schozewka**, Odessa, see Shotevka; also see Shozevka.

**Schonzniki**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shonsniky.

**Schpak**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Shpakov.

**Schpak**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpakov.

**Schpanow**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Shpanov.

**Schpanow**, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpanov.

**Schparowa**, Odessa, see Shparowa.

**Schpelskie, Potereby**, Volhynia-Poland, see Potereby Schpelskie; also see Potereby Shpelskie; Shpelskie, Potereby.

**Schipilka**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shpilka.

**Schröder**, Zaporizhzhya, see Neuteich-Chutor.

**Schröder-Chutor**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Khutor, Schröder-.

**Schröder-Chutor**, Don, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Khutor, Schröder-.

**Schröder-Chutor**, Omsk, see Schröder-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schröder-; Khutor, Schröder-.


**Schröder-Khutor**, Don, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 64 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Schröder-; Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.

**Schröder-Khutor**, Omsk. Founded in 1913. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schröder-; Khutor, Schröder-; Schröder-Chutor.

**Schtschastliwa**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchastliwa.

**Schtscheglovo**, Petersburg, see Scheglovo.

**Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch**, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Schcherbakowka; also see Deutsch-Schcherbakowka; Schcherbakowka, Deutsch-

**Schtscherbanka**, Odessa, see Schcherbanka.

**Schtscherbiny**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shcherbiny.

**Schtscherebzoa**, Volga Republic, see Shcherbetsova.

**Schtschitnik**, Volhynia-Poland, Horkhiv, see Schtschitnik.

**Schtschitnik**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Schtschitnik.

**Schtschitnik-Lippe**, Volhynia-Poland, see Schtschitnik-Lippe; also see Lippe, Schtschitnik-; Lippe, Schtschitnik-

**Schtschurin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin.

**Schtschurin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin.

**Schtschurin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin.

**Schtschurin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shchurin.
Schubach-Kudak, Kazakhstan, see Shubar-Kudak; also see Kudak, Schubach-; Kudak, Shubar-.

Schubach-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 Schuchowskij, 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.

Schukurkulsij, Kazakhstan, see Shukurkulskul.

Schulten-Chutor, Don, see Schulten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Schulten-.


Schultino-Chutor, Don, see Schultino-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Schulten-.

Schultino-Khutor, Don, see Schulten-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Shultino-; Schultino-Chutor.

Schultz-Chutor?, Kazakhstan, see Schultz-Chutor?; also see Chutor, Schulten-; Khutor, Schultz-.

Schultz-Khutor?, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Troitsk. Southwest of Troitsk. Near the Uy River. Founded in 1902 by J. Schultz, a Ukrainian German. Stundists. Everyday language: Swabian from the Heidenheim area. The khutor had a steam mill. A heavy layer of oil deposits (oil field) was just beneath the surface of its salt lake. In 1904, a former neighbor bought 600 dessi., and three people owning no land received 90, 120, and 135 dessiatines of land at the expense of the crown. One thousand two hundred dessi. were bought for 20 Rbls. per dessi. Also see Chutor?, Schultz-; Khutor?, Schultz-; Schultz-Khutor.


Schulz, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Possibly west of Pallasovka. Outside the Volga Republic. No other information available.

Schulz, (also Lugovaya-Gryasynukha), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyars. South of Mariental. #E 2. Founded on 8 September 1766. Evangelical; parish: Reinhardt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, traveling library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Emigration: in 1780 to the Caucasus, in 1859 to Neu-Urbach with a total of 80 families of the parish, around 1870 to America from where some returned, around 1905 larger groups to America. Population: 133 in 1772; 976 in 1857; 1,453 in 1897, 2,092 in 1905; 2,151 possibly in 1905; 3,200 in 1912; 938 in 1922; 1,093 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Lugovaya-Gryasynukha.

Schulz-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Khutor, Schulz-.

Schulz-Chutor, Caucasus, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Khutor, Schulz-.

Schulz-Chutor, Don, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Khutor, Schulz-.

Schulz-Chutor, Odessa, see Schulz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Khutor, Schulz-.

Schulzenheim-Chutor, Bessarabia, see Schulzenheim-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schulzenheim-; Khutor, Schulzenheim-.

Schulzenheim-Khutor, (also Staraya Basryananka), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1892 or in 1907. Evangelical; parish: Posttal. Acreage: 750 ha. Population: 18 in 1939. Also see Chutor, Schulzenheim-; Khutor, Schulzenheim-; Schulzenheim-Chutor; Staraya Basryananka.

Schulz-Khutor, (also David, also Eduard), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Andreyevka. Also see Chutor, Schulz-; David; Eduard; Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schulz-Khutor, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Evangelical. Here wealthy Gottfried Schulz from Bessarabia lived with his sons and son-in-laws. This colonist with his speculating nature lent many landless German settlers without land a helping hand through well-operated land deals. Also see Chutor, Schulz-; Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schulz-Khutor, (also Fedulovka), Don, Rostov, Millerovo. Approximately 10 km southeast of Millerovo. #F 2. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Schulz-; Fedulovka; Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schulz-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Chutor, Schulz-; Khutor, Schulz-; Schulz-Chutor.

Schulz, Neu-, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Mariental, see Neu-Schulz.

Schumacher, Dnipropetrovsk’, Pavlograd. #F 5. Ceased to exist after 1918.

Schumann-Chutor, Odessa, see Schumann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schumann-; Khutor, Schumann-.

Schumann-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district; also see Chutor, Schumann-; Khutor, Schumann-; Schumann-Chutor.

Schumanowka, Amur, see Shumanovka.

Schumanowka, Slavgorod, see Shumanovka.

Schumekha, Volga Republic, see Shumeyska.

Schumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumelka?.

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**Schunuk**, Crimea, see Shunuk.

**Schuravetz**, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravetz.

**Schurcin**, Volhynia-Poland, see Schurcin.

**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-; Schützle-Chutor.

**Schützle-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schützle-Khutor; also Chutor, Schützle-; Khutor, Schützle-

**Schützle-Khutor**, Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Evangelical. Dissolved in 1936. Also see Chutor, Schützle-; Khutor, Schützle-; Schütze-Chutor.

**Schuwalowo**, Petersburg, see Shuvalovo.

**Schuwalowo, Deutsch-**, Petersburg, see Deutsch-Schuwalowo; also see Deutsch-Shuvalovo; Shuvalovo, Deutsch-

**Schwab**, (also Buydakov-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. #C 7. Founded on 27 July 1767. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Soviet seat, 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-Shevchenko. Evangelical. Also see Schwagen.

**Schwaben-Chutor**, Volga Republic, see Schwaben-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Khutor, Schwaben-

**Schwaben-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Josefstadt; also see Chutor, Schwaben-; Khutor, Schwaben-; Schwaben-Chutor.

**Schwagen**, Odessa, see Schwagen.

**Schwalbach**, (also Salyavaya, 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 Salyavaya; 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 Domanewka. 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.

**Schwarza**, Odessa, Taras-Schevchenko. Evangelical.

**Schwarz-Chutor**, Don, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-

**Schwarz-Chutor**, Odessa, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-

**Schwarz-Chutor**, Omsk, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-

**Schwarz-Khutor**, Don, see Hegele-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-

**Schwarz-Khutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. Northeast of Lakhovo. Also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-; Schwarz-Chutor.

**Schwarz-Khutor**, Omsk, see Schwarz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwarz-; Khutor, Schwarz-

**Schwed**, Volga Republic, see Schwed-Khutor.

**Schwed**, (also Leninskoye, also Schwedt, also Svonarevka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyars 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, 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.

**Schwedendorff, Neu-**, Mykolayiv, see Neu-Schwedendorf.

**Schwed-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Schwetl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwetl-; Khutor, Schwetl-

**Schwetl-Khutor**, Volga Republic, see Schwetl-Khutor; also see Chutor, Schwetl-; Khutor, Schwetl-

**Schwetzl-Chutor**, Odessa, Berezan district. North of Tamborovka. #E 2. Founded on 27 July 1765. Evangelical; parish: Rosenheim. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, machinery kolkhoz, 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.

**Schweikort**, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Chutor; also see Schweikert-Khutor; also see Schweigert-Khutor.

**Schweigert-Khutor**, Zaporizhzhya, possibly Askaniya-Nova. Catholic. Founded after 1918. Also see Chutor, Schwiegert-; Khutor, Schwiegert-; Schwiegert-Chutor.

**Schweikort**, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka.

**Schweikert-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-

**Schweikert-Khutor**, Kharkiv, see Schweikert-Chutor; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-

**Schweikert-Chutor**, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka; also see Chutor, Schweikert-; Khutor, Schweikert-

**Schweikort**, Kharkiv, see Afrikanovka.

**Schwesterdorf**, Crimea, see Schwesterntal.
Schwesterfeld, Crimea, see Schwesterntal.

Schwesterntal, (also Schwesterdorf, also Schwesterfeld), Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 45 km southeast of Dzhankoy. #E 2. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Population: 100 in 1918. Also see Schwesterdorf; Schwesterfeld.

Schwesterntal, (also Dzhaga Alike), Crimea, Perekop. Population: 69 in 1864. Also see Dzhaga Alike.

Schwierow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zwierow.

Schwirnewo, Odessa, see Shvirnevo.

Schystow, Volhynia-Poland, see Shystov.

Schwirnewo, Odessa, see Shvirnevo.

Seibel-Chutor, Don, see Seibel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibl-; Khutor, Seibl-.

Seibel-Khutor, Don, see Reintal; also see Chutor, Seebh-; Khutor, Seebh-.

Seeland, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Seeland.

Seelmann, (also Roveny), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), 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 Roveny.

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.

Segisbay, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have several German residents.

Seibel-Chutor, Don, see Seibel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibl-; Khutor, Seibl-.

Seibelfeld-Chutor, Don, see Seibelfeld-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seibl-; Khutor, Seibl-.


Seidel-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Seidel-Khutor; also see Chutor, Seidel-; Khutor, Seidel-.

Seidel-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Altay, Rubtsovsk, Lokoty. #G 2. Also see Chutor, Seidel-; Khutor, Seidel-;

Seidemenucha, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Seidemenucha; also see Groß-Seidemenukha; Groß-Seidemenucha; Groß-Seidemenycha; Groß-Seidemenyka; Groß-Seidemenykh; Groß-Seidemenych; Groß-Seidemenyka; Groß-Seidemenykh; Groß-Seidemenykh.

Seidemenucha, Gross-, Mykolayiv, see Gross-Seidemenucha; also see Groß-Seidemenucha; Groß-Seidemenycha; Groß-Seidemenyka; Groß-Seidemenykh; Groß-Seidemenykh.

Seidemenucha, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidemenucha; also see Klein-Seidemenyka; Klein-Seidemenykh; Klein-Seidemenykh.

Seidemenyka, Groß-, Mykolayiv, see Groß-Seidemenyka; also see Groß-Seidemenyka; Groß-Seidemenyka; Groß-Seidemenyka; Groß-Seidemenyka.

Seidemenyka, Klein-, Mykolayiv, see Klein-Seidemenyka; also see Klein-Seidemenyka; Klein-Seidemenyka.


Seimental, (also Seimeny), Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1867. Evangelical; parishes: Eisenheim (as of 1905) and Andre(y)evka (as of 1939). Acres: 2,857 ha. Population: 451 in 1905; 597 in 1939. Also see Seimeny.

Seimeny, Bessarabia, see Seimental.

Seimeny, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Seimeny.

Seit-Bulat-Khutor, Crimea, see Seit-Bulat-Khutor; also see Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-; Bulat-Khutor, Seit-.


Seiter-Tarchanlar, Crimea, see Seiter-Tarchanlar; also see Tarchanlar, Seiter-; Tarchanlar, Seiter-.

Seiter-Tarkhanlar, Crimea, Perekop. Population: 15 in 1864. Also see Seiter-Tarchanlar; Tarchanlar, Seiter-; Tarchanlar, 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.

Sekretarowka, Odessa, see Rath-Khutor; also see Sekretarowka.

Selenaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Selenaja.

Selenaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Selenaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selonaja; Dolina, Selyonaya; Selonaja Dolina; Selyonaja Dolina.

Selenaja, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Selenaja; also see Novo-Selenaja; Selenaja, Nowo-.

Selenaya, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenets or Rivne or Lut’s’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 667 in 1905. Also see Selenaja.

Selenaja Dolina, (also Selyonnaya Dolina), Slavgorod, Slavgorod. Founded in 1918. Population: 141 in 1926. Also see Dolina, Selenaja; Dolina, Selenaja; Selenaja Dolina; Selyonaya Dolina.

Selenaja, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Selenaja; also see Novo-Selenaja; Selenaja, Nowo-.

Selenitskaya, Vulkan, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vulka Selenitskaya; also see Selenizkaja Vulka; Vulka Selenizkaja.

Selenizkaja Vulka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Selenitskaya, Vulka; also see Vulka Selenitskaya; Vulka Selenizkaja.

Selenja, Crimea, see Selenja.

Selen, Nowo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Nowo-Selenj; also see Novo-Seleny; Seleny, Novo-.

Selenoe, Kazakhstan, see Selennoye; also see Selennoje.

Selenoje, Kazakhstan, see Selennoye; also see Selennoje.

Selenoye, (also Kara-Bulak, also Selonoye), Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Proletarskaya. Southwest of Ust-Kamenogorsk. #G 3. Population: 401 in 1926. Also see Kara-Bulak; Selenoje; Selennoye; Selenoye.

Selenodolsk, Kazan, see Selyonodolsk; also see Selyonodolsk.

Selenok Pole, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Selenoye Polyje; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoe; Polyje, Selenoe; Selenoe Pole.

Selenoje Polje, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Selenoye Polyje; also see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoe; Polyje, Selenoe; Selenoe Pole.

Selenopol, Mykolayiv, see Eisenheim-Khutor.

Selenopole, Omsk, see Selyonopole; also see Selenopole; Seljonopole; Selyonopole.

Selenopole Otrup, Omsk, see Selenopole Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopole; Otrup, Selyonopole; Otrup, Seljonopole; Otrup, Selenopole; Seljonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup; Selyonopole Otrup.

Selenopolskij Otrup, Omsk, see Selenopolsky Otrup; also see Otrup, Selenopolskij; Otrup, Selenopolsky.

Selenopolsky Otrup, (also Selyonopolye Otrup), Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 104 in 1926. Also see Otrup,
Selenopol'skij; Otrub, Selenopol'skij; Selenopol'skij
Otrub.

Selenopolye, Omsk, see Selyonopolye; also see
Selenopol'e; Selenopolye; Selyonopolye.

Selenopolye Otrup, Omsk, see Selenopol'skij Otrub;
also see Otrup, Selenopol'e; Otrup, Selenopolye;
Otrup, Selyonopolye; Otrup, Selenopolye Otrup;
Otrup, Selyonopolye Otrup; Selenopolye Otrup;
Selyonopolye Otrup.

Sele, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Sele; also see Novo-
Selye; Nowo-Selje; Selje, Nowo-; Selye, Novo-.

Sele, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Sele; also see Novo-
Selye; Nowo-Selje; Selje, Novo-; Selye, Novo-.

Selenoye, (also Selyenye, also Selyenoye), Orenburg, 
Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Founded in 1897 by people from the 
Molocha district. Mennonite. Soviet seat, school with 
grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 203 in 
1926. Also see Selyenye; Selyenoye.

Selenoye Pole, Dnipropetrov's'k, see Grünfeld; also 
see Pole, Selenoe; Polje, Selenoje; Polye, Selenoje; 
Selenoe Pole; Selenoje Polje.

Selenya, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite. Also see Selenja.

Seleny, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Seleny; 
also see Nowo-Selenj; Selenj, Nowo-.

Selenyj-Yar, Odessa, see Selenyj-Yar; also see Selenyj-
Jar; Jar, Selenjy-; Jar, Selenyj; Yar, Selenyj; Yar, Selenyj-.

Seleski, Volhynia-Poland, see Selesky.

Selesky, Volhynia-Poland, see Selesky; also see Seleski.

Selets, Volhynia-Poland, see Shelz.

Selevka-Khutor, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Selevka-
Khutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Selevka-; Khutor, 
Novo-Selevka-; Nowo-Selevka-Chutor; Selevka-
Khutor, Novo-.

Selewka-Chutor, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Selewka-
Chutor; also see Chutor, Novo-Selewka-; Khutor, 
Novo-Selewka-; Novo-Selewka-Khutor; Selevka-
Chutor, Novo-.

Selinger, Dnipropetrov's'k. Catholic; parish: Yenakiyeve.

Selinger, (possibly also Marianovka), Odessa, Berezan 
district. Catholic. Also see Marianovka?.

Selinger-Chutor, Odessa, see Selinger-Khutor; also see 
Chutor, Selinger-; Khutor, Selinger-.

Selinger-Chutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; 
parish: München. Also see Chutor, Selinger-; Khutor, 
Selinger-; Selinger-Chutor.

Selinger-Chutor, Odessa, see Selinger-Khutor; also see 
Chutor, Selinger-; Khutor, Selinger-.

Selinger-Khutor, (also Sirotskoye), Odessa, Berezan 
district. Catholic and possibly Evangelical. Also see 
Chutor, Selinger-; Khutor, Selinger-; Selinger-Chutor; 
Sirotskoye.

Selishtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Selishche.

Selischche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kolki; also see 
Selischtsche.

Selivanovka, Caucasus, Arkhangels'k (also Archangelsk.)
#J 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) 
Population: 219 in 1926. Also see Selivanovka.

Selivanovka, Mykolayiv, Poltava. Catholic; parish: 
Mykolayiv. Also see Selivanovka.

Selivanovka, Caucasus, see Selivanovka.

Selivanovka, Mykolayiv, see Selivanovka.

Seljenoje, Orenburg, see Selenoje; also see Selyenye.

Seljennj-Jar, Odessa, see Seljennj-Yar; also see Seljenn-
Jar; Jar, Seljennj; Jar, Seljennj; Yar, Seljennj; Yar, Seljennj.

Seljonnaja Dolina, Slavgorod, see Seljonnaya Dolina; 
also see Dolina, Seljonnaja; Dolina, Seljonnaya; Dolina, 
Seljonnaja; Dolina, Selyonnaya; Seljonnaja, Dolina; 
Seljonnaja Dolina.

Seljonnaja Dolina, Kazan, see Selyonodolsk; also see 
Selenodolsk.

Selka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Selka; also see Novo-
Selka; Selka, Novo-.

Selka, Novo-, Caucasus, see Novo-Selka; also see Novo-
Selka; Selka, Novo-.

Selke, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Selke; also see Novo-
Selye; Novo-Selye; Selye, Novo-.

Selje, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Selje; also see Novo-
Selye; Novo-Selye; Selye, Novo-.

Seljonnaja Dolina, Kazan, see Selyonodolsk; also see 
Selenodolsk.

Selnoe, Orenburg, see Selenoje; also see Selnoe.

Selnoje, Orenburg, see Selenoje; also see Selnoe.

Selny, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Seleny; also see 
Nowo-Selenj; Selenj, Nowo-.

Selnyj-Yar, Odessa, see Selyennj-Yar; also see Selyennj-
Jar; Jar, Selyennj; Jar, Selyennj; Yar, Selyennj; Yar, Selyennj.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also 
see Nodoe Selo; Nodoye Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, 
Nodoye.

Selo, Novoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Novoe Selo; also see 
Novoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoye.

Selo, Nodoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Nodoe Selo; also see 
Nodoe Selo; Nodoye Selo; Selo, Nodoe; Selo, Nodoye.

Selo, Novoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Novoe Selo; also see 
Novoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Novoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Novoe Selo; also see 
Novoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Novoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Novoe Selo; also see 
Novoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Novoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Novoe Selo; also see 
Novoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe.

Selo, Novoe, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Novoe Selo; also see 
Novoe Selo; Nodoe Selo; Selo, Nodoe.
Selonoyepole, Dnipropetrovs'k, Zaporizhzhya. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and also Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where some German model farmers 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-.

Selovka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Selovka; also see Novo-Selovka; Selovka, Novo-.

Selz, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Selz.


Semenovka, (also Semyanovka), Caucasus, 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; Semyanovka.

Semenovka, Mariupol’, see Luisental-Khutor; also see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Volga Republic, see Röthling; also see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Semenovka; also see Novo-Semyonovka; Nowo-Semenovka; Semenovka, 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 Semenovsk.

Semenovsky, (also Semyonovsk), Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)eovsk, 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 Semenovskij; Semyonovsk.

Semenowka, Caucasus, see Semenovka.

Semenowka, Volga Republic, see Semenovka.

Semenowka I, Omsk, see Semenovka I.

Semenowka II, Omsk, see Semenovka II.

Semenowskij, Kazakhstan, see Semyonovsk.

Semerynki, Volhynia-Poland, see Semerynky.

Semerynky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchirzyn; also see Semerynki.

Semesorot, Bessarabia, see Gnadenheim.

Semetschino, Tambov, see Semetchino.

Semisotka, 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.

Semisotka, Crimea, see Semisotka.

Seminovka, Caucasus, see Semyanovka.

Semjarow-Chutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Semyarov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Semyarov; Khutor, Semyarov-.

Semenovsky, Mariupol’, see Luisental-Khutor; also see Semenovka.

Semenovka, Volga Republic, see Semyonovka.

Semenovka, Nowo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Nowo-Semenovka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Nowo-Semyonovka; Semenovka, Novo-; Semyonovka, Novo-.

Semenovsk, Kazakhstan, see Semyonovsk; Semenovsk.
Semkhoz, Bobrovsky, Omsk, see Bobrovsky Semkhoz; also see Bobrowski Semchos; Semchos, Bobrowski.

Semlja, Nowaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Nowaja Semlja; also see Novaya Zemlya; Zemlya, Novaya.

Semyanovka, Caucasus, see Semenovka; also see Semjanowka.

Semyarov-Khutor, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Mayers-Khutor; also see Chutor, Semjarow; Khutor, Semyarov-; Semjarow-Chutor.

Semyonovka, Mariupol’, see Röthling; also see Semjonowka.

Semyonovka, Volg Republic, see Röthling; also see Semenovka; Semjonowka.

Semyonovka, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Novo-Semyonovka; also see Novo-Semenovka; Novo-Semjonowka, 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.

Serafimowka, Kharkiv, see Serafimovka.

Serbanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Simony; also see Serbanowka.

Serbanowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Serbanovka.

Serbovskaya, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretovka; also see Serbovskaya.

Serbovskaya, Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Serbovskaya; also see Slobodka Serbovskaja.

Serby, Alt-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Alt-Serby.

Serby, Starye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Starye-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Staryye-; Staryje-Serby; Staryye-Serby.

Serby, Staryje-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staryje-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Staryye-; Staryje-Serby; Staryye-Serby.

Serby, Staryye-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Staryye-Serby; also see Serby, Staryje-; Serby, Staryje-; Staryje-Serby; Staryje-Serby.

Serchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Serkhov.

Serebrjanny Kljutsch, Yeniseysk, see Serebrjanny Klyuch; also see Kljutsch, Serebrjanny; Klyuch, Serebranni.

Serebropol, Slavgorod, see Silberfeld.

Serebropole, Omsk, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropolje.

Serebropole, Zaporizhzhya, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropolje.

Serebropolye, Omsk, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropolje.

Serebropolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropolje.

Serebryanyn Kljutsch, Yeniseysk. Evangelical; parishes: Nizhnaya-Bulanka and Verkhnaya Bulanka. Population: 235 in 1904. Also see Kljutsch, Serebrjanny; Klyuch, Serebryanny; Serebrjanny Klyutsch.

Seredinovka, Mariupol’, see Yano-Khutor; also see Seredino-Va.

Seredinovka, Mariupol’, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropole.

Seredinovka, Mariupol’, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropole.

Seredinovka, Mariupol’, see Yano-Khutor; also see Seredino-Va.

Serebrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Serebropolye; also see Serebropolje.

Serebrovka, Omsk, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropolje.

Serebrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Serebropole; Serebropolje.

Serge’evka, Bashkortostan, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Crimea, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Mariupol’, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Odessa, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Slavgorod, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergeyevka; also see Sergejewka.

Serge’evka-Emilchin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergeyevka-Emilchin; also see Emilchin-Serge’evka; Emilchin-Sergeyevka; Emiltschin-Sergejevka; Sergeyevka-Emiltschin; Sergeyevka-Emilchin.

Sergejewka, Bashkortostan, see Sergeyevka.

Sergejewka, Crimea, see Sergeyevka.

Sergejewka, Mariupol’, see Sergeyevka.

Sergejewka, Odessa, see Josefstal; also see Serge’evka.

Sergejewka, Slavgorod, see Sergeyevka; also see Serge’evka.

Sergejewka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergeyevka; also see Serge’evka.

Sergejewka, Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’, see Sergeyevka; also see Serge’evka.

Sergejewka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergeyevka; also see Serge’evka.

Sergejewka-Emiltschin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sergeyevka-Emiltschin; also see Emiltschin-Serge’evka; Emiltschin-Sergeyevka; Sergeyevka-Emiltschin; Sergeyevka-Emiltschin.

Sergejewka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 37 in 1926. Also see Serge’evka; Sergejewka.

Sergeyevka, Crimea, see Tobalovka; also see Serge’evka; Sergejewka.

Sergeyevka, Mariupol’, see Heubuden; also see Serge’evka; Sergejewka.

Sergeyevka, Odessa, see Josefstal; also see Serge’evka; 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; Sergeyewka.


Sergeyevka, (also No. 6), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Sergeyevka, (also No. 6), Zaporizhzhya, Nikopol’ (Fürstenland), V. Rogachik. Approximately 50 km southwest of Nikopol’. Founded in 1870 or between 1864 and approximately 1870. Mennonite. Birthplace of writer Willibald Feist (1910-?). Acreage: 409 dessi. Population: approximately 418 in 1911; 418 in 1914; 418 in 1918. Ceased to exist in 1930. Also see No. 6; Serge’evka; Sergeyewka.

Sergeyevka, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Schöntal; also see Serge’evka; Sergejewka.

Seydeminucha, Mykolayiv, see Seydeminukha.

Seydeminukha, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Seydeminukha.

Seydeminukha, Mykolayiv, see Seydeminucha.

Seydeminucha, Mykolayiv, see Seydeminukha; also see Seydeminuchka.

Seydeminuchka, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf; also see Seydeminuchka.

Shaban-Oba, Crimea, see Rosental; also see Oba, Shaban-Oba, Schaban-Oba.


Shakhovka, Volga Republic, see Eckstein; also see Schachowez; Khutor, Shakhovets-Khutor.


Shaljanka, Volhynia-Poland, see Shalyanka.


Shambule, Omsk, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schambule.

Shamkhor, Caucasus, see Annenfeld; also see Schamchor.

Shamkir, Caucasus, see Annenfeld; also see Schamkir.

Shampele, Omsk, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Schampele.

Shampoly, Omsk, see Neu-Schampoly; also see Schampoly.

Shampoly, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Shampoly; also see Neu-Schampoly; Schampoly, Neu-.

Shampy, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Shampy; also see Nowo-Schampi; Schampi, Nowo-.

Shapashnikovo, Don, see Kappental; also see Schapaschnikowo.

Shapovalovka, Crimea, Simferopol’. Population: 72 in 1926. Also see Schapowalowka.


Sharapovo, Novo-, Omsk, see Novo-Sharapovo; also see Nowo-Scharapowo; Scharapowo, Nowo-.

Sharapovo, Staro-, Omsk, see Staro-Sharapovo; also see Scharapowo, Staro-; Staro-Scharapowo.

Sharbovo, Don, see Katharinenfeld; also see Scharbowo.

Sharlyk, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; also see Scharlyk.

Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe-, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, see Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; also see Michailovskoe, Scharlyk; Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe.

Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoye-, Bashkortostan, see Mikhailovskoye-Sharlyk; also see Michailowskoje, Scharlyk; Mikhailovskoe-Sharlyk; Scharlyk, Michailowskoje; Sharlyk, Mikhailovskoe.

Sharomet, (also Scharomet), Dnipropetrovsk’s. Founded in 1868. Hutterite. This group wanted to live a communal lifestyle in Bruderhofs based on a Moravian model. In 1874, emigration to South Dakota. Population: 109 in 1874. Also see Schermomet.

Sharopovo, Omsk. Fifty kilometers west of Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite. Also see Scharopovo.

Sharova, Odessa, see Neuheim; also see Scharowa.

Sharova, Omsk. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. A few kilometers south of Omsk. Also see Scharowa.

Shastlivka-Khutor, Odessa, Odessa. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Population: 35 in 1905. Also see Chutor, Schastliwka; Khutor, Shastlivka-; Schastliwka-Chutor.

Shava, Konchy-, Crimea, see Konchy-Shava; also see Kontschi-Schawa; Schawa, Kontschi-.

Shava, Malaya-, Caucasus, see Malaya-Shava; also see Malaja-Schawa; Schawa, Malaja-.


Shcheglovno, (also Sceglowo), Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Leninskaya. #E 1. Evangelical. Population: 26 in 1926. Also see Schtscheglowno; Sceglowo.

Shcherbakovka, Deutsch-, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Shcherbakovka; also see Deutsch-Schtscherbakowka; Schtscherbakowka, Deutsch-.

Shcherbanka, Volhynia-Poland, Odessa. Population: 97 in 1904; 40 families with 75 students in 1938. More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Schtschernik; Schichein; Zychinek.


Shchurin, (also Shurchin), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. #C 6. Also see Schtschurin; Schurchin.

Shchushary, Großer-, Volhynia-Poland, see Großer-Shchushary; also see Groß-Shchushary; Gross-Shchushary; Gross-Shchushary; Shchushary, Großer.; Shchushary, Großer.; Shchushary, Großer-.

Shchushary, Großer-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Shchushary; also see Großer-Shchushary; Groß-Shchushary; Gross-Shchushary; Gross-Shchushary; Shchushary, Großer-; Shchushary, Gross-; Shchushary, Großer-.

Shchushary, Großer-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Shchushary; also see Großer-Shchushary; Groß-Shchushary; Gross-Shchushary; Gross-Shchushary; Shchushary, Großer-; Shchushary, Gross-; Shchushary, Großer-.

Shchushary, Großer-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Shchushary; also see Klein-Shchushary; Schchushary, Klein-.
Shebruk, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Schönbrunn; also see Schebruk.

Schech-Eli, Dzhara-; see also Dzhara-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Schech-; Schech-Eli, Dzhara-.

Shedevry-Khutor, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Founded in 1886. Also see Chutor, Shedevry-; Khutor, Shedevry-; Schedewry-Chutor.

Shegolov-Khutor I, Don, Rostov, Taganrog. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Population: 162 in 1904; 162 in 1918. Also see Chutor I, Schegolow-; Khutor I, Shegolov-; Schegolov-Chutor I.

Shegolov-Khutor II, Don, see Königs-Khutor; also see Chutor II, Schegolow-; Khutor II, Shegolov-; Schegolov-Chutor II.

Shekh-Ely, Dzhara-, Crimea, see Dzhara-Shekh-Ely; Shekh-Ely, Dzhara-, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Chutor, Schechta-; Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.

Shekht-Er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Shekht-Er; Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.


Sheyk, Kuru-Dzhaga-, Crimea, see Kuru-Dzhaga-Sheykh; also see Dzhara-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Schech-; Schech-Eli, Dzhara-.

Shelkht-Er, Crimea, see Dzhara-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Schech-; Schech-Eli, Dzhara-.

Shelkht-Er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Shekht-Er; Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.

Shelkht-Er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Shekht-Er; Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.


Shekishek, Crimea, see Dzhara-Schech-Eli; Eli, Dzhara-Schech-; Ely, Dzhara-Schech-; Schech-Eli, Dzhara-.

Shekhta-Er, Crimea, Bulganak. Founded in 1886. Also see Shekht-Er; Er, Schechta-; Er, Shekhta-; Schechta-Er.

Shelennaja, Slavgorod, see Shelennaya.

Shelennaya, Slavgorod, see Shelanovka; also see Shelennaja.

Shelennoe?, Slavgorod, see Shelanovka; also see Shelennoe?.

Shelennoye?, Slavgorod, see Shelanovka; also see Shelennoye?.

Shelennovka, Omsk, Odessa. Mennonite. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 17 in 1926. Also see Shelanovka.

Shelennovka, (possibly also Zhelannoye, also Shelannaya), Slavgorod, Klyuchy (Kulanda.) One hundred ten kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. On Lake Kuchuk. #I 4. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1912 or 1914. Mennonite; parish: Pazhnya. In 1926 this village was ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Shelanovka.

Shelepin, also Shelegino-Khutor, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk. Approximately 50 km northeast of Semipalatinsk. #G 2. Founded by Volga Germans. Evangelical. Also see Schelegino.

Shelep-Khutor, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Chutor, Schepepso-; Khutor, Shepso-; Schepso-Khutor.

Shepetukhovka, Don, see Johannisfeld II; also see Scheptuchowka.


Sherebec, Verkhny, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkhny Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Wernhij; Wernhij Sherebec.

Sherebec, Wernhij, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkhny Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Verklny Sherebec.
Sherebkovka, Odessa, see Sherebkovo; also see Scherebokova.

Sherebkovo, Odessa. Founded on leased land.
Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Population: 65 in 1904. Also see Scherebokov; Zherebkovo

Sherebkovo, (also Sherebkovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River.
Evangelical. Population: 5 in 1904; 38 in 1926. Also see Scherebko; Sherebokova

Shemetevka, Caucasus, see Shermetyevka; also see Scheremetjewka.

Shermetyevka, Caucasus, see Shermovata; also see Scheremetjewka.

Shermovata, Volhynia-Poland, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst; also see Scheremoschna.

Shermowitzna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Scharnowata; also see Schermowata.

Population: 241 in 1904. Also see Scheremoschna; Sheremozhna.


Shewetschyna, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shermoschyna; also see Schermoschana.

Sheshchovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Population: 145 or 149 in 1904. Also see Sheremozhna; Scheremoschna.

Sheshnyanka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schirak-; Schirak-Chutor; Solntsevo.

Shishkov, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Schimov.

Shishmanovka, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Schimov.

Shishmanovka, (also Siemienovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. Also see Schimanowka; Siemienovka.

Shimetov, Odessa, see Shimyotov; also see Schimjotow.

Shimyotov, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Evangelical. Also see Schimjotow; Shimetov.

Shingak, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans.
Population: 43 in 1926. Also see Schimjotow; Shimetov.

Shikow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schikow.

Shiliipka, Odessa, see Shelekhovka-Khutor; also see Schilipka.

Shimanovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. #B 3. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 145 or 149 in 1904. Also see Shikow; Shikov; Zimkov.

Shikov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schikov.

Shikhabalovo, Bashkortostan, see Shishhabalowo; also see Schichabolowo.

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; Shykov; Zikov.

Shikow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schikow.

Shishkov, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Schimov.

Shimov, Odessa, see Freiland; also see Schimov.

Shimov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Schimov.

Shimov, (also Siemienovka), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica. Also see Schimanowka; Siemienovka.

Shimetov, Odessa, see Shimyotov; also see Schimjotow.

Shimyotov, Odessa, Kuchurgan. Evangelical. Also see Schimjotow; Shimetov.

Shingak, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans.
Population: 43 in 1926. Also see Schimjotow; Shimetov.


Shipovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenow; also see Schipowka.

Shirayevo, Odessa, see Shirayevo; also see Schirajewo.

Shirak-Khutor, (also Solntsevo), Don, Donets’k, Staro-Beshovo. Southeast of Donets’e. #C 6. Evangelical.
Population: 75 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Schirak-; Khutor, Shirak-; Schirak-Chutor; Solntsevo.

Shirayevo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Stepanovka.
On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded in 1874. Evangelical; parish: Hoffnungstal. Small market town. Possibly the Russian rayon town bearing the same name. Acreage: 40 dessi. Population: 92 in 1904; 60 in 1914; 1,777 in 1919; 770 or 1,770 in 1926. Also see Schirajewo; Shirajevo.
Shirin-Deutsch, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Alt-Schirin-Deutsch; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-; Deutsch, Alt-Schirin-Deutsch, Alt-.

Shirin-Deutsch, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Shirin-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-; Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-Schirin-Deutsch; Schirin-Deutsch, Neu-.

Shirokaya-Balka, Mykolayiv, see Nikolaiv; also see Balka, Schirokaja-Balka; Balka, Shirikaya-Balka.

Shiroke Mesta, Petersburg, see Shirikye Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shirike; Mesta, Shirikoje; Schirokije Mesta.

Shirokye Mesta, Petersburg, see Shirikye Mesta; also see Mesta, Schirokije; Mesta, Shirike; Mesta, Shirikoje; Schirokije Mesta; Shirikye Mesta.

Shirokye Mesta, Zaporizhzhya, Gornosta(y)evka. Population: 78 in 1918; 214 in 1926; 300 in 1941. Also see Shtomino-Chutor.

Shishman, Kudahul, Crimea, see Kudahul Shishman; also see Kudahul Schischman; Schischman, Kudahul.

Shishmana, Zaporizhzhya, Gornosta(y)evka. Population: 117 in 1919. Also see Schischman.

Shishkovsky, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Tok-Churansk (Davlekanovo.) Possibly founded in 1894. Population: 63 in 1926. Also see Schischkalnu.

Shokhta-Er, Crimea, see Schobach-Ely; also see Er, Schochta-; Er, Shokhta-; Schochta-Er.

Sholbenk, (also Schelbak, also Shelbok), Don, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evsk, Dyakovko, Kuybyshhev. #G 4. Founded in 1906. Evangelical; parishes: Yeysk, and Taganrog, and Rosenfeld). Acreage: 900 dessi. Population: 142 approximately in 1905; 78 in 1914; 78 in 1918; 214 in 1926; 300 in 1941. Also see Scholobok; Shelobak; Shelobok.

Sholtsoy, Alt-, Bessarabia, see Alt-Sholtsoy; also see Alt-Sholtso; Sholtsoi; Sholttoi, Alt-.
Sholtoy, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Sholtoy; also see Neu-Sholtoi; Scholtai; Scholtoi, Neu-.

Shonuk, (also Shunuk), 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 Biloviž colonists. Also see Schonuk; Shunuk.

Shostakovka, (also Shestakovo), Khar'kov, Barvinkove, Izyum (Samoylovka.). #A 3. Founded approximately in 1888 by people from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Also see Schostakowka; Shestakovo.

Shotevka, Odessa, Grossulovo. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.). Also see Schozewka; Schotevka.

Shpakov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpanov; also see Schpakov.

Shpanov, (also Shpanov), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Diadkivichy. Also see Schpakov; Shpanov.

Shpanov, (also Shpakov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. #D 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Schpanov; Shpakov.

Shpanov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Shpakov; also see Schpanov.

Shparova, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Schparowa.

Shpelskie, Potereby, Volhynia-Poland, see Potereby Shpelskie; also see Potereby Schpelskie; Schpelskie, Potereby.

Shpilka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Shehurin; also see Shpilka.

Shturnilovka, Caucasus, Winodelno(y)ye. #G 2. Population: 210 in 1926. Also see Shturnilovka.

Shubar-Kudak, Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk. Approximately 130 km southwest of Aktyubinsk. #B 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1912. Evangelical. Also see Kudak, Schubar-; Kudak; Schubar-Kudak.

Shubar-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Tikhonovka; also see Kul, Schubar-; Kul, Schubar-; 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 Schumanowka.


Shumelka?, Volga Republic, see Shumeyka; also see Schumelka?.

Shumeyska, (possibly also Shumelka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite.) Here was a large furniture factory. Also see Schumejka; Shumelka?.

Shunuk, Crimea, see Shonuk; also see Schunuk.


Shuravlevo, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Shuravlewo.

Shuravlevka, Omsk, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shurawljewka.

Shuravlewo, Zaporizhzhya, see Heidelberg; also see Shurawlewo.

Shuravline, (also Subravline), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Population: 203 in 1926. Also see Shuravline; Subravline.

Shuravlyevka, Omsk, Yelansk. #G 1. Founded in 1914. Evangelical. Population: 201 in 1926. Also see Shuravlevka; Shuravljewka.

Shurawlewo, Zaporizhzhya, see Shuravlevo.

Shurawlewka, Omsk, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shurawljewka.

Shurawlewo, Volga Republic, see Shuravline.

Shurawljewka, Luhans’k, see Shuravlyevka; also see Shurawljewka.

Shurcin, Volhynia-Poland, see Schurin; also see Schurcin.

Shurka, Volga Republic, see Neu-Norka; also see Schurka.

Shurkulskij, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evka, 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, Schurschin-; Khutor, Shurshin-; Schurschin-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-Schuwalovo; Schuwalowo, Deutsch.-

Shvirnevo, Odessa; also see Schirineowo.

Shykov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shikov; also see Shykow.

Shykow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Shykov.

Shystov, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Schystow.

Sichelberg, (also Martyeshka), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. North of Fedorovka. #G 3. Founded in 1848/1849. Evangelical; parish: Gnadenflur. Cooperatve and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, 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 Sidorowska.

Sidorovo-Ivan, Don, see Johannesfeld; also see Ivan, Sidorovo-; Iwan, Sidorowo-; Sidorowovo-Ivan.

Sidorovka, Don, see Sidorovka.

Sidorovo-ivan, Don, see Sidorovo-Ivan; also see Ivan, Sidorovo-; Iwan, Sidorowo-.

Siebenbrunn, (also Kusel-Kuy, also Rapp), Crimea, Kerch, Semikolodtsy, Petrovsk. #G 3. Founded in 1878. Evangelical; parish: Zürichtal. School with grades one to four in 1926. Acreage: 7,000 dessi.

Sierniava, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. North of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sierchow.

Sierniava, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. No other information available.

Siekerzyche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. No other information available.

Siekerzyicha, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekerzyicha; also see Groß-Siekerzyicha; Gross-Siekerzyicha; Gross-Siekerzyicha; Siekerzyicha, Groß-; Siekerzyicha, Gross-; Siekerzyicha, Groß-; Siekerzyicha, Gross-.

Siekerzyicha, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekerzyicha; also see Groß-Siekerzyicha; Groß-Siekerzyicha; Gross-Siekerzyicha; Siekerzyicha, Groß-; Siekerzyicha, Gross-; Siekerzyicha, Groß-; Siekerzyicha, Gross-.

Siekerzyicha, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Siekerzyicha; also see Groß-Siekerzyicha; Groß-Siekerzyicha; Gross-Siekerzyicha; Siekerzyicha, Groß-; Siekerzyicha, Gross-; Siekerzyicha, Groß-; Siekerzyicha, Gross-.
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.

Sigmuntovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sigmundtovka.

Siianove, Volhynia-Poland, see Syance.

Silanovica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel. South of Kniahiin. #E 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Silanovica.

Silanovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Silanovica.

Silarovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Southeast of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Silarovka.

Silarowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Silarowska.


Silberfeld, (also Serebropolye), Omsk, Odessa (GNNR 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 Kirgisisky, also Serebropol), Slavgorod, Slavgorod (Tabuny, 70-80’er Dörfer). Thirty-five kilometers southeast of Slavgorod. #14. Founded in 1912 by Black Sea Germans. Mennonite; parish: Khoroshoye, also Mennonite Brethren; parish: Saratov. Seed kolchoz, cattle kolchoz, 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 Kirgisisky?; No. 86; Serebropol.

Silberfeld, (also Serebropolye, also Verkhny Sherebec), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola'yevka (Schönfeld). Founded in 1841 or 1843. Mennonite; parish: Schönfeld. Acreage: 300 ha. Population: 28 in 1859; 137 in 1911; 50 in 1914; 137 in 1918; possibly 1,200 in 1919. Also see Serebropolye; Verkhny Sherebec.

Silbertal, (also Yablokovo), Zaporizhzhya, Haichur. North of Gulyay Pole. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Ludwigstal. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 226 in 1905; 262 in 1918; 262 in 1919; 254 in 1926. Also Yablokovo.

Silovka, Odessa, see Friedenfeld; also see Silovka.

Silowka, Odessa, see Silovka.

Simche Catun, Bessarabia, see Simkhe Catun; also see Catun, Simche; Catun, Simkhe.


Siminop, Omsk, see Warenburg.

Siminovka, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Siminovka.

Siminovka, Malaya, Odessa, see Malaya Siminovka; also see Malaja Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaja.

Siminovka, Odessa, see Siminovka.

Siminovka, Malaja, Odessa, see Malaja Siminovka; also see Malaya Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaja.

Simkhe Catun, Bessarabia, see Eigengut; also see Catun, Simche; Catun, Simkhe; Simche Catun.

Simoni, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Simony.


Simson, Petersburg, see Samson.

Sina, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad.

Sine Osernoe, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoye; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoye, Sinje; Osernoye, Sinye; Sinje Osernoe.

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-; Singer-Chutor.

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.

Sinimoch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sinimokh.


Sinio, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn; also see Sinio.

Sinio, Volhynia-Poland, see Sinio.

Sinjak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sinyak.

Sine Osernoye, Slavgorod, see Sine Osernoye; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoye, Sinje; Osernoye, Sinye; Sinje Osernoe.

Siminovka, Malaya, Odessa, see Malaya Siminovka; also see Malaja Siminovka; Siminovka, Malaja.
Sinyak, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Blaubad; also see Sinjak.


Sinye Osernoye, Slavgorod, see Schönnsee; also see Osernoe, Sine; Osernoye, Sinje; Osernoy, Sinye; Sine Osernoe; Sinje Osernoy.

Sipaj, Orenburg, see Sipay.

Sipay, Orenburg, see Kantsevskaya; also see Sipaj.

Sirka, Chervona-, Don, see Chervona-Sirka; also see Sirka, Tschewrona-; Tschewrona-Sirka.

Sirka, Tschewrona-, Don, see Tschewrona-Sirka; also see Chervona-Sirka, Sirka, Chervona-

Sirotiske, Odessa, see Sirotiske; also see Sirotiske.

Sietroiske, Odessa, see Sirotiske; also see Sirotiske.

Sietroiske, Odessa, see Selenge-Khutor; also see Sirotiske; Sierotiske.

Sirt-Karakhcha, Crimea, see Syrt-Karakhcha; also see Karakhcha, Sirt-; Karakhscha, Sirt-; Sirt-Karakhcha.

Sirt-Karaktschura, Crimea, see Sirt-Karakhcha; also see Karakhcha, Sirt-; Karaktschura, Sirt-; Sirt-Karaktschura.

Sitarowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Rozhyshche. #E 5. Founded in 1898 by Volhynian Germans who were probably landless farmers from the Novograd-Volynysk or Zhytomir districts. Also see Skerlivskoje; Skerlivskoje.

Skaletsky, Tobol’sk, see Skerlivskoje; also see Skerlivskoje.

Skerlivskoje, Tobol’sk, Tara. In the swampy forests of Tara. Founded in 1898 by Volhynian Germans who were probably landless farmers from the Novograd-Volynysk or Zhytomir districts. Also see Skerlivskoje; Skerlivskoje.

Skinos, Bessarabia, see Leipzig.

Skiljarowskij?, Slavgorod, see Skiljarovsky?.

Skiljarovsky?, Slavgorod, see Alexandrovka; also see Skiljarowski?.

Skobelka, (also Skabelka), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. #C 3. Also see Skabelka.


Skolobov, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Skolobov.

Skorovka, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Skorovka; also see Neu-Skorovka; Skorovka, Neu.-

Skorovka, Neu-, Omsk, see Neu-Skorovka; also see Neu-Skorovka; Skorovka, Neu.-

Skripalevo, Volga Republic, see Josefstad; also see Skripalevo.

Skripalewo, Volga Republic, see Skripalevo.

Skurche, Volhynia-Poland, Luts‘k, Charukov; also see Skurtsche.

Skursche, Volhynia-Poland, see Skursche.

Skovorozov, 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 Skovorozov.

Skwortsow, Kazakhstan, see Skvortsow.

Slobodka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Slobodka Knyashepolevskaya.

Slađaka Balka, Zaporizhzhya, see Balka, Slavdaka; also see Balka, Sladkaya; Sladkaya Balka.

Slađkovačnaja, Dnipropetrovsk’s, 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 Slađkovačnaja.

Slađkovodnaja, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Slađkovodnaja.

Slarni, Volhynia-Poland, see Slarny.

Slarny, (also Svarny), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. Also see Slarny; Svarny.

Slatopol, Neu-, Dnipropetrovsk’s, Turgen(y)evka, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Nowo-.
Slatopol, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-.

Slatopol, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Turgen(y)evka, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-.

Slatopol, Novo-, Dnipropetrovs’k, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Slatopol; also see Novo-Slatopol; Slatopol, Novo-.

Slatopol, Novo-, see Slatopol; Slatopol, Nowo-.

Slatopol, Novo-, see Slatopol; Slatopol, Nowo-.

Slobodka, Novo-, see Novo-Slobodka; Slobodka, Nowo-.

Slobodarka, (also Svobodarka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Volga Republic, see Sloboda, Nikolayevskaya, Volga Republic, see Smirnovsky Smirnow, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Pallasovka.

Slepukha, Odessa, see Slepukha; also see Slepucha-Chutor; also see Chutor, Slepucha-; Khutor, Slepukha-.


Slepucha-Chutor, Odessa, see Slepukha-Khutor; also see Chutor, Slepucha-; Khutor, Slepukha-.

Slepucha-Khutor, Odessa, see Slepukha; also see Slepucha-Chutor; also see Chutor, Slepukha-; Khutor, Slepukha-.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.

Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya, Volga Republic, see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; also see Nikolaevskaya Sloboda; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya; Sloboda, Nikolaevskaya.
Smogliow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Smogliow.

Smogliow, Volhynia-Poland, see Smogliow.

Smolnaya Kolonie, Petersburg, see Smolny; also see Kolonie, Smolnaya; Kolonie, Smolnaya; Smolnaja Kolonie.

Smolny, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Smoljow.

Smudovo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Gerhardstal; also see Smudovo.

Smudovo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Smudovo.

Smyga, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche. No other information available.

Snamenski-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Znamensky-Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Znamensky.-Kolonie, Znamensky-.

Sobach-Eli, Crimea, see Sobakh-Ely; also see Eli, Sobach-; Ely, Sobakh-.


Soborovka, Kazakhstan, see Sabarovka; also see Soborovka.

Soborovka, Kazakhstan, see Soborovka.

Sochta-Er, Crimea, see Sokhta-Er; also see Er, Sokhta-; Er, Sokhta-.

Sodora-Ivan., Don, Don district; also see Ivan., Sodora-; Ivan., Sodora-Ivan.; Sodoro-Ivan.

Sodorov-Ivan., Don, see Sodora-Ivan.; also see Ivan., Sodora-; Ivan., Sodora-.

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, Kniahininek; also see Sofianovka.

Sofianovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek; also 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: Yanakiyeve.
Acreage: 2,000 dessi. in 1911. Population: 185 in 1912. Also see Sofievka.

Sofiental, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. No other information available.


Sofievka, Don, see Sofiental; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Kazakhstan, see Friedensfeld; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Luhans‘k, Ivanovka; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, possibly Mykolayiv. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Mykolayiv, Zagradovka, see Reinfeld; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Mykolayiv, 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 Friedensfeld; also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, (also Vysocka, also Vyssoki), 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, Syl’ne. Northwest of Syl’ne. Mennonite. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vysocka (also Wysock). Also see Sofievka.

Sofievka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. South of Vladimir. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Sofievka.
1926. Also see Solodaryov; Solotarev; Solotarjew; Solotaryevka.
Solotaya Niva, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village. Also see Niva, Solotaya. Also see Niva, Solotaya; Niwa, Solotaja; Solotaja Niwa.
Solothurn, (also Solotoye, also Wittmann), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 3 August 1767 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 kolhkhoz formed 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 Solotuyk.
Solotoe, Volga Republic, see Solotoe; also see Solotoe.
Solotoye, Volga Republic, see Solothurn; also see Solotoye; also see Solotoe.
Solotoye, Volga Republic, see Solothurn; also see Solotoe; Solotoje.
Solotuchinski, Tobolsk, see Solotuchinski.
Solotukhina, Omsk, see Solotukhina.
Solotukhinsky, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Solotuchinski.
Solotukhino, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotukhin.
Solotvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Solotwin.
Solotvin, Volhynia-Poland, see Solotvin.
Solotyuk, (also Salotuik, also Zolotyuk), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Southeast of Zwiahel. #C 5. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 224 in 1926. Also see Solotukhino.
Solotuchinski, Tobolsk, Andre(y)evsk. Founded in 1908. Also see Solotuchinski.
Solotvin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Holoby; also see Solotwin.
Solotoe, Volga Republic, see Solotoe; also see Solotoe.
Solotoye, Volga Republic, see Solothurn; also see Solotoe; Solotoje.
Solotoy, (also Salotuik, also Zolotyuk), Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 224 in 1904. Also see Salotuik; Solotuik; Zolotyuk.
Solotve, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Turzysk; also see Solowitsche.
Solovin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyschke. Northwest of Rozhyschke. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.
Solowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Solowitsche.
Solotysy, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Rozhyschke. No other information available.
Solotanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Waldheim; also see Solotanka.
Solotanka-zu-Base, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Base, Solotanka-zu; Basel, Solotanka-zu; Solotanka-zu-Base; Zu-Base, Solotanka-Zu-Base-Solotanka-; Zu-Base, Solotanka-
Solotanka-zu-Zürich, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Zürich, Solotanka-zu-; Zürich, Solotanka-zu; Solotanka-zu-Zürich; Zu-Zürich, Solotanka-Zu-Zürich.
Solyonaya, Novo-., Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Solyonaya; also see Novo-Soljonaja; Soljonaja, Novo-.

Sosnovka, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv.

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.

Sosnovka, Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Borodulikha, see Sosnovka.

Sosnovka, Mykolayiv, see Sosnovka.

Sosnowka, Omsk, see Sosnowka.

Sosnowka, Volga Republic, see Sosnowka.

Sosnowka, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Sosnowka; also see Neu-Sosnovka; Sosnowka, Neu.-

Sovetnoe?, Don, see Sovetnoye?; also see Sovjetskoje.

Sovetskoe, Volga Republic, see Sovetsky; also see Sovetskoye.

Sowjetskoye, Volga Republic, see Sowjetskoye; also see Sowjetsky.

Sowjetsky, Volga Republic, see Sowjetsky; also see Sovjet-Wirtschaft.

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.

Soworwo, Volga Republic, see Soworwo.

Sparau, (also Klinovoye), Zaporiizhzhya, Molochna (Gnadenfeld). Founded in 1828 by 28 families mainly from Elbing, West Prussia, and in 1830 by 8 families from the older Molochna colonies. Mennonite-Brethren; parish: Margenau. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,685 des.; 60 houses in 1859, or 3,002 des., or 40 farms on 2,600 des.; 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.

Spaschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Spaschtschizna.

Spaschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Spaschtschizna.


Spat, Novyy-, Crimea, see Novyy-Spat; also see Nowyi-Spat; Spat, Nowyi-.

Spat, Nowyj-, Crimea, see Nowyi-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, Sarova-.

Spat, Sary-, Crimea, see Sary-Spat.

Spatzen-Chutor, Caucasus, see Spatzen-Chutor; also see Chutor, Spatzen-; Chutor, 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.

Spatzij, Volga Republic, see Marienfeld; also see Spatzy.

Sprer, Odessa, see Speyer.

Sprer, Odessa, see Speyer.

Sperling-Chutor, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Sperling-; Khutor, Sperling-.

Sperling-Khutor, Omsk, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.

Sperling-Khutor, Volga Republic, see Sperling-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.

Sperling-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Sperling-Chutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.

Splawnucha, Volga Republic, see Splavnukha.

Splavnukha, Volga Republic, see Huck; also see Splavnuch.

Splineka, Volga Republic, see Splavnukha.

Sprengel, Volga Republic, see Neu-Hoffnung.

Springer-Chutor, Crimea, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.

Springer-Chutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s k, see Springer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Springer-; Khutor, Springer-.


Springer-Khutor, Dnipropetrovsk’s k, Pavlograd, Sinelnikovo. #F 5. Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Since 1921, this khutor was part of the village soviet Etingerfeld. 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.
Stahl am Karaman, (also Svonarev-Kut), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar 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 fanatic Baptitc preacher Borgdorf, who brought enthusiasm into the religious life of the Völga colonies around 1870.” (G. Pingoud). Birthplace (or the other Stahl) of writers David Jost (1920-) and Heinrich Kämpf (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.

Stalinordorf, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Friesendorf.

Stalinort, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.

Standt, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. No other information available.


Stanielevich-Khutor, Odessa, Hoffnungstal. 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.
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-.

Stariserfeld, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyar.
West of Mariental. No other information available.

Staro-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, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Staro-Savodskoe; also see Staro-Savodskoe; Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Savodskoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Steinau; also see Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoe, Staro-; Savodskoe, Staro-; Staro-Savodskoe; Savodskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Scharapowo, Omsk, see Staro-Scharapowo; also see Staro-Scharapowo; Staro-; Staro-Scharapowo, Omsk; also see Staro-Scharapowo; Staro-.

Staroscin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Gorniky. No other information available.

Staro-Sharapovo, Omsk, Lubinsk. #D 2. Population: 149 in 1926. Also see Scharapowo, Staro-; Sharapovo, Staro-; Staro-Scharapowo.

Starostav, Volhynia-Poland, see Starostaw.

Starostaw, Volhynia-Poland, see Starostaw.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Alt-Schudendorf; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Staro-Svedskoe, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoe, Staro-.
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-Wachoi, Volga Republic, see Station-Vakhoy; also see Vakhoy; Station-; Wachoi, Station-.

Station-Yeruslan, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Eruslan, Station-; Jerusal, Station-; Station-Eruslan; Station-Jerusal; Eruslan, Station-.

Staurowo, Mykolayiv, see Staurowo.

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 Stavek.

Stavek, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Stavek.

Stawek, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stavek.

Stawek, 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-Pansky, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stavok-Pansky; also see Panski, Stavok-; Pansky, Stavok-.

Stavrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Stavrov.

Stawrowskoje, Deutsch-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; also see Deutsch-Stawrowskoje; Deutsch-Stavarovskoye; Stavrovskoe, Deutsch-; Stavrowskoje, 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.

Steinau, (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 1874 or 1889. Separatist; parishes: Ostheim and Grüntal; possibly other denominations. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. Population: 230 in 1919; 163 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 Kamkena), Dnipropetrovs’k, Nikopol’, or Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Kolokolvych. #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 Kamkena.

Steinbach, (also Klöpf-Khutor, also Neuland), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Ostheim. Approximately 25 km northeast of Mariupol’. #E 9. Founded by Berydansk Swabians in 1874 or 1889. Separatist; parishes: Ostheim and Grünthal; 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. 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 Kamenna, also Kiriakovka), Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. Founded in 1869. Catholic; parish: Schönfeld, and possibly Evangelical. Acreage: 3,176 dessi. Population: 250 in 1914; 230 in 1918; 182 in 1919; 136 between 1941 and 1943. Also see Kamenopolye; Schlachting.

Steinberg, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.


Steinbruch, (possibly also Hecht-Khutor, also Valyanovka, also Volyanova), Luhans’k, Rovenky. A few kilometers east of Rovenky. Founded in 1881. Evangelical; parish: Novograd. Population: 89 in 1904. Also see Kamennaya Gora; Kamennaya Gorka.

Stein-Chutor, Kharkiv, see Stein-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stein-; Khutor, Stein-.

Steinfeld, (also Kodishy), Caucasus, Georgia, T’bilisi, Asureti (Assuret), Elisabethtal. Founded in 1922. Evangelical. Population: 95 in 1914; 95 in 1926. Also see Kodishy.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenopolye, also Schlachting), Dnipropetrov’sk, Kryvyi Rih, Vesselo-Terno. Founded in 1874. Mennonite. 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 Olgin), Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tashkuduk. Approximately 25 km north of Pavlodar. Founded in 1879. Mennonite; parishes: Altonau and Orlov. Everyday languages: High German, Danzig Low German. Language in schools: German until 1918. 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 Stumpp’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 Kaminisky), Odessa, Beresovka. Catholic. Also see Kaminsky.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenistoye), Zaporizhzhya, Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhos named Fedorovka. Also see Olgin.


Steinfeld, (also No. 14, also Kamenka), Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhos named Fedorovka. Also see Olgin.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenistoye), Zaporizhzhya, Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhos named Fedorovka. Also see Olgin.

Steinfeld, (also Kamenistoye), Zaporizhzhya, Mykolayiv, Petrovka. A few kilometers west of Mykolayiv. Founded by Black Sea Germans in 1906. Mennonite. Possibly Kolkhos named Fedorovka. Also see Olgin.
Steinwald, Kherson. It existed as early as 1900 or earlier and possibly today.

Stengel, (also Stengle), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt; also see Stengle.

Stengle, Volga Republic, see Stengel.

Stenglegrabben, Volga Republic, Marxstadt-Unterwalden. No other information available.

Stenzaryce, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Stenzaryce. No other information available.

Stepanovka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Grünfeld; 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, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Don, Rostov, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Don, Taganrog, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Mariupol’, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Mykolayiv, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Odessa, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Orenburg, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Volga Republic, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Stepunovka.

Stepanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Stepunovka.

Stephan, (also Vodyanoy-Buyerak), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Founded on 24 August 1767. Evangelical; parish: Stephan. Fifteen thousand one hundred sixty-two baptized members were part of the Stephan parish (as of 1905). Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) A secondary school for girls was 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, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgan) (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, Dnipropetrov’sk, see Roter Stern.
Stesselovka, Kazakhstan, see Lineyevka; also see Stesselowka.
Stesselowka, 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 Stochod.
Stohod, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Stochod.
Stolpeckoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckoye; also see Stolpeckoje.
Stolpekoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpeckoye; also see Stolpeckoje.
Stolpeckoye, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpetskaya; also see Stolpeckoje; Stolpeckoje.
Stolpezkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stolpetskaya.
Stolpin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyrzceh. No other information available.
Storozov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec. Near Dermanka. Also see Storozow.
Storozow, Volhynia-Poland, see Storozov.
Strachalin, Volhynia-Poland, see Strakhalin.
Strakhalin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Strachalin.
Strassburg, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels), Strassburg. Founded in 1808 by families from Bruchsal [Baden], Wurttemberg, and Weißenburg, Alsace, areas (46), and Prussia (14). Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, farmers’ retirement home (as of 1926.) An earthquake inflicted great losses in 1940. Acreage: 3,561 dessi. and 148 houses in 1859, or 3,667 dessi.. Population: 261 in 1808; 393 in 1825; 1,023 in 1858; 1,884 in 1905; 2,287 in 1911; 2,367 in 1914; 1,780 in 1919; 1,363 in 1926; 2,500 in 1941; 2,118 in 1943. Also see Strassburg.
Strassburg, Samara, Melekies (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 and Mennonite. School with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 446 in 1912; 597 in 1926. Also see Strassburg.
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. Northwest of Pallasovka. #E 8. Founded in 1860/1861 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 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; 2,500 in 1908; 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, Dnipropetrov’sk, 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. #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 Ekmanz, also Germansy, possibly also Shiroky-Khutor), Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Also see Ekmanz; Germansy; 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.


Streu, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. No other information available.

Strelina, (also Neudorf, also Neuhausen, also Nyemetskaya Kolonoya), Petersburg, Troitsk, Strelna. #D 2. Founded in 1811/1812 by 28 families from Isvar. Consisted of two villages: Neudorf and Neuhausen. Evangelical; parish: Strelina. 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 Kolonoya.

Strembeni, Bessarabia, see Strembeny.


Streß, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Streß; also see Neu-Streß; Streß, Neu-.

Streßby, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Streßby; also see Neu-Streßby; Streßby, Neu-.

Streptovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Nassau; also see Streptowka.

Strepetowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Streptowka.


Streitgrabern, Volga Republic. No other information available. Streibisch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stribisch.


Stricker, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Schherbakovka.

Strimba, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strimba.

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-.

Strecker, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann. Northeast of Seelmann. #D 5. Founded in 1863 by people from these mother colonies: Dehler, Göbel, Hildmann, Husaren, Josefstädt, Kamenka, Leichtling, Marienfeld, Neu-Kolonie, Pfeiffer, Rohleder, Rothammel, Schuck, Seewald, Semenovka, and Vollmer. Catholic; parish: Strecker 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.

Strikt, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Balzer or Frank. No other information available.

Strelna, (also Neudorf, also Neuhausen, also Nyemetskaya Kolonoya), 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 Kolonoya.

Strembeni, Bessarabia, see Strembeny.


Strembi, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strembi; also see Neu-Strembi; Streßby, Neu-.

Stremby, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strembi; also see Neu-Strembi; Streßby, Neu-.

Strepetowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alt-Nassau; also see Streptowka.

Strepetovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Streptovka.


Streitgrabern, Volga Republic. No other information available. Streibisch, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Stribisch.


Stricker, Volga Republic, see Deutsch-Schherbakovka.

Strimba, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Strimba.
Stroenie, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Stroenie; also see Novo-Strojenje; Stroenie, Novo-; Strojenje, Novo-.

Strojenje, Novo-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Strojenje; also see Novo-Stroenie; Stroenie, Novo-; Strojenje, Novo-.

Strojenka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Strojewka; also see Strockovka.

Stupnik, Omsk. A few kilometers south of Omsk.

#E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans.

Studyony Klyuch; Studeny Klyuch.

Studyony; Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studyony; Studeny Klyuch; Studyony Klyuch.

Studyeny Klyuch, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 401 in 1926. Also see Kljutsch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Studyony; Klyuch; Studyony Klyuch; Studeny Klyuch.

Studyeny Klyuch, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 401 in 1926. Also see Kljutsch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Klyuch, Studeny; Studyony; Klyuch; Studyony Klyuch; Studeny Klyuch.

Stumpf-Chutor, Omorsk, see Stumpf-Khutor; also see Chutor, Stumpf-; Khutor, Stumpf.-

Stumpf-Khutor, Omorsk. A few kilometers south of Omorsk.

#E 2. Possibly founded in 1902 by Black Sea Germans.

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.

Stydyn, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. No other information available.

Styrkolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Valerianovka.

Su, Gassan-, Caucasus, see Gassan-Su.

Su, Hassan-, Caucasus, see Hassan-Su.

Subilno, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubilno.

Subravline, Volga Republic, see Shuravline; also see Subravline.

Subravline, Volga Republic, see Subravline.

Suchaja-Balka, Kazakhstan, see Sukhaya-Balka; also see Balka, Suchaja-; Balka, Sukhaya-.

Suchanow, Caucasus, see Sukhanov.

Suchano, Don, see Sukhanovo.

Sucheksoke, Don, see Sukhetskoe; also see Sukhetskoe.

Suchoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Sukhoje; also see Sukhno.

Suchvola, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov, see Sukhovola.

Suchvola, 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, Sudakskij(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 964 dessi. Population: 90 in 1825; 168 in 1858; 111 in 1864; 140 in 1904; 99 in 1905; 238 in 1911; 241 in 1914; 237 in 1918; 200 in 1919; 223 in 1926.

Sudaki, Mykolayiv, see Sudaky.

Sudaki, Nowyy-, Mykolayiv, see Nowyy-Sudaki; also see Novyy-Sudaky; Sudaky, Novyy-.
Sukhovola, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Suchwola.

Sukhoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Hochheim; also see Suchoje.

Sukhoye, Zaporizhzhya, Miedzyrzetsch; 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?


Sulianowskij, Caucasus, see Sulianovskiy.


Sultan-Botschala-Chutor, Crimea, see Bochala; also see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.

Sultan-Bochala-Khutor, Crimea, see Bochala-Khutor, Sultan-; Botschala-Chutor, Sultan-; Chutor, Sultan-Botschala-; Khutor, Sultan-Bochala-; Sultan-Botschala-Chutor.

Sultanowski-Posselok, (also Posselok-Sultanowski), Caucasus, Terek. Evangelical; parish: Pyatigorsk. Settlement compound on estate land. Population: 400 in 1905. Also see Posselok, Sultanovsky; Posselok, Sultanowski-; Sultanowski-Posselok.

Sultanowski-Posselok, Caucasus, see Sultanowsko-Posselok; also see Posselok, Sultanovsky; Posselok, Sultanowski.

Sulz, (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; 1,980 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.


Suran-Barin, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Pavlovka. Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Barin, Suran-.
Surikovsky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(y)evka, Aleshinsk. Approximately 20 km west of Kustanay.

Suvorova, Zaporizhzhya, see Schardau; also see Suworowa.

Suvorov, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Suworowo, Mykolayiv, see Suvorov.

Suvorov, Mykolayiv, see Suvorowa.

Suvorovka, Caucasus, Minvodsky (Suvorovka.)

Suvorovka, Mykolayiv, see Eigenfeld; also see Suworowka.

Suvorovka, (also No. 13), Orenburg, Uran (D(y)evka).

Bashkortostan, see Surovo-Khutor; also see Surovo-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey.

Surikowskij, Kazakhstan, see Surikovsky.


School with grades one to four (as of 1926.)

Population: 130 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Surovo-; Khutor, Surovo-; Surovo-Chutor.

Susan, Marianca de, Bessarabia, see Marianca de Sus; also see Susly, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt.

Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz (as of 1926.)

Population: 219 in 1926. Also see Bessagach; Suworowka.

Susczybaba, Volhynia-Poland, see Suyetino; Sujetino.

Susczybaba, Volhynia-Poland, see Staro-Svedskoye; Staro-Swedskoje; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Also see Miuss-; Miuss-Chutor; Miuss-Khutor; Suworowo, Orenburg, see Suyetin-Miuss-Khutor; Sujetin-Miuss-Chutor; Sujetin-Miuss-Khutor.

Suyetino, Volga Republic, see Morgentau; also see Suyetino, Volga Republic.

Svalyava, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Schwabach; also see Svalyava, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Svariny; Volhynia-Poland, see Svariny.; also see Svariny, Volhynia-Poland, see Svarynye.; also see Svarinye, (also Svariny), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka; also see Svariny; Svarnye; Svarnye.

Svedskoe, Staro-., Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-.; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Svedskoe, Staro-., Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; also see Staro-Svedskoe; Svedskoe, Staro-.; Svedskoe, Staro-.

Svenigorodka-Khutor, Odessa, Bereznian district. Catholic; parish: Rastatt. Also see Chutor, Svenigorodka-Khutor, Svenigorodka-; Svenigorodka-Chutor.

Svetlodolinskoye, Bessarabia, see Svetlodolinskoye; also see Svetlodolinskoye.
Svetlodolinskoye, Bessarabia, see Lichtental; also see Svetlodolinskoe; Svetlodolinskoye.

Svetlovka, Mykolayiv, see Blumenort; also see Svetlowka.

Svetlovka, Novo-, Odessa, see Novo-Svetlovka; also see Novo-Svetlovka; Svetlovka, Novo-.

Svetnaya, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenstal; also see Swetnaja.

Svetopolje, Slavgorod, see Svetopolye; also see Svetopolje.

Svetopolye, Slavgorod, see Blumenfeld; also see Svetopolye; Svetopolje.

Sviacie, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Oleksandriya; also see Sviacie.

Sviatechno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Oles’k; also see Sviatechno.


Svichev, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svichev; also see Neu-Svitschew; Svitschew, Neu-.

Svitocin, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Svitocin.

Svinarchin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Svinarchin.

Svinetz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviuniukhy; also see Svinetz?.

Sviuniukhy, (possibly also Svinetz), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviuniukhy. #C 4. Also see Svinetz?; Sviuniukhy.

Svishchov, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Yaroslaviche; also see Svishchov.

Svistunovo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Neu-Kronental; also see Swistunovo.

Svistunovo, Slavgorod. Mennonite.


Svizovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. German private school with two classes under construction (as of 1938.) Population: 100 families with 120 students in 1938. Also see Svizovka.

Svobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Slobodarka; also see Slobodarka.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svornayev-Kut, Omsk, see Stahl; also see Kut, Svornarev-; Kut, Swornarew-; Svornarew-Kut.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Swoz.

Svychovkova?, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Svychovkova?; also see Alt-Swojtschowka; Swojtschowka?, Alt-.

Svychovkova?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Svychovkova?; also see Neu-Swojtschowka; Swojtschowka?, Neu-.

Svyato-Troickoe, Mariupol’, see Svyato-Troickoe; also see Svyato-Troickoje; Troickoje, Svjato-; Troickoe, Svyato-; Troickoje, Svyato-.

Swaljawa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Svalyava.

Swarini, Volhynia-Poland, see Svariny.

Swarynie, Volhynia-Poland, see Svaryny.

Swariny, Volhynia-Poland, see Svaryny.

Svedskoe, Staro-, Mykolayiv, see Staro-Svedskoe; also see Staro-Svedskoje; Staro-Svedskoye; Svedskoe, Staro-; Svedskoye, Staro-.

Svenigorodka-Chutor, Odessa, see Svenigorodka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Svenigorodka-; Khutor, Svenigorodka-.

Swersda, Volga Republic, see Zversda.

Swesda, Dnipropetrovsk’,k, see Zvesda.

Swesda, Volga Republic, see Zvesda.

Swesda, Nagornaja, Volga Republic, see Nagornaja Swesda; also see Nagornaya Zvesda; Zvesda, Nagornaya.

Svetlodolinskoye, Bessarabia, see Svetlodolinskoye; also see Svetlodolinskoe.

Svetlowka, Mykolayiv, see Svetlowka.

Svetlowka, Nowo-, Odessa, see Novo-Svetlowka; also see Novo-Svetlowka; Svetlowka, Novo-.

Svetnaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Svetnaja.

Svetopolje, Slavgorod, see Svetopolye; also see Svetopole.

Sviacie, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviacie.

Sviatechno, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviatechno.

Svietocin, Volhynia-Poland, see Swietocin.

Svinartschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Svinarchin.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Swojtschowka?, Neu-; Swojtschowka?, Neu-; Swetsda; also see Nagornaja Zvesda; Zvesda, Nagornaya.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

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Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.

Svoz, Volhynia-Poland, see Svoz.
Switke, Volhynia-Poland, see Svitke.
Swistunowo, Dnipropetrovsk’sk, see Swistunovo.
Switschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sviatchesenga.
Switschew, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Switschew; also see Neu-Svichi; Svichi, Neu-
Swizovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svizovka.
Swjato-Troickoje, (also Svrjato-Troickoe), Volhynia-Poland, see Svijato-Troickoe; also see Svijato-Troickoe; Svrjato-Troickoe, Svijato-
Swobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Svobodarka.
Swojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Swojtschowka?, Alt-
Swobodarka, Volhynia-Poland, see Swobodarka.
Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Population: 97 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-; Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-
Syrtke-Adshi-Achmat, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kolay. Population: 97 in 1926. Also see Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-; Adshi-Achmat, Syrtke-
Syojtschowka?, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Syojtschowka?; also see Alt-
Swoz, Volga Republic, see Swoz.
Syance, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Syance; also see Sijance.
Sychikha, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Sycshicha.
Synga, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mainfeld.
Syndza, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Mindel.
Sypay, Orenburg, see Sypay.
Sypay, Orenburg, see Kantserska; also see Sypay.
Syrts-Taj-Kasborju, Crimea, see Syrt-Tay-Kasborju; also see Kasborju, Syrt-Tay-
Tabolino, (also Tobolino), Kazakhstan, Chimkent, Telmskoy. 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-Kirey; also see Kirej-
Tabor; Kirej-Tabor.
Tabor-Kirey, (also Kirej-Tabor), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Voinka. #C 2. Founded in 1890. Catholic; parish: Alexandrovka. Population: 76 in 1919; 82 in 1926. Also see Kirej-Tabor; Kirey, Tabor-
Tachinado, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Tahinado.
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-
Tatschi-; Tatschi-Busav, Ak-
Tachy-Kabany, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tachy-Kabany; also see Ak-
Tatschi-Kabany; Kabany, Ak-
Tatschi-; Tatschi-Kabany, Ak-
Tachy, Kuchuk-Ak-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; also see Ak-
Kuchuk; Ak-Tatschi; Kutschuk-
Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-
Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tagatschin; Tahachin.

Taganaschmin, Crimea, see Taganaschmin.

Taganasch, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Taganasch; also see Neu-Taganasch; Taganasch, Neu-

Taganasch, Kuchuk-Byuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Taganasch; also see Biju-Taganash, Tutschuk-Byuk-Taganasch; Byuk-Taganasch, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Byuk-.

Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch; also see Biju-Taganasch, Tutschuk; Byuk-Taganasch, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Taganasch; Taganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-.

Taganaschmin, Crimea, see Neu-Taganasch; also see Taganaschmin.

Taganasch, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Taganasch; also see Neu-Taganasch; Taganasch, 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-.

Tainčha, Omsk, Odessa. #D 2. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Population: 227 in 1926. Also see Taintscha.

Taintscha, Omsk, see Tainčha.

Tajkur, Porozov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Tajkur; also see Porozov-Taykur; Taykur-Porozov.

Takhinadoko, (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-, Slavgorod, 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 Talovka.

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’.

Tal zu Zürich, 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 Tambovka.

Tamur, (also Vaedeny), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Sarata. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Vaedeny.


Tarackőz, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Teresva.

Taraj, 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; Taranovka; Taravovka.

Taranowka, Caucasus, see Taranowka.

Taraschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Tarashchowka.

Taraschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Tarashchowka.

Taraschowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Sedlyshche; also see Tarashchowka.

Tarashchowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzybowica; also see Taraschowka.

Taraśi, Novgorod, see Tarasiki.

Tarasiki, Novgorod, see Tarasiki; also see Tarasich.

Tarasovo, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Tarasowo.

Tarasovo, Odessa, see Tarasovo.

Tarasich, Novgorod, see Tarasiki.
Tarassikha, (also Tarasikha), Novgorod. #F 4. Founded in 1925 by families from Nikolai Colony. Evangelical. Population: 126 in 1926. Also see Tarassika; Tarassich.

Taravovka, Caucasus, see Taravonovka; also see Tarawovoka.

Tarawovka, Caucasus, see Taravonovka.

Taray, Volhynia-Poland, see Taraz; also see Taraj.

Taraz, (also Teraz, also Toraz), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Teray; Toraz.

Tarchanlar, Crimea, see Tarkhanlar.

Tarchanlar, Seiter-, Crimea, see Seiter-Tarchanlar; also see Seiter-Tarchanlar; Tarkhanlar, Seiter-.

Tarchan, Urtschkin-, Crimea, see Urtschkin, Tarchan-; also see Tarchan, Urtchkin-; Urtchkin-Tarchan.

Tarchan, Utsch-Kuju-, Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan; also see Utsch-Kyu-Tarchan, Utsch-, Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-, Tarchan, Uch-Kuyu-; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan.

Tarc, Saba, Bessarabia, see Saba Tarc.

Tarkhanlar, Crimea, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Tarchanlar.

Tarkhanlar, Seiter-, Crimea, see Seiter-Tarchanlar; also see Seiter-Tarchanlar; Tarkhanlar, Seiter-.

Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-, Crimea, see Uch-Kuyu-Tarchan; also see Kuyu-Tarkhan, Tarchan, Uch-, Tarchan, Uch-Kuyu-; Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan.

Tarkhan, Urchkin-., Crimea, see Urchkin, Tarchan-; also see Karchan, Tarchan-; Tarchan, Karchan-.

Tarkhan, Utsch-Kuju-., Crimea, see Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan; also see Karchan, Tarchan-; Tarchan, Karchan-.

Tarah, Volgograd, see Tarkhanlar.

Taray, Volgograd, see Taray.

Taray, Volgograd, see Taray.

Taray, Volgograd, see Taray.

Taray, Volgograd, see Taray.

Tarnowola, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnowka.

Tarnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnowka.

Tarnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnowka.

Tarnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tarnowka.

Tasch, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tasch; also see Ak-Tash; Tash, Ak-.

Taschly-Konrat, Kendshe-, Crimea, see Kendshe-Taschly-Konrat; also see Kendshe-Taschly-Konrat; Konrat, Kendshe-Taschly-; Konrat, Kendshe-Taschly-.

Taschlyk, Kara-, Omsk, see Kara-Taschlyk; also see Kara-Taschlyk; Tashlyk, Kara-.

Taschtschenak, Zaporizhzya, see Taschchenak.

Tash, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tash; also see Ak-Tasch; Tash, Ak-.

Taschtschenak, Zaporizhzya, see Johannesruh; also see Taschtschenak.

Tasch-Kasan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tasch-Kasan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tash-Kazan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tash-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tash-Kazan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tash-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tash-Kazan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tash-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tash-Kazan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tash-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Taschly-Kipchak, Crimea; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kipchak.

Taschly-Kipchak, Crimea; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kipchak.

Taschly-Kiptschak, Crimea, see Tashly-Kipchak; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Kipchak.

Tashlyk, Kara-, Omsk, see Kara-Tashlyk; also see Kara-Tashlyk; Tashlyk, Kara-.

Tashly-Konrat, Crimea, see Tashly-Konrat; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat.

Tashly-Konrat, Crimea, see Tashly-Konrat; also see Kipchak, Tashly-; Kiptschak, Tashly-; Tashly-Konrat.

Tashly-Kazan-Konrat, Crimea, see Tashly-Kazan-Konrat; also see Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Kasan-Konrat, Tash-; Konrat, Tasch-Kasan-; Konrat, Tash-Kasan-.

Tata-Jurt, Caucasus, see Tata-Yurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Yurt, Tata-.


Tatark, Mykolayiv, see Kalinindorf.

Tatartschek, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Tatarchek.

Tata-Yurt, Caucasus, see Tatayurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Tata-Jurt; Yurt, Tata-.

Tatayurt, Caucasus, see Eigenheim; also see Jurt, Tata-; Tata-Jurt; Yurt, Tata-.

Tatjanina, Zaporizhzhya, see Tatyanino.

Tatjanovka, Caucasus, see Tatyanovka.

Tatjanownka, Slavgorod, see Tatyanovka.

Tatschi, Ak-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy; Tachy, Ak-.

Tatschi, Ak-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy; Tachy, Ak-.

Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tatschi-Busaw; also see Ak-Tachy-Busaw; Busaw, Ak-Tachy-; Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Busaw, Ak-.

Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; also see Ak-Tachy-Kabanj; Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi-; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-.

Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy-Kutschuk; Kutschuk-; Kuchuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tachy-Kutschuk-; Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; Tachy-Kuchuk-Ak-.

Tatyanino, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein; also see Tatyanino.

Tatyanovka, Caucasus, see Tatyanovka.

Tatyanownka, Slavgorod, see Tatyanovka.

Tatschi, Ak-, Crimea, Simferopol’, see Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy; Tachy, Ak-.

Tatschi, Ak-, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy; Tachy, Ak-.

Tatschi-Busaw, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tatschi-Busaw; also see Ak-Tachy-Busaw; Busaw, Ak-Tachy-; Busaw, Ak-Tatschi-; Tachy-Busaw, Ak-.

Tatschi-Kabanj, Ak-, Crimea, see Ak-Tatschi-Kabanj; also see Ak-Tachy-Kabanj; Kabanj, Ak-Tatschi-; Kabany, Ak-Tachy-; Tachy-Kabany, Ak-.

Tatschi, Kutschuk-Ak-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Ak-Tatschi; also see Ak-Tachy-Kutschuk; Kutschuk-; Kuchuk-Ak-Tatschi; Tachy-Kutschuk-; Kuchuk-Ak-Tachy; Tachy-Kuchuk-Ak-.

Tatyanino, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenstein; also see Tatyanino.

Tatyanovka, Caucasus, see Rohrbach; also see Tatjanownka.


Taykur-Porozov, Volhynia-Poland, see Porozov-Taykur; also see Porozov-Tajkur; Tajkur, Porozov-.

Tbilisi, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Tbilisi; also see Neu-Tiflis; Neu-T’bilisi; T’bilissi, Neu-; T’bilisi, Neu-.

Tchirik, Soviet Union, see Tkhirik.

Tebe, Oguz-, Crimea, see Oguz-Tebe.

Tebe, Okus-, Crimea, see Okus-Tebe.

Tebe, Toj-, Crimea, see Toj-Tebe; also see Tebe-Toj; Toj-Tebe.

Tebe, Toj-, Crimea, see Toj-Tebe; also see Tebe; Toj-; Toj-Tebe.

Tecsö, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Deutschendorf.

Tegesch, Crimea, see Tegesch.


Teklowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Teklowka.

Telausa, Volga Republic, see Fischer.

Telausa, Volga Republic, see Fischer.

Telehulo, Odessa. No other information available.


Telenchy, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Telenchy; also see Neu-Telentschi; Telentschi, Neu-.

Telenchyi-Dzhurt, Crimea, see Telenchy-Dzhurt; also see Dshurt, Telentschi-; Dzhurt, Telenchy-.

Telenchyi, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Telenchyi; also see Neu-Telentschi; Telentschi, Neu-.

Telenchyi, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Telenchyi; also see Neu-Telentschi; Telentschi, Neu-.

Telesh, Crimea, see Telesh.
Telesh, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Population: 15 in 1926. Also see Telesch.

Teljauza, Volga Republic, see Telyauza.

Tell, Volga Republic, see Nehler.

Telm, Caucasus, see Ïhleman.

Telm, Caucasus, Arnavir, possibly Krapotkin. No other information available.

Telm, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.

Telemovo, Don, see Ostheim; also see Tselmanovo.

Telemov, (also Didlacken), Kaliningrad district; also see Didlacken; Temelovo.

Telemovovo, Don, see Temelovo.

Telemovovo, Kaliningrad district, see Temelovo.

Telem-, Caucasus, see Usilje-Telman; also see Telman, Usilje-; Telman, Usilje-Telman; Usilje-Telmen.

Telem-, Caucasus, see Usilje-Telman; also see Telman, Usilje-; Telman, Usilje-Telman; Usilje-Telmen.

Telem-, Caucasus, see Usilje-Telman; also see Telman, Usilje-; Telman, Usilje-Telman; Usilje-Telmen.

Telem-, Caucasus, see Usilje-Telman; also see Telman, Usilje-; Telman, Usilje-Telman; Usilje-Telmen.

Telyausa, Caucasus, see Trshchikovce.

Temesh, Crimea, Saky. Approximately Temesh, Crimea, Saky. Founded in 1802. Also see Temesh.

Temesh, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, see Temesh.

Temesh-Ely, Crimea, see Temesh-Ely; also see Ely, Temesh-; Ely, Temesh-Ely.

Temesh, Crimea, Saky. Founded in 1802. Also see Temesh.

Temesh, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Saky. Approximately 25 km east of Yevpatoriya. #C 4. Founded in 1862. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room (as of 1926). Land was bought from Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 3,151 dessi. Population: 222 in 1864; 309 in 1904; approximately 1,000 people on 4,500 dessi. (year unknown); 379 in 1918; 383 in 1926. Daughter colony of Tempelhofer and Orbelyunovka with 30 families. Also see Olgin. 

Tensu, Crimea, Dzhankoy. Approximately 10 km north of Dzhankoy. #D 1. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 2,000 dessi.

Tepkino, (also Tyopkino), Caucasus, Arkhangelsk’s k (also Archangelsk.) #J 3. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 160 in 1926. Also see Tyopkino.

Teploino, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan. School with grades one to four, farmers’ retirement home (Bauernheim) (as of 1926). Population: 46 in 1926.

Teplyitz, (also No. 12, also Töplitz), Bessarabia, Akkermann. Founded in 1817/1818 by 98 families from these Württemberg 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 1905; 2,498 in 1939. Also see No. 12; Töplitz.

Teplyitz, Neu-, Bessarabia, see Neu-Teplyitz.

Terek, Islam-, Crimea, see Islam-Terek.

Terekly-Scheich-Eli, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Ely; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-.

Terekly-Scheich-Ely, Crimea, Karasubazar. Mennonite; parish: Karazan. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 67 in 1926. Founded in 1817/1818 by 98 families from these Württemberg 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 1905; 2,498 in 1939. Also see No. 12; Töplitz.

Terekly-Scheich-Ely, Crimea, see Terekly-Scheich-Eli; also see Eli, Terekly-Scheich-; Scheich-Eli, Terekly-; Scheich-Ely, Terekly-.

Terek, Neu-, Caucasus, see Neu-Terek.

Terekshi, Slavgorod, see Terekshy.

Terekshy, Slavgorod, see London; also see Terekschi.

Teremno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 4. No other information available.

Terentiovi, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoshcha; also see Terentiovi.

Terentiovi, Volhynia-Poland, see Terentiovi.

Terepol, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Rivne, Oleksandriya. No other information available.

Terešchicowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshicowiec.

Tereškowce, Volhynia-Poland, see Tereshkowce; also see Terešchicowiec.
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.

Teresova, (also Tarackoz), 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 Tarackoz; Tereswa.

Terespol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne. No other information available.

Teresva, (also Tarackoz), 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 Tarackoz; 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 Ternky.

Ternky, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov. Also see Ternki.

Ternova, Luhans’k, see Liebenthal; also see Ternowa.

Ternovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Ternovatoe; also see Ternovatoe.

Ternovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Horst; also see Ternovatoe; Ternovatoe.

Ternovka, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ternovka.

Ternovky, Don, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Ternovki.

Ternova, Luhans’k, see Ternova.

Ternovatoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Ternovatoe; also see Ternovatoe.

Ternovka, Don, see Ternovka.

Ternowki, Don, see Ternovky.

Terny, Zaporizhzhya, see Durlach.

Tersanka, Zaporizhzhya, see Friedenfeld.

Tesekly-Ishuny, Crimea, see Tesekly-Ishuny; also see Ishuny, 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 Ishuny, Tesekly-; Ishuny, Tesekly-; Tesekly-Ishuny.

Tesmanna, Omsk, see Tessmann.

Tesov, Volhynia-Poland, Zdolbuniv, Siyance; also see Tesow.

Tesov, Volhynia-Poland, see Tesov.

Thälmann, (also Telman), Caucasus, Krapotkin. #E 2. Also see Telman.

Thälmann, Don, see Ostheim.

Thälmann, Kazakhstn, see Dönhof.

Thälmann, Odessa, see Sonnenberg.

Thälmannsdorf, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Ettingerfeld.

Thelausa, Volga Republic, see Fischer.

Theodorovka, (also Fyodorovka), Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov; also see Fyodorovka; Theodorovka.

Theodorovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Theodorovka.


Thiessen-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Thiessen-Khutor; also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Khutor, Thiessen-.

Thiessen-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Nikola(y)evka. Mennonite.ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Thiessen-; Khutor, Thiessen-; Thiessen-Chutor.

Tichi-Kut, Odessa, see Tikh-Kut; also see Kut, Tichii-; Kut, Tikhii-; Stiller Ort.

Tichin-Chutor, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Khutor, Tikhin-, Stiller Ort.

Tichin-Chutor, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Khutor, Tikhin-, Stiller Ort.

Tichin-Chutor, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Khutor, Tikhin-, Stiller Ort.

Tichin-Chutor, Odessa, see Tikhin-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tichin-; Khutor, Tikhin-, Stiller Ort.

Tichonowka, Kazakhstn, see Tikhonovka.

Tiefenbach, (also Bognatovka, also Chibovka), Odessa, Kuchurgan district. Founded in 1920. Catholic. Also see Bognatovka; Chibovka.


Tiefenbrenn, (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.

Tiefenbrenn, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum. #A 2. No other information available.
Tiefenbrunn, (also Kolodeznoye), Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol’ (Molochna), Vassil’yevka. 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 farms 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, Shira(y)ev (Hoffnungstal.) On the Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); Tieferlandsgraben 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.

Tiegenhagen, (also Yasnoye), 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 Yasnoye.

Tiegenhof, (also No. 2, also Yasino and), 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; Yasino and.

Tiegenhof, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka (Schönfeld-Rosenhof.) Founded between 1855 and approximately 1875 by families from Khoritzza and Molochna. Mennonite.

Tiegenort, (also No. 16, also Antonovka), Ludwigsfeld. Founded in 1826 23 families from the Danzig district (22 families) and the Elbing district. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,680 dessi. and 22 independent farmers in 1858; 278 or 439 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. 16; Antonovka.

Tiegenweide, (also Kulshanka, also Tegerweide), 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 farms in 1859, or 1,934 dessi. or 24 farms on 1,560 dessi. and 11 families without land (as of 1857.) Population: 528 in 1859; 296 in 1860; 275 in 1864; 424 in 1905; 393 in 1918; 359 in 1919; 381 or 393 in 1926. Also see Kulshanka; Tegerweide.

Tiegenweide, (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 Tigenweide.

Tiegenweide, Zaporizhzhya, see Tigenweide.
Tiergart, (also No. 17, also Adamovka, also Tiergarten), Mariupol’, Ludwigsdal. Founded in 1823 by 20 families, all from the Marienburg district. Catholic; parish: Eichwald. Acreage: 1,200 dess. and 28 houses in 1859, or 1,208 dess. 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?.

Tietzen-Chutor?, Don, see Tietzen-Khutor?; also see Chutor?, Tieten?; Khutor, Tieten?.

Tietzen-Khutor?, Don, see Tietzen-Khutor?; 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 Stiller Ort; also see Chutor, Tichij-; Khutor, Tikhin-; Tichin-Chutor.

Tiligulo-Berezanka, Mykolayiv, see Tiligulo-Berezanka; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Berezanka, Tiligulo-.

Tiligulo-Berezanka, Mykolayiv, see Alexanderfeld; also see Beresanka, Tiligulo-; Berezanka, Tiligulo-; Tiligulo-Berezanka.

Timaschewka, Crimea, see Timaschewka.

Timaschewka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. School with prayer house existed until 1937. Also see Tischkowskij.

Timaschewka, Crimea, see 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, Saborol(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; Tominsky.

Timir, Crimea. Possibly Mennonite.

Timir-Bulat, Crimea, see Philippsdal; also see Bulat, Timir-.

Timofe’evka, Odessa, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofejevka.

Timofe’evka, Orenburg, see Timofeyevka; also see Timofeyevka.

Timofe’evka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofe’evka; also see Station-Timofe’evka; Station-Timofeyevka; Timofe’evka, Station-; Timofeyevka, Station-.

Timofeyevka, Odessa, Isa(y)evsk. Population: 216 in 1926. Also see Timofe’evka; Timofejevka.

Timofejevka, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Timofejevka; also see Station-Timofejevka; Station-Timofeyevka; Timofe’evka, Station-; Timofeyevka, Station-.

Tobalovka, (also Sergeyevka), Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. Population: 54 in 1919; 56 in 1926. Also see Sergeyevka; Tobalovka.

Tobalovka, Crimea, see Tobalovka.

Tobe, Dshau-, Crimea, see Dshau-Tobe; also see Dzhau-Tobe; Tobe, Dzhau-.
Tobe, Dzhau-, Crimea, see Dzhau-Tobe; also see Dshau-Tobe; Dzhau-Tobe; Dzhau-Dzhau.
Tobel, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Tobel.
Tobel, Ogus-, Crimea, see Ogus-Tobe.
Tobolino, Kazakhstan, see Tabolino.
Toews-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Toews-Khutor; also see Chutor, Toews-; Chutor, 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.
Toews-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Petrovka. Approximately 70 km southwest of Melitopol'. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Toews-; Khutor, Toews-; Toews-Chutor.
Toews-; Toews-Chutor.
Töfsheim, Crimea, see Rappheim-Khutor.
Togaily, Crimea, see Braun.
Toganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-, Crimea, see Bijuk-Toganasch, Kutschuk-; also see Byuk-Toganasch, Kuchuk-; Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganasch; Toganasch, Kuchuk-Byuk.
Toganasch, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Toganasch; also see Neu-Toganasch; Toganasch, Neu-.
Toganasch, Kuchuk-Byuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Byuk-Toganasch; also see Bijuk-Toganasch, Kutschuk-; Byuk-Toganasch, Kuchuk-; Kutschuk-Bijuk-Toganasch; Toganasch, Kutschuk-Bijuk-.
Toganasch, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Toganasch; also see Neu-Toganasch; Toganasch, Neu-.
Tohailly, Crimea, see Braun.
Toj-Tebe, Crimea, see Toy-Tebe; also see Tebe, Toj-; Tebe, Toy-.
Tokarow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Tokarow.
Tokarow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tokarow.
Toksaba, (also Dokosaba), Crimea, Yevpatoriya. #C 3. Evangelical and possibly Mennonite. Population: 80 in 1918. Also see Dokosaba.
Toksoba, Kuchuk-, Crimea, see Kuchuk-Toksoba; also see Kutschuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kutschuk.
Toksoba, Kutschuk-, Crimea, see Kutschuk-Toksoba; also see Kuchuk-Toksoba; Toksoba, Kutschuk.
Toku, Samara, see Khutor na Toku.
Tokulchak, Crimea, see Johannesruh; also see Tokulchak.
Tokultschak, Crimea, see Tokulchak.
Toku, Chan-, Crimea, see Chan-Toku; also see Khan-Toku; Tokus, Khan-.
Tokuschi, Omsk, see Tokushy.
Tokushy, Omsk. Mennonite. Also see Tokuschi.
Toku, Khan-, Crimea, see Khan-Toku; also see Chan-Toku; Tokus, Chan-.
Toldvo Kuduk, Kazakhstan, see Konstantinovka; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Kuduk, Toldwo; Toldvo Kuduk.
Toldwo Kuduk, Kazakhstan, see Toldvo Kuduk; also see Kuduk, Toldvo; Kuduk, Toldwo.
Tolka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Miedzyrzetsch; also see Tolka.
Tolka, Volhynia-Poland, see Tolka.
Tolovica, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Sarny. Northwest of Sarny. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: including Tolovica, Volodymyrets' (also Vladimirets, also Wladimirez) and Zirvishch: 70 in 1905. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tologowsche.
Tolowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Toloviche.
Tomak-Chutor, Crimea, see Tomak-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tomak-; Khutor, Tomak-.
Tomakhov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (Rovno, also Rowno), Buhrin; also see Tomachow.
Tomak-Chutor, Crimea. Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Tomak-; Khutor, Tomak-; Tomak-Chutor.
Toma, Nogai-, Crimea, see Nogai-Toma; also see Nogay-Toma; Toma, Nogay-.
Toma, Nogay-, Crimea, see Nogay-Toma; also see Nogai-Toma; Toma, Nogai-.
Tomara, Brachky-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Brachky-Tomara; also see Bratschi-Tomara; Tomara, Bratschi-.
Tomara, Bratschi-, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Bratschi-Tomara; also see Brachky-Tomara; Tomara, Brachky-.
Tomar-Neudorf, Volhynia-Ukraine, also see Neudorf-Tomar.
Tomashew, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomashew.
Tomashow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tomashow.
Tomashowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Tomashowka.
Tomashowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, see Tomashowka.
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.
Tomashow, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Derazhne. Northeast of Derazhne. #H 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Tomashow.
Tomashowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Tomashowka.
Tomashowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Poddebcy. Southeast of Poddebcy. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Tomashowka.
Tomboi, Kischkine-, Omsk, see Kischkine-Tomboi; also see Kishkine-Tomboi; Tomboi, Kischkine-.
Tomboy, Kischkine-, Omsk, see Kischkine-Tomboi; also see Kischkine-Tomboi; Tomboi, Kischkine-.
Tominskij, Kazakhstan, see Tominsky.
Tominsky, Kazakhstan, see Tominsky; also see Tominskij.
Tongonogov, Kazakhstan, see Alexandrovka; also see Tongonogow.
Tongonogow, Kazakhstan, see Tongonogow.
Torgoviza, Volhynia-Poland, see Turkoviche; also see Torgowiza.
Torgowaja, Caucasus, see Torgovaya.
Torgowiza, Volhynia-Poland, see Torgoviza.
Tor Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Kolonie, Tor.
Torusova, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Torosowa.
Torusowa, Odessa, see Torosova.
Toroşovo, Odessa, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Torosowo.
Toroşowo, Odessa, see Torosovo.
Tortschin-Janowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Torchyn-Yanovka; also see Janovka-Tortschin; Yanovka-Torchyn.
Tortschin, Neudorf-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neudorf-Torchyn-Tortschin; also see Neudorf-Torchyn; Torchyn, Neudorf-.
Totanai, Crimea, see Totanay.
Totanay, Dshollu-, Crimea, see Dshollu-Totanai; also see Dshollu-Totanay; Totanay, Dshollu-.
Totanay, Dzhollu-, Crimea, see Dzhollu-Totanay; also see Dzhollu-Totanai; Totanay, Dshollu-.
Totanay, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Totanay; also see Kara-Totanay; Totanay, Kara-.
Totanay, Crimea, see Eigenfeld; also see Totanai.
Totanay, Dshollu-, Crimea, see Dshollu-Totanay; also see Dshollu-Totanay; Totanay, Dshollu-.
Totanay, Kara-, Crimea, see Kara-Totanay; also see Kara-Totanay; Totanay, Kara-.
Totmann, Crimea, see Hohenberg.
Tottman, Crimea, see Hohenberg.
Tovin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Jungplauen; also see Tovin.
Tovmay, Crimea, Simferopol’. Approximately 50 km north of Simferopol’. #D 3. Founded in 1905. Evangelical; parishes: Byten and Neusatz. Land was bought by Bilovizh colonists. Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Former Tartar village. Also see Tovmaj.
Tovus, Caucasus, see Traubfeld; also see Towus.
Towin, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Tovin.
Towmaj, Crimea, see Tovmay.
Towus, Caucasus, see Tovus.
Trandafirilor, Valea, Bessarabia, see Valea. Trandafirilor.
Tränk, Volga Republic, see Tränkteich-zu-Bettinger.
Tränk, Volga Republic, see Tränkteich-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.

Traubenfeld, (also Taus, also Tovus), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Kazakhstan.) Near the Taus railroad station 115 km east of T‘bilisi. #K 7. Founded in 1912. Evangelical. Primarily viniculture; part of the viniculture kolhox named Konkordia. Child care center, 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. T‘bilisi daughter colony (Swabians). Also see Alavar; Allavar; Halavar.

Traubenberg, (also Alavar, also Allavar, also Halavar), Caucasus, Georgia, Luxemburg, Borchalo-Garvan, Traubenberg. Near Arakhalo. #I 6. Founded possibly as early as 1847, but more likely between 1906 and 1908. Primarily viniculture, some cotton. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural cooperative kolhox, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 123 people and 25 farms in 1913; 123 in 1914; 123 in 1926. Daughter colony of Elisabethal and Alexanderdorf. Also see Taus; Tovus.

Traummann, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko. Evangelical.

Traummann-Chutor, Odessa, see Traummann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Traummann-; Khutor, Traummann-.

Traummann-Khutor, Odessa, Berezan district. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Traummann-; Khutor, Traummann-; Traummann-; Traummann-Chutor.

Treh-Ablam, Crimea, see Trekh-Ablam; also see Ablam-Trekh; Ablam-Trekh.

Trehgrady, Odessa, see Trekhgrady.

Trehoscherka, Odessa, see Trekhoscherka.

Trehrad, Odessa, see Trekhrad.

Treh-Ablam, (also Ablam-Trekh), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Neusatz. Population: 88 in 1904. Also see Ablam-Trekh; Ablam-Trekh; Trekh-Ablam.

Trehgrady, Odessa, see Friedenstadl; also see Trekhgrady.

Trehoscherka, (“also...” deleted but used as x-ref; pronunciation), Orenburg, Urang (D’y)er(y)evka.

Mennonite. Also see Trekhoscherka; Tryekhosyerka.

Trehrad, Odessa, see Friedenstadl; also see Trekhrad.

Trikhyaty, Odessa, see Trikhaty.

Trigrad, Odessa, see Friedenstadl.


Trikhyaty, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Trikhaty.

Trostieniec-Jozefiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Jozefine-Trostinec; 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; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
Trostyanetz, Schloss, Kharkiv, see Schloss Trostyanetz; also see Schloß Trostyanetz; Schloß Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss; Schloss Trostyanetz; Trostyanetz, Schloß; Trostyanetz, Schloss.
Trotzkoe, Volga Republic, see Trotzkoye; also see Trotzkoje.
Trotzkoje, Volga Republic, see Trotzkoye; also see Trotzkoje.
Trotzkoye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Trotzkoje; Trotzkoje.
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.
Trubetskoie, Omsk, see Trubetskoye; also see Trubezkoie.
Trubetskoe, Knjasycz, Omsk, see Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; also see Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubezkoie.
Trubetskoye, Omsk, Ossofka (GNR Azovo.) Approximately 30 km south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded by Volga Germans in 1905. Evangelical. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 740 in 1920; 488 in 1926. Also see Trubetskoie; Trubezkoie.
Trubetskoye, Omsk, see Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; also see Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie.
Trubetskoie, Omsk, see Trubetskoye; also see Trubezkoie.
Trubezkoie, Knjasycz, Omsk, see Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; also see Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubezkoie.
Trubezkoie, Knjasycz, Omsk, see Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; also see Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubezkoie.
Trubezkoie, Knjasycz, Omsk, see Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; also see Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubezkoie.
Trubezkoie, Knjasycz, Omsk, see Knjasycz-Trubezkoie; also see Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubetskoie; Knjasycz-Trubezkoie.
Trubic, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Kostopil'. #H 5. No other information available.
Trudoljubowka, Dinproetrops'k, see Trudolubovka.
Trudolubovka, Dinproetrops'k, see Trudolubovka. Founded in 1846. Primarily Jewish, but possibly also Mennonite, and Evangelical. Jewish farming colony where also some German model farm holders also lived. Acreage: 2,000 dessi. and 23 houses in 1858. Population: 521 in 1859. Also see Trudolubovka.
Trudovoe, Saratov, see Trudovoye; also see Trudovoje.
Trudovoye, Saratov, see Lidievka; also see Trudovoe; Trudovoje.
Trudovoje, Saratov, see Trudovoye; also see Trudovoje.
Trudy, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Stepan. No other information available.
Trupcha, Bessarabia, see Gaeckle-Khutor; also see Trupcha.
Trussowka?, 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?; Trussowka.
Tsarevich, Crimea, see Zarewitsch.
Tsarevich, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Zarewitsch.
Tsarievka-Khutor, Mykolayiv, Poltavka. Catholic; parish: Mykolayiv. Also see Tsarievka; also see Zarievka; Khutor, Zarievka-; Khutor, Tsarievka-; Khutor, Zarievka-; Zarievka-Chutor.
Tsarnko, Mariopol', see Zarskoe; also see Tsarskoe; Zarskoe.
Tsarkoe, Mariopol', see Zarskoe; also see Tsarskoe; Zarskoe.
Tsarskoe, Mariopol', see Zarskoe; also see Tsarskoe; Zarskoe.
Tschabanika Buruntscha, Crimea, see Chabanika Burunche; also see Buruncha, Chabanika; Buruntscha, Tschabanika.
Tschabanika, Odessa, see Chabanika.
Tschabanowka, Bessarabia, see Chabanovka.
Tschabanowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Chabanovka.
Tschach, Bessarabia, see Chacha.
Tschad, Crimea, see Chochad.
Tschajatschi, Slavgorod, see Chayachy.
Tschajatschi, Slavgorod, see Chayachy.
Tschahatsch, Slavgorod, see Chayachy.
Tschabanovka, Omsk, see Chabanovka.
Tschantalaj, Crimea, see Chantalay.
Tschapajew, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt, see Chapayev; also see Chapayev.
Tschapajew?, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek, see Chapayev?; also see Chapayev?.
Tschapli, Mykolayiv, see Chapli.
Tscharukow, Volhynia-Poland, see Charukov.
Tschatach, Caucasus, see Chatakh.
Tschatorysk, Volhynia-Poland, see Chatorysk.
Tschatte, Crimea, see Chatte.
Tschayachy, Slavgorod, see Chatyakhy.
Tschduvy, Volhynia-Poland, see Chduvy.
Tschebanka, Odessa, see Chebanka.
Tschebendowsk, Kazakhstan, see Chebendovsk.
Tschebertesch, Crimea, see Chebertesh.
Tschebotajewka, Kherson or Kyyiv, see Chebotayewka; also see Chebotayewka.
Tschebudak, Asch-, Orenburg, see Ash-Tschebudak; also see Ash-Chebudak; Chebudak, Ash-.
Tschebundy, Kazakhstan, see Chebundy.
Tschechink, Volhynia-Poland, see Chekhink.
Tschechograd, Zaporizhzhya, see Chekholda.
Tschekholska-Nemtski, Crimea, see Chekholla-Nemetski; also see Nemetski, Chekholla-Nemtski; also see Nemetski, Chekholla-Nemtski.
Tschekhowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Chekhovschizna.
Tschegoltaj, Crimea, see Chegoltay.
Tschelbili-Eli, Crimea, see Chelbily-Ely; also see Eli, Tschelebi, Ely, Cheleby-.
Tscheli, Crimea, see Chely.
Tschel-Ketsche-Ely, Crimea, Cheley-.
Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer, Crimea, see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; also see Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj.
Tschelle, Crimea, see Chelle.
Tschemerinsk, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Chemerinsk.
Tschemerlejewka, Mykolayiv, see Chemerlyyevka; also see Chemerleyevka.
Tschemschelley, Bessarabia, see Chemchelly.
Tschekh, Crimea, see Cheny.
Tschenshok-Hait, Omsk, see Chenkour-Hait; also see Hait, Chenkur-Hait, Tschenkour-Hait.
Tschenshokurheit, Omsk, see Chenkurheit.
Tschenshockscha, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chenoshiska.
Tschentalaj, Crimea, see Chentalay.
Tschersbakowka, Volga Republic, see Cherbakovka.
Tschersbanka, Odessa, see Cherbanka.
Tscherebajewo, Volga Republic, also see Cherebaevo; see Cherebaevo.
Tscherec, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherec.
Tscherehna, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherehmka.
Tscherehnowscha-Chutor, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chereomozhnya-Chutor; also see Chutor, Tscherehnowscha-Chutor; Khutor, Chereomozhnya.
Tscherepasnik, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherepasnik.
Tscherkess, Crimea, see Cherkess aka Novocherkask.
Tscherniawa, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherniava.
Tscherniawka, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherniawka.
Tschernik, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernik.
Tschernilow, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernilo.
Tschernjacow, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chernyahiv.
Tschernjajewka, Slavgorod, see Chernyayevka; also see Chernyayevka.
Tschernjewka, Slavgorod, see Chernyevka; also see Chernyevka.
Tschernoborka, Odessa, see Chernoborka.
Tschernoglosowka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Chernoglasowka.
Tschernoglosowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Chernoglasowka.
Tschernogorsk, Odessa, see Chernogorsk.
Tschernojarskoje, Kazakhstan, see Chernoyarskoje; also see Chernoyarskoje.
Tschernjowski, Slavgorod, see Chernyavsky.
Tschernjowska, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Chernyevka.
Tschernomorje, Soviet Union, see Chernomorye; also see Chernomorye.
Tscherno-Oseroje, Orenburg, see Cherno-Osernoye; also see Oseroje, Cherno-; Osernoe, Cherno-; Osernoj, Cherno-; Osernoye, Cherno-.
Tschernosubow, Omsk, see Chernosubov.
Tschernow, Slavgorod, see Chernov.
Tschernowka, Kazakhstan, see Chernovka.
Tschernowka, Slavgorod, see Chernovka.
Tschernyleß, Volhynia-Poland, see Chernyleß; also see Chernyleß.
Tscherny, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherny.
Tschertsch, Slavgorod, see Chertesh.
Tschertjetskich, Slavgorod, see Chertjetsky; also see Chertetsky.
Tschertschice, Volhynia-Poland, see Cherchice.
Tschervona-Sirka, Don, see Chervona-Sirka; also see Sirka, Chervona-; Sirka, Tschervona-.
Tschervonomastruk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Chervonoarmiys’k.
Tschetsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheshin.
Tcheslawin, Volhynia-Poland, see Cheshavin.
Tscheterechrjadnyj Numer, Zaporizhzhya, see Cheterekhryadnyy Numer; also see Numer, Cheterekhryadnyy; Numer, Tscheterechrjadnyj.
Tschetsche, Crimea, see Cheche.
Tschibenes, Volhynia-Poland, see Chibeny.
Tschibowka, Odessa, see Chibovka.
Tschikamak, Crimea, see Chikamak; also see Kamak, Chi-; Kamak, Tschik-.
Tschile, Crimea, see Chile.
Tschiliger, Bessarabia, see Chiligider.
Tschilik, Kuduk-, Omsk, see Kuduk-Tschilik; also see Chilik, Kuduk-; Kuduk-Chilik.
Tschimischlia, Bessarabia, see Chimishlia.
Tschinarly, Caucasus, see Chinarly.
Tschinarly, Crimea, see Chely.
Tschineke, Crimea, see Chinke.
Tschinki, Crimea, see Chinky.
Tschinnoje, Nowo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Nowo-Tschinnoje; also see Chinnoe, Novo-; Chinnoye, Novo-; Novo-Chinnoe; Novo-Chinnoye;

Tschirik, Crimea, see Chirik.

Tschishevo, Odesa, see Chishevo.

Tschistoje, Slavgorod, see Chistoye; also see Chistoe.

Tschistopol, Zaporizhzhya, see Chistopol.

Tschistopol-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Chistopol-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopol-; Tschistopol-Khutor.

Tschistopolj, Bashkortostan, see Chistopol.

Tschistopolj-Chutor, Saratov, see Chistopoly-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschistopolyj-; Khutor, Chistopoly.-

Tschistopolje, Kaliningrad district, see Chistopolye; also see Chistopole.

Tschistopolye, Kazakhstan, see Chistopolye; also see Chistopoly.

Tschistopolye, Omsk, see Chistopolye; also see Chistopoly.

Tschistopolyje, Zaporizhzhya, see Chistopolye; also see Chistopoly.

Tschornaja Padina, Volga Republic, see Chornaya Padina; also see Padina, Chornaya; Padina, Tschornaja.

Tschornaja Losa Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja.

Tschornaja Losa, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja.

Tschornaja Losa, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja.

Tschornaja Losa, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Chornaja Losa; also see Losa, Chornaya; Losa, Tschornaja.

Tschornaja Losa Kolonie, Volhynia-Poland, see Chornaja Losa Kolonie; also see Kolonie, Chornaja Losa; Kolonie, Tschornaja Losa; Losa Kolonie, Chornaya; Losa Kolonie, Tschornaja.

Tschornaja Padina, Volga Republic, see Chornaya Padina; also see Padina, Chornaya; Padina, Tschornaja.

Tschornyj-Kosch, Crimea, see Chorny-Kosh; also see Kosch, Tschornyj; Kosh, Chornyj-.

Tschorolek, Crimea, see Chorolek.

Tschubowka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Chubovka.

Tschubowka, Odessa, Petroverovsk, see Chubovka.

Tschuburak, Chelyabinsk, see Chuburak.

Tschudowo, Kolonie bei, Novgorod, see Kolonie bei Chudowo; also see Chudovo, Kolonie bei; Chudovo, Kolonie near; Kolonie bei Chudovo; Kolonie near Chudovo.

Tschudoskoje, Kazakhstan, see Chudovskoye; also see Chudovskoe.

Tschugrejewka, Omsk, see Chugreyevka; also see Chugre’evka.

Tschukartscha, Crimea, see Chukarcha.

Tschukrejewka, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Chukre’evka.

Tschukrejewka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chukreyevka; also see Chukre’evka.

Tschukull, Crimea, see Chukull.

Tschumak, Volga Republic, see Chumak.

Tschumakowo, Kazakhstan, see Chumakovo.

Tschunajewka, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunajewka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunajewo, Omsk, see Chunajewo; also see Chunajewo.

Tschunajewka, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunajewka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunajewa, Crimea, see Chunajewa; also see Chunajewa.

Tschunkrejewka, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunkrejewka, Omsk, Lubinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunkrejewka, Omsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschunkrejewa, Omsk, see Chunajewa; also see Chunajewa.

Tschunkrejewa, Omsk, Borodinsk, see Chunajewka; also see Chunajewka.

Tschurilek-Chutor, Crimea, see Churilek-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschurilek-; Khutor, Churilek-.

Tschurilek-Chutor, Crimea, see Churilek-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschurilek-; Khutor, Churilek-.

Tschurilek-Chutor, Crimea, see Churilek-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tschurilek-; Khutor, Churilek-.

Tschurumsai, Kazakhstan, see Churumsay.

Tschuschino, Omsk, see Chuschovo.

Tschutscha, Crimea, see Chucha.

Tschutscha, Kutchak, Crimea, see Kutschak Tschutscha; also see Chucha, Kuchak; Kuchak Chucha.

Tschutschino, Omsk, see Chuchino.

Tseprink-Khutor, Crimea, see Zeprink-Chutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-.

Tseprink-Khutor, Crimea, see Zeprink-Chutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-.

Tseprink-Khutor, Crimea, see Zeprink-Chutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-.

Tsillekova, Odessa, see Zillekova; also see Zillekowa.

Tsillekova, Odessa, see Zillekova; also see Zillekowa.

Tsillinka, Odessa, see Zillinka.

Tuchkino, Omsk, see Chuchino; also see Tutschkino.

Tudel-Kul, Kazakhstan, see Lubomirovka; also see Kul, Tudel-.

Tudorov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Hoshcha; also see Tudorow.

Tudorov, Volhynia-Poland, see Tudorov.

Tugunchi-Chutor, Crimea, see Tugunkhy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tugunchi-; Khutor, Tugunkhy-.

Tugunkhy-Khutor, Crimea, see Tugunkhy-Khutor; also see Chutor, Tugunchi-; Khutor, Tugunkhy-; Tugunchi-Chutor.
Tulpenfeld-Chutor, Caucasus, Stepnoye. #K 3. No other information available.

Tulka, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Tulka; also see Tulitschow.

Tulitschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tulichov.

Novo-Tulka; Tulka, Novo-. Also see Tulichow, Volhynia-Poland, see Tulichov.

Tulichov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Tulat, Crimea, Simferopol’, Spat. Population: 63 in 1926.


Tulsumbay, Kazakhstan, see Tursumbai.

Tobschunaj, Caucasus, Dagestan, Babayurt. #I 4. It was founded before 1920, and inhabited by Russians and Kumyks. German steam mill. Population: 350 in 1926; 80 families approximately in 1941. Also see Turschunaj.

Toburga, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Zablocie. No other information available.

Torschunaj, Caucasus, see Turshunay.

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.

Turbaj, Kazakhstan, see Turhay.

Turhay, 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.


Turowiche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Stare Koshary; also see Turowiche.

Turowerowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Turowerovka.

Turowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Turowiche.

Turschunaj, Caucasus, see Turshunay.

Turshunay, 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.

Tursunbay, Kazakhstan, see Radarovskoye; also see Tursumbai.

Turya, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba; also see Turja.

Turya, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Turja.

Turzyk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk. No other information available.

Tusla, Bessarabia, see Tuzla.

Tuslova-Tusloff, Tolowa-, Luhans’k, see Tolowa-Tusloff; also see Tolowa-Tuslov; Tuslov, Tolowa-. Also see Tuslova-Tusloff, Luhans’k, see Tolowa-Tuslov; also see Tolowa-Tuslov; Tuslov, Tolowa-.

Tutor, Volhynia-Poland, see Futor.

Tutoviche, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Antonivka. #I 8. Also see Tutovitsche.

Tutowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Tutoviche.

Tutschkino, Omsk, see Tuchkino.
Tuzla, Bessarabia, Akkermann. Evangelical; parish: Neu-Postal. Romanian village with German residents. Also see Tusla.

Tuzla, Odessa, Berezan district; also see Tusla.

Tuzla-Sheykh-Eli, Crimea, see Rappheim-Khutor; also see Eli, Tusla-Scheich-; Eli, Tuzla-Sheykh-; Scheich-Eli, Tusla-Sheykh-Eli, Tusla-; Tusla-Scheich-Eli.

Tvorymer, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Kisielin; also see Tverdyn.


U

Uchastok No. 27, Slavgorod, see Alexandrovka; also see Uchastok No. 2?

Uchastok No. 4, Slavgorod, see Chernyovka; also see Uchastok No. 4.

Uchastok 37, Omsk, Moskalenky. Population: 125 in 1926. Also see Uchastok 37.

Uchastok 866, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 3 in 1926. Also see Uchastok 866.

Uchastok, Pikhintsky, Siberia, see Pikhintsky Uchastok; also see Pichtinskij Utschastok; Uchastok, Pichtinskij.

Uchevely-Orka, (also Ushvely-Orga), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny, Churchy. Approximately 50 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Founded in 1889 or 1891. Evangelical; parishes: Hochheim and Dzhelal. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 2,000 or 2,130 dessi. Population: 147 in 1905; 105 or approximately 138 in 1911; 152 in 1914; 95 in 1918; 140 in 1919; 214 in 1926. Also see Orka, Uchevely-; Orka, Uchevely-; Ushvely-Orga; Utscheweli-Orka.


Uch-Kuyu-Tarkhan, Crimea, see Hoffnungsfeld; also see Kuyu-Tarkhan, Utsch-; Kuyu-Tarkhan, Uch-; Tarchan, Utsch-Kuyu-; Tarkhan, Uch-Kuyu-; Utsch-Kuju-Tarchan.

Uc. Muskatul, Kazakhstan, see Ebental; also see Muskatul, Uch.; Muskatul, Utsch.; Utsch. Muskatul.

Uchowieck, Volhynia-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, Udatasha-; Khutor, Udatscha-; Udatscha-Chutor.

Udalnaja, Slavgorod, see Udalnaya.

Udalanaya, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udalanja.

Udelnoe, Slavgorod, see Udalnoye; also see Udelnoe.

Udelenskaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelenskaya. Also see Udelenskaja.

Udelenskaja?, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Udelenskaya?. Also see Udelenskaja?

Udelenskaya, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Udelenskaya. Also see Udelenskaya.

Udelenskaya?, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Udelenskaya. Also see Udelenskaya.

Udelnoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoje; also see Udelnoe.

Udelnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoje; also see Udelnoe.

Udelnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoje; also see Udelnoe.

Udelnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Udelynoje; also see Udelnoe.

Udrak, Bashkortostan, see Birkenfeld.

Ugle Oseryn, Slavgorod, see Uglje Oseryn; also see Oseryn, Ugle; Oseryn, Uglje; Oseryn, Uglye; Uglje Oseryn.

Uglje Oseryn, Slavgorod, see Uglje Oseryn; also see Oseryn, Ugle; Oseryn, Uglje; Oseryn, Uglye; Uglje Oseryn.

Ugljove No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Ugljove No. 1?; also see Ugljove No. 1?.

Ugljove No. 2, Slavgorod, see Ugljove No. 2; also see Ugljove No. 2.

Ugljove No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Ugljove No. 1?; also see Ugljove No. 1?.

Ugljove No. 2, Slavgorod, see Ugljove No. 2; also see Ugljove No. 2.

Ugljove No. 1?, Slavgorod, see Ugljove No. 1?; also see Ugljove No. 2; Ugljove Nr. 2.

Ugly, Volhynia-Poland, see Uhly.
Uglye Oserny, Slavgorod, Slatopol; also see Oserny, Ug; Oserny, Ugly; Oserny, Uglj; Ugle Oserny; Uglje Oserny.

Ucly, (also Ugly), Volyniia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan. Southwest of Stepan. #1. 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.

Ucly, Volyniia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby. No other information available.

Uhov, Volyniia-Poland, Horokhiv, Brany; also see Uhov.

Uhov, Volyniia-Poland, see Uhov.

Uhrynov, Volyniia-Poland, Lut’s’k, Charukov. #D 3. Also see Uhrynow.

Uhrynow, Volyniia-Poland, see Uhrynow.

Ujtevisfalwa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uytevisfalva.

Ukhovieck, Volyniia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytyt; also see Uchowieck.

Ukraina, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukraina; also see Novo-Ukraina; Ukrainka, Nowo-.

Ukraina, Novo-, Zaporizhzhya, see Novo-Ukraina; also see Novo-Ukraina; Ukrainka, Novo-.

Ukrakovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Altonau; also see Ukраковка.

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: Dzhelal. 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, Crimea, see Ulan-Ely; also see Eli, Ulan-. Ely, Ulan-; Ulan-Eli.

Ulan-Chokrak, Crimea, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chokrak, Ul-; Tschokrak, Ul-; Ul-Tschrak.

Ulan-Tschrak, Crimea, see Ulu-Chokrak; also see Ulu-Chokrak, Ul-; Tschokrak, Ul-; Ulu-Tschrak.

Ulyano-Romanovsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkov. Crown settlement. Also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Romanowski, Ulyano-; Uljano-Romanowski.

Ulyanov, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 4. Also see Ulyanov.

Ulyanovka, Mykolayiv, see Setsonovka; also see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, (also Sesnovka), Odessa. Catholic. Also see Sesnovka; Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Odessa, Berezan district, see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Volyniia-Ukraine, Markhlavsk, see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Volyniia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Volyniia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’, see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Ulyanovka.


Ulrichastl, (also Bugayevka, also Buhayovka), Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, Yevgenievka (also Egenit evka) On the Bolshoy-Kuyalnik River. Founded on its own land in 1857 or possibly in 1886 by families mainly from Großliebental. 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 Uljan-Ely; also see Eli, Uljan-; Ely, Uljan-. Uljan- Eli.

Ulu-Chokrak, Crimea, see Friedrichsfeld; also see Chokrak, Ul-; Tschokrak, Ul-; Ul-Tschrak.

Ulu-Tschrak, Crimea, see Ulu-Chokrak; also see Chokrak, Ul-; Tschokrak, Ul-; Ul-Tschrak.

Ulyano-Romanovsky, Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk or Petropavlovsk or Tobolsk, Tara. Evangelical; parish: Tobolsk-Ryshkov. Crown settlement. Also see Romanovsky, Ulyano-; Romanowski, Ulyano-; Uljano-Romanowski.

Ulyanov, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. East of Fedorovka. #G 4. Also see Ulyanov.

Ulyanovka, Mykolayiv, see Setsonovka; also see Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, (also Sesnovka), Odessa. Catholic. Also see Sesnovka; Ulyanovka.

Ulyanovka, Odessa, Berezan. Catholic. Also see Uljanovka.


Ulyanovka, Volyniia-Ukraine, Markhlavsk. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl’. Approximately 20 km east of Radomyshl’. #G 5. Also see Uljanovka.

Umane, Volyniia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniukhy. No other information available.

Umet, Volga Republic.

Umet, Ilov-, Volga, see Ilov-Umet; also see Ilov-Umet; Umet, Ilov-.

Umet, Ilovinsky-, Volga Republic, see Ilovinsky-Umet; Ilovinsky-Umet; Umet, Ilovinski.

Umet, Ilov-, Volga Republic, see Ilov-Umet; also see Ilov-Umet; Umet, Ilov-.

Umet, Ilovinsky-, Volga Republic, see Ilovinsky-Umet; Ilovinsky-Umet; Umet, Ilovinski.

Ungut, Crimea, Feodosiya. Approximately 40 km northwest of Feodosiya. #F 3. No other information available.
Unterwalden, (also Meinhard, also Podlyesnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 12 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Näb. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1772; 1,282 in 1857; 2,250 in 1897; 3,127 in 1905; 3,228 possibly in 1905; 3,598 in 1912; including Pill and Karaman: 2,078 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Meinhard, Podlyesnoye.

Ungut-Deutsch, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya, Donuslav. Approximately 15 km northwest of Yevpatoriya. #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-.

Ungvar, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uzhhorod.


Unterdorf, (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-Grigorevka; also see Grigorevka, Unter-; Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigoryevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorjewka.

Unter-Grigorjewka, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigorevka; also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigorevka, Unter-; Unter-Grigorjewka.

Unter-Grigoryevka, Bashkortostan, see Unter-Grigorevka; also see Grigorjewka, Unter-; Grigorevka, 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: 2,000 dessi. Population: 75 in 1914; 78 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 70 in 1926. Also see Uritzkoje, Uritzkoje, see Uritzkoje; also see Uritskoe; Uritskoe, see Uritskoe; also see Uritzkoje.

Unter-Schönborn, (also Also-Schönborn, also Nove Selo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In 1730, arrival of more Germans. Forty-six families or people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 85 farms on 1,038 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 525 residents in 1910; 212 Germans of 516 residents in 1920; 221 Germans of 634 residents in 1930. Also see Also-Gereben; Nizni Hrabownice; Rechendorf, Unter-.

Unter-Schönborn, (also Also-Schönborn, also Nove Selo), Carpatho-Ukraine, Mukacheve. Catholic. In 1730, arrival of more Germans. Forty-six families or people stayed in Germany after World War II (as of 1950.) Acreage: 85 farms on 1,038 ha. Population: 465 Germans of 525 residents in 1910; 466 Germans of 522 residents in 1920. Also see Also-Schönborn; Nove Selo; Schönborn, Unter-.

Unterwalden, (also Meinhard, also Podlyesnoye), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded on 12 June 1767 as private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Näb. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, library, reading room, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1772; 1,282 in 1857; 2,250 in 1897; 3,127 in 1905; 3,228 possibly in 1905; 3,598 in 1912; including Pill and Karaman: 2,078 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Meinhard, Podlyesnoye.

Uralsk, Volga Republic, see Alexanderhöh.


Uran-Chutor, Orenburg, see Uran-Khutor; also see Chutor, Uran-; Khutor, Uran-.

Uran-Khutor, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)evka.) Mennonite. Also see Chutor, Uran-; Khutor, Uran-; Uran-Chutor.

Urals, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. Village council in Schaffhausen.

Urbach, (also Lipov-Kut), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasnoyars. Northwest of Mariental. #E 2. Founded on 13 July 1767 as private colony of Le Roy & Pictet. Catholic; parish: Reinhardt. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, agricultural artel, agricultural kolkhoz founded with loans, school with grades one to four, traveling library, soviet seat (as of 1926.) One of the largest Volga German oil mills processing 8,000 tons of sunflowers a year. Emigrations: in 1780 to the Caucasus, in 1859 to Neu-Urbach with a total of 80 parish families, around 1870 to America (some returned), around 1905 another wave to America. Population: 187 in 1772; 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.

Urtschkin-Tarkhan, Crimea. Evangelical. Also see Tarchan, Urtschkin-; Tarkhan, Urchkin-; Urtschkin-Tarchan.

Urchuk, (also Uchuk), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Kokey. Approximately 35 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #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; Urtschuk.

Uritskoe, Mariupol’, see Uritskoe; also see Uritskoe; Uritskoe, see Mariupol’; also see Uritskoe; Urtschuk.

Uritskoe, Mariupol’, see Uritskoe; also see Uritskoe; Uritskoe, see Mariupol’; also see Uritskoe; Urtschuk.

Uruchkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k; also see Uritskoe; Uritskoe.

Urwichwost, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k; also see Urwichwost.

Urwichwost, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k; also see Urwichwost.

Urzulin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. No other information available.

Usachinskaya, Omsk, Sosnovka. Population: 6 in 1926. Also see Usachinskaya Huta; Ussachinskaya Huta.
Usatschewski, Omsk, see Usachevsky.
Usatschinsky, Ukrainia-Ukraine, see Usachinskaya.

Usbek-Deutsch, Crimea, see Uzbek-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Usbek-; Deutsch, Usbek-.
Usbek-Nemetski, Crimea, see Uzbek-Nemetsky; also see Nemetski, Usbek-; Nemetski, Usbek-.

Uschitschno, Volynia-Polen, see Uschicho.

Uschowa, Volynia-Polen, see Ushowa.

Uschakow, Volynia-Polen, see Ushchow.

Uschwieler-Orga, Crimea, see Uschwyler-Orga; also see Orga, Uschwieler-; Orga, Uschwyler-.

Uschhitz, Volynia-Polen, see Ushchitz.

Ustdich?, Volynia-Polen, see Josefine; also see Ustdich?.

Ustditschen, Volynia-Polen, see Uschicho.

Ussablo, Volynia-Polen, see Uzova; also see Ussabla.

Ussablye-Telman, Caucasus, see Ussablye-Telman; also see Telman, Ussile-; Telman, Ussilie-; Telman, Ussilye-; Telman, Ussilie-Telman.

Ussenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoje; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Uzenskoe, Novo-; Uzenskoye, Novo-.

Ussenskoye, Volynia-Polen, see Oshchov; also see Ussenskoye.

Usscheta, Volynia-Polen, see Usscheta.


Ushova, Volynia-Polen, see Uzova; also see Ushowa.

Ushchevskoje, Volynia-Polen, see Uzetschevskoje; also see Uzetschevskoe; Uzetschevskoye, Novo-; Uzetschevskoye, Novo-.

Ushchow, Volynia-Polen, see Oshchov; also see Ushchow.

Ust-Chorna, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Konigsfeld; also see Ust-Tschorna.

Ust-Gryaschna, Volga Republic, see Ust-Gryaschna; also see Gryaschna, Ust-; Gryaschna, Ust-.

Ust-Gryaschna, Volga Republic, see Gobel; also see Gryaschna, Ust-; Gryaschna, Ust-; Gryaschna, Ust-.


Ustinofo-Chutor, Caucasus, see Ustinofo-Khutor; also see Chutor, Ustinofo-; Khutor, Ustinofo-.

Ust-Karaman, Volga Republic, see Enders; also see Karaman, Ust-.

Ust-Kulalinka, Volga Republic, see Galka; also see Kulalinka, Ust-.

Ust-Solichka, Volga Republic, see Ust-Solichka; also see Solichka, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-.
Ust-Solikha, Volga Republic, see Messer; also see Solicha, Ust-; Solikha, Ust-; Ust-Solicha.

Ust-Tschorna, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ust-Chorna.

Usum-Sakal, Crimea, see Karlsruhe; also see Sakal, Usum-.

Usum-Sakal-Dzhandoy, Crimea, Dzhandoy, Dzhandoy. Population: 89 in 1919; 128 in 1926. Also see Dzhandoy, Usum-Sakal-; Sakal-Dzhandoy, Usum-.

Utino Zavod, (also Beskorodko), Petersburg. Population: 35 in 1904; 101 people and 14 farms in 1926. Also see Besborodkino; Zavod, Utino.

Utljuk, Zaporizhzhya, see Utlyuk.

Utlyuk, Zaporizhzhya, see Utlyuk.

Utrennaja Dolina, Caucasus, see Utrennaya Dolina; also see Dolina, Utrennaja; Dolina, Utrennaya.

Utrennaya Dolina, Caucasus, see Morgental; also see Dolina, Utrennaja; Dolina, Utrennaya; Dolina.


Utkino Zavod, (possibly also Faserfeld), Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near the village of Marinovka. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

Uzbek-Deutsch, Uzbek-Nemetsky, Uzbek-; Nemezki, Usbek-; Usbek-Nemetsky.

Uzbsnk, Malo-, Volga Republic, see Malo-Uzensk; also see Malo-Uzensk; Usensk, Malo-.

Uzbsnk, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Novo-Uzensk; Usensk, Novo-.

Uzbsnok, Novo-, Volga Republic, see Novo-Uzensk; also see Novo-Uzensk; Usensk, Novo-.

Uzbsnokoe, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoe; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Usenskoje, Novo-; Uzbsnokoe, Novo-.

Uzbsnokoe, Novo-, Kazakhstan, see Novo-Uzenskoe; also see Novo-Uzenskoe; Usenskoje, Novo-; Usenskoje, Novo-; Uzbsnokoe, Novo-.

Uzhgorod, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Uzhgorod.

Uzhgorod, (also Ungvar, also Ushgorod, also Uzhorod), Carpatho-Ukraine, Uzhhorod. 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; 508 Germans of 26,675 in 1930. Also see Ungvar; Ushgorod; Uzhhorod.


Uziniec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv. No other information available.

Uzova, (also Ushova), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyszcze. West of Rozhyszcze. #D 5. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Ushova; Uzowa.

Uzowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Uzowa.

Uzpenka, Bashkortostan, see Uspenka.

Uzpenka, Soviet Union, see Uspenka.

V

Vaatz-Chutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district, see Vaatz-Khutor; also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Khutor, Vaatz-.

Vaatz-Khutor, (possibly also Faserfeld), Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near the village of Drusholyubovka. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Faserfeld?; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

Vaatz-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near the village of Karlovka. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

Vaatz-Khutor, (possibly also Faserfeld), Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near the village of Marinovka. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Faserfeld?; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.

Vaatz-Khutor, Odessa, northern Berezan district. Near the village of Shchaslivoye. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Vaatz-; Khutor, Vaatz-; Vaatz-Chutor.
Vaclavin, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Mlyniv; also see Vaclawin.

Vadudich, (also Ozdyutycze), Volhynia-Poland; also see Ozdyutycze; Waduditsch.

Vaedeni, Bessarabia, see Vaedeny.

Vaedeny, Bessarabia, see Tamur; also see Vaenedi.


Vakhoy, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Vakhoy; also see Station-Wachoii; Wachoii, Station-. 

Valea, Trandafirilor, Bessarabia, see Rosental; also see Trandafirilor, Valea.

Valek, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Zablocie; also see Valek.

Valentinov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn. East of Torchyn. #D 4. Evangelical. Ceased 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 Valentinow.

Valentinov, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinov; Klein-. 

Valentinow, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinow; Klein-. 

Valentinov, Volhynia-Poland, see Valentinov.

Valentinovka, Kazakhstan, see Valentinovka.

Valentinov, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Valentinov; also see Klein-Valentinow; 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.

Valuevka, Volga Republic, see Valuevka; also see Walujewka.

Valuevka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus 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.

Valevka, Volga Republic, see Valuevka; also see Walujewka.

Valyanovka, Luhans’k, see Steinbruch; also see Waljanowka.

Vamskaya Posta, Odessa, see Posta; also see Posta, Vamskaya; Posta, Wamskaja; Wamskaja Posta.

Vamske, Odessa, see Posta; also see Wamske.

Vamsky Post, Odessa, see Post; also see Posta, 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 Vannovskoye; also see Wannowskoje.

Vannovskoye, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Vannovskoe; Wannowskoje.

Vanosek, Caucasus, see Vanosek; also see Wanošek.

Vanosek, Caucasus, see Vanosek; also see Wanošek.

Vankovskoe, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Wanošek.


Varkovitch, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkovitch; also see Warkwitsche.

Varkulesa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Klucharky; also see Warkulesa.

Varovsk, Volhynia-Ukraine, Kyiviv, Rosvashevske; also see Varovsk.


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; Warschinskij.

Varvarovka, (also Abmony-Khutor), Dnipropetrovs’k, Drushkovka. Also see Abmony-Khutor; Warvarowka.

Varvarovka, Don, Donets’k, Barvenkovo, see Varvarovka; Warvarowka.

Varvarovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Population: 90 in 1926. Also see Varvarovka.


Varvarovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Franzfeld; also see Warvarowka.
Vasam, Raith-, Volga Republic, see Raith-Vasam; also see Raith-Wasam; Vasam, Raith-
Vasilovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Sudobiche; also see Waschkovica.
Vasilovka, (also Vesselovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Vassiljevka; Wasilowka.
Vassilevka, (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; Wassislejewka.
Vassilevka, Volga Republic, see Vassilyevka; also see Wassiljewka.
Vassilevka, (also Sadovoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vedernoe; also see Vedernoje.
Vassilevka, (also Vassilyevka), Voronezh, East of the Bitiug River. Founded by 18 families in 1909. The rest was individual farms. Mennonite. Fifty Mennonites bought the Sadovoye estate of more than 5,000 dessi. and a sugar factory from Prince Vassilichikov 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.
Vassilevka, Novo-, Mariupol’, see Novo-Vassilyevka; also see Novo-Wassiljewka; Vassilyevka, Novo-; Wassislejewka, Novo-.
Vatin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Watin.
Vdlova, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southwest of Kisielin. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Wdlowa.
Vechi, Onesti-, Bessarabia, see Onesti-Vechi; also see Onesty-Vekhy; Vekhy, Onesty-.
Vedenskoe?, Kazakhstan, see Vedenskoye?; also see Vevedenskoe?; Vevedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Vvedenskoye; Wvedenskoje?; Wvedenskoje.
Vedenskoye?, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye?; also see Vedenskoe?; Vevedenskoe?; Vvedenskoe; Vvedenskoje; Wvedenskoje; Wvedenskoje.
Vedernoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vedernoje; also see Vedernoje.
Vedernoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Viderno; also see Vedernoje; Vedernoje.
Vedino, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd. Mennonite. Also see Wedino.
Vekhy, Onesty-, Bessarabia, see Onesty-Vekhy; also see Onesti-Vechi; Vechi, Onesty-.
Velidarowka, Mykolayiv, see Felsenburg; also see Welidarowka.
Velikodarowka, Mykolayiv, see Felsenburg; also see Welikodarowka.
Veliko-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoye; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Veliko-Dolinskoe, Odessa, see Veliko-Dolinskoe; also see Dolinskoe, Veliko-; Dolinskoje, Veliko-; Dolinskoye, Veliko-; Veliko-Dolinskoe.

Velikoknyasheskoje, Caucasus, see Velikoknyashkoje; also see Velikoknyashkoye.

Verba, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba. #A 6. Also see Werba.

Verba, Kamennaya, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaya Verba; also see Kamennaya Werba; Werba, Kamennaja.

Verba Kamienna, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamienna Verba; also see Kamienna Werba; Kamienna, Werba; Werba Kamienna.

Verba Kamienna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Verba. #F 1. Also see Kamienna, Verba.


Verblyudogorsk, Caucasus; also see Werbljudogorsk.

Verboryus, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal; also see Werborjus.

Verbovka, Caucasus; also see Werbowka.

Verbovo, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Werbowo.

Verbovo, (also Kryukovo), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) Illovaisk. A few kilometers east of Donets’k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see No. 5; No. 15; Werbowo.

Verbovka, Don, Rostov, see Weidental; also see Werbowka.


Verbovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderkron; also see Werbowka.

Verbovo, Don, see Neu-Grekovo; also see Werbowo.

Verbovo, (also Kryukovo), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y) Illovaisk. A few kilometers east of Donets’k. #D 6. Also see Kryukovo; Werbowo.

Verbovo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Verbovo; also see Neu-Werbowo; Werbowo, Neu-.

Verbovskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovskoe; also see Werbowskoje.

Verbovskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Blumenheim; also see Verbovskoe; Werbowskoje.

Verebruss, Crimea, see Neu-Zürichtal; also see Werebruss.

Verechovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Perilyanka; also see Weretsewka.

Vereshnevatoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vereshnevatoe; also see Vereshnevatoe.

Vereshnevatoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Georgiav; also see Vereshnevatoe; Vereshnevatoe.

Vereshovka, (also Perelysianka, also Perlisianka), Volhynia-Poland, Kostopił’, Derazhne. #H 5. Also see Perelysianka; Perlisianka; Wereshchkova.


Vergun, Caucasus, see Grünfeld; also see Vergun.

Vergun, Caucasus, see Grünfeld; also see Vergun.

Vern, Mikhailovka, Mykolayiv, see Marienheim; also see Michailovka, Verh.; Mikhailovka, Verkh.; Verch. Michailowka.

Verkhnya-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Dreispitz; also see Dobrinka, Wernchnaja-; Dobrinka, Verkhnaya-; Wernchnaja-Dobrinka.
Verkhnaya-Gryasnukscha, Volga Republic, see Kraft; also see Gryasnukscha, Werchnaja-; Gryasnukscha, Verkhnaya-; Werchnaja-Gryasnukscha.


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; Verkhnya-; Lindau, Werchnaja-; Werchnaja-Lindau.

Verkhy Sherebec, Zaporizhzhya, see Silberfeld; also see Sherebec, Verkhny; Sherebec, Werchnij; Wechnij Sherebec.

Verkhove, Volga Republic, see Verkhovye; also see Wercowoe.

Verkhovka, Volga Republic, see Seewald; also see Wercowka.

Verkhovye, Volga Republic, see Seewald; also see Verkhove; Wercowje.

Verkhy, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Virkhy; also see Werchy.

Vernoe, Odessa, see Vernoye; also see Wernoje.

Vernoye, Odessa, see Worms; also see Vernoe; Wernoje.

Verovka, Odessa, Kuchurgan (also Kutschurgen) (GKR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or train station. Also see Verowka.


Vershinka, Volga Republic, see Kautz; also see Werschinka.

Vershinovka, Don, see Hohenfeld; also see Werschinowka.


Vertapa, (also Vertpey), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. North of Poddebece. #F 5. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Vertapa; Wertapa.

Vertpey, Volhynia-Poland, see Vertapa; also see Wertpey.

Veselaya Dolina, Bessarabia, see Klöstitz; also see Dolina, Veselaya; Dolina, Weselaja; Weselaja Dolina.

Veseloe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Veseloe; also see Veseloe.

Veseloe, Odessa, see Veseloe-Khutor; also see Veseloe; Weseloe.

Veseloe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Veseloe; also see Veseloe.


Vesely Kut, Bessarabia, see Paris; also see Kut, Veselyy; Kut, Wesselyj; Veselyj Kut.

Vesely-Gay, Zaporizhzhya, see Grünthal; also see Gaj, Veselyj; Gay, Veselyj; Veselyj-Gaj.

Veshnyaky, Bessarabia, see Neu-Arcis; also see Weshnjaky.

Veslovka, Volga Republic, see Unterdedorf; also see Wesslowka.

Vesoloy-Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesolowo-; Kut, Wesolowj-; Wesolowj-Kut.

Vesolovy-Kut, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wessolowek.

Vesselaya Dolina, 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 Wesselaya.

Vesseloe, possibly Ukraine, see Vesseloe; also see Wesselloe.

Vesselyy-Kut, Odessa, see Vesseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wesseloe-; Khutor, Vesseloe-; Khutor, Wesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloe-Khutor; Vesseloe-Khutor; Wesseloe-Khutor.

Vessely-Kut, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Kut, Vesseley-; Kut, Wesseleyj-; Wesseleyj-Kut.

Vessiooly Oselok, Petersburg, see Fröhliche Kolonie; also see Oselok, Vessiooly; Oselok, Wessioolyj; Wessioolyj Oselok.

Vessoloe-Khutor, Odessa, see Vessoloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessoloe-; Khutor, Vessoloe-; Khutor, Wessoloe-; Khutor, Wessoloe-Khutor; Vessoloe-Khutor; Wessoloe-Khutor.

Vetter-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-. Vetter-Chutor, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk, see Vetter-Chutor; also see Chutor, Vetter-; Khutor, Vetter-. Vetter-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Bachmut. A few kilometers west of Bachmut. #C 3. Separatist. Acreage: 3,000 dessi. Population: 12 in 1918. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Vetter-; Khutor, Vetter-; Vetter-Chutor.

Vetter-Khutor, Don, Donets’k, Dzerzhinsk. Northwest of Dzerzhinsk. Also see Khutor, Vetter-. Vetsyolka, Fl. Gr., Volga Republic, see Fl. Gr. Vetsyolka; also see Fl. Gr. Wetjolka; Wetjolka, Fl. Gr. .

Vezhy, Belyya, Chernihiv, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Belyja Weshi; Weshi, Belyja.

Vezhy, Belyya, Mariupol’, see Belyya Vezhy; also see Belyja Weshi; Weshi, Belyja.

Wiesz, Belyja, also see Wezirka.

Vichiny, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Wiesz, Belyja.


Vidumka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vydumka; also see Widumka.

Vielka, Omelana, Volhynia-Poland, see Omelana Vielka; also see Omelana Wielka; Wielka, Omelana.

Vielkopole, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Pole; also see Wielkopole.

Viertsoichno II, (also No. 4), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)evo. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Friedenfeld. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,950 dessi. Population: 296 in 1904; 351 in 1914; 185 in 1918; 185 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 394 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Viktorovka.

Vikentovo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesendorf; also see Wikentewka.

Vikentyevka, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Ada(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; Wikentjewka.

Vikova, Odessa, Kuchurkan (GNR Friedrich Engels); also see Wikowa.

Vikova, Betsilova-, Odessa, see Betsilova-Vikova; also see Bezilowa-Wikowa; Wikowa, Bezilowa-.

Viktorfeld, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Malchewsk, 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.


Viktorovka, (also No. 1, also Viktorovka), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evo, Salivno(y)e. Founded in 1895. Evangelical; parish: Rynovka. School with grades one to four, cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 1,200 dessi. Population: 296 in 1904; 185 in 1914; 185 in 1918; 300 in 1919; 394 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Viktorovka.

Viktorovka, Mykolayiv, Buchholzevo. #H 6. Also see Viktorovka.

Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Viktorovka.

Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #D 6. Also see Viktorovka.

Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov. #D 6. Also see Viktorovka.

Viktorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Wierzchow.

Vizhynsky. A few kilometers northwest of Millerovo.

Vizhynsky. A few kilometers northwest of Millerovo.

Viktorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Viktorovka.
Viktorowka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, see Viktorovka.
Viktorovka, 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-Viktorovka; also see Neu-Viktorovka; Viktorovka, Neu-.
Vilkoshov, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkoshow; also see Wilkoschow.
Vincentov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Vinzentov; also see Vincentowka.
Vincentowka, Volhynia-Poland, Krzemieniec, see Vincentowka; also see Vinzentov.
Vincentow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vincentov.
Vincentow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vincentov.
Vincentowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vincentovka.
Vino, Omsk, Lubinsk. Population: 33 in 1926. Also see Wino.
Vinogradnoe, Odessa, see Vinogradnoye; also see Vinogradnoje.
Vinogradnoe, Odessa, see Worms; also see Vinogradnoe; Vinogradnoje.
Vinz. Dauenhauer, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Dauenhauer, Vinz.
Vishenka, (also Vishenki, also Vishenka), Chernihiv. Approximately 100 km northeast of Kiev On the Desna River. Founded in the early spring of 1770 by Swiss-Moravian Baptists on Count Rumyantsev’s estate and by families from Tscheregirte (Krähenbach) near Bucharest, and later from Hungary as well as by families from Nikolai Kolonie in 1925. Evangelical. Acreage: 2,676 ha. Population: 881 in 1939. Also see Wischniow.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnyovka, (also Vishnevy), Kazakhstan, see Saratovka; also see Wischniow.
Vishnyov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Wischniow.
Vishnyovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Wischniow.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevetaya, Mariupol’, see Kirschwald; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, 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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, 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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, 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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
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Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, 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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, 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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vishnevskoje, 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 Vishnevskoe; Wischwewskoe.
Vishnevetaya, Don, see Neu-Kirschwald; also see Wischnewataja.
Vishnevskoe, Tobolsk, see Vishnevskoye; also see Wischnewskoe.
Vitashevskoye, Odessa, see Neuhof-Khutor; also see Vitashevskoe; Vitaschewskoe.

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 Vladimir.


Vladimirowka, Bessarabia, see Hoffmann-Khutor; also see Wladimirowka.

Vladimirowka, Caucasus, Dagestan, Terek. #I 4. Also see Wladimirowka.

Vladimirowka, (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; Wladimirowka.

Vladimirowka, Kyrgyzstan, see Gnadenfeld; also see Wladimirowka.

Vladimirowka, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Wladimirowka.

Vladimirowka, Odessa, Berezan, see Wiesental; also see Wladimirowka.

Vladimirowka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Neuburg; also see Wladimirowka.

Vladimorovka, (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 Khritza land commission. Population: 207 in 1926. Also see No. 1; Rabochy; Wladimirowka.

Vladimirovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimir-Volynskovka; Wladimirowka.


Vladimirovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Kronsweide; also see Wladimirowka.

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 Vladislawowka.


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 Wlassowka.

Voche, (also Vovche), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: Sulz. Also see Vovche; Wotsche.


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, Mezhirichi (also Miedzyrzetsch); also see Wodnik.

Vodianaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Katharinenhof; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodianaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Kryvyy Rih, see Gnadenfeld; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodianaya, Dnipropetrovs’k, Pavlograd, see Vodino; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodianaya, Don, Rostov, Bolshoy-Krepinsk. Population: 49 in 1926. Also see Wodjanaja.

Vodianaya, Don, Taganrog, Sovietsinskoye; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodianaya, Kharkiv, see Rempelfeld; also see Wodjanaja.

Vodianaya, Zaporizhzhya, see Schönhorst; also see Wodjanaja.
Vodyanka, Nizhnaya-, Volga Republic, see Nizhnaya-Vodyanka; also see Nishnaja-Wodjanka; Wodjanka, Nishnaja-Wodjanka.

Vodyanneo, Omsk, see Vodyannoye; also see Wodjanojo.

Vodyannoye, Omsk, see Wasserreich; also see Wodjanoo; Wodjanojo.

Vodyanyo-Buerak, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Buyerak; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanojo-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Wodjanoji-Bujerak.

Vodyanyo-Buyerak, Volga Republic, see Stephan; also see Buerak, Vodyanoy-; Bujerak, Wodjanoji-; Buyerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanyo-Buerak; Wodjanoji-Bujerak.

Vodyanyoye, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Vodino I; also see Vodjanoye; Wodjanojo.

Vodyanyo, Dnipropetrov'sk, see Vodino II; also see Vodjanoye; Wodjanojo.


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 Potschta, Woinskaja; Woinskaja Potscha.

Vol, Maria-, Volhynia-Poland, see Maria-Vola; also see Maria-Wola; Wola, Maria-.

Volanschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov; also see Wolanschtschtschizna.

Volanschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel', Macieyov; also see Wolanschtschtschizna.

Volka Rykanska, Volhynia-Poland, Luts'k, Polonka; also see Wola Rykanska; Rykanska, Wola; Rykanska, Wola.

Volka, Vanda-, Volhynia-Poland, see Vanda-Vola; also see Vanda-Wola; Wola, Vanda-.

Volbez, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Volovec; also see Wolbez.

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.

Volchik, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkhisk.

Volchy, Mykolayiv. A few kilometers southwest of Mykolayiv. #F Catholic. Also see Woltschij.

Volchy, Odessa, see Klein-Glückstal; also see Woltschij.

Volchy, Odessa, Berezan; also see Woltschij.

Volchy Rakit, Slavgorod, Novo-Alexeyevka (GNR Halbstadt.) Approximately 50 km north of Slavgorod.

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.

Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno; also see Wolla.

Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko; also see Wolla.

Volica, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Wolla.

Volika, Volhynia-Poland, South of Kovel’. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Volla.

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-Liebental; also see Wolkoff.

Volkov-Khutor, (also Volkso), Odessa, Berezan district. Catholic; parish: München. Also see Chutor, Wolkow-; Khutor, Volkov-; Volkow-Chutor.

Volkova, Volhynia-Poland, see Evelinov; also see Wolkownia.

Volkovo, Odessa, Großliebenthal, see Eigenfeld; also see Wolkowo.

Volkovo, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Eigenfeld; also see Wolkowo.

Volkovo, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Neu-Liebental; also see Wolkowo.

Volkovo, Petersburg, possibly Petersburg-Toksovo. #D 1. Founded in 1892 by families from Kamenka, Kolpino, and Neu-Saratovka. Evangelical; parish: München. Also see Wolkow-; Volkow-Chutor.

Volkovsky, Volhynia-Poland, see Schaffhausen; also see Volkovo.

Volkovo-Khutor, Odessa, see Seefeld; also see Chutor, Wolkowo-; Khutor, Volkovo-; Wolkowo-Chutor.

Volkovyye, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Tesluhov. South of Kniiahin. #E 2. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Wolkowyye.

Volksov, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Wolkows.

Volk, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubyitiv; also see Wolla.

Wolla, Volhynia-Poland, possibly Luts’k. Mennonite. Also see Wolka.

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.
Voronov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. East of Tuchyn. #D 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.

Voronoy, Deutsch-, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Deutsch-Voronoy; also see Deutsch-Voronoj; Voronoj, Deutsch-.

Vorontsovka, Caucasus, see Michaelstal; also see Vorontsovka.

Vorontsovka, Shestakovo, Voronezh, see Shestakovo Vorontsovka; also see Schestakowo Woronzowka; Woronzowka, Schestakowo.


Voroshilov, Odessa, see Neu-Rohrbach; also see Woroschilow.

Vorotniov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy. South of Poddebcy. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928. Also see Worotniow.

Voshod, Samara, Melekes (Alt-Samara, Alexandertal.) School with grades one to four (as of 1926. Population: 36 in 1926. Also see Woschod.

Voskresensky, Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Adamovsk, Aleshinsk. Approximately 50 km north of Kustanay. #C 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Catholic. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 933 in 1926. Also see Woskresenskij.

Vosloko, Odessa, see Wilhelmstal; also see Wosloko.

Vovche, Odessa, see Voche; also see Wowtsche.

Voyina, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Kniahinin; also see Wojnica.

Voyina, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Wojnica.

Voyutin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Woujutin.

Voznesenka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite); also see Wosnesenka.

Voznesens’k?, Odessa, see Neu-Amerika; also see Wosnesinsk.?

Voznesens’k, Odessa, Berezan district. Possibly a German village. Also see Wosnesensk.

Voznianka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschche; also see Woznianka.

Vozrozhdenie, Volga Republic, see Vozrozhdenye; also see Wosroshdenje.

Vozrozhdenye, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut. Southeast of Krasny Kut. #F 5. Evangelical. Also see Vozrozhdenie; Wosroshdenje.

Vreby, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Korytnica; also see Wreby.

Vsevolodovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsievolodovka; also see Wsewolodowka.

Vsievolodovka, (also Vesovlodovka, also Visievoldovka, also Vsevolodovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahinin. 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; Visievoldovka; Vsevolodovka; Wsiewolodowka.

Vulka, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß; also see Wulka.


Vurgun, Caucasus, see Grünfeld.

Vvedenskoe, Kazakhstan, see Vvedenskoye; also see Wvedenskoje.

Vvedenskoye, Kazakhstan, Kokchetav. Founded approximately in 1900. Also see Vedenskoe?; Vedenskoye?; Vedevenskoe?; Vvedenskoe; Vedenskoe; Wvedenskoje; Wvedenskoye.

Vyanka, Don, see Vyanky; also see Wjanki.

Vyanky, (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 Hrabovnice, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Rechendorf; also see Hrabovnice, Vyany; Hrabownice, Wyany; Wjany Hrabownice.

Vyany Koropec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Ober-Schönborn; also see Koropec, Vyany; Koropec, Wyany; Wjany 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.

Vydunyka, Mykolayiv, Belo-Zerkovy; also see Wydunyka.

Vydunyka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Ludwipol; also see Wydunyka.

Vydunyka, (also Vidumka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Pulin. Between Zhytomyr and Zwiahel. #D 5. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Population: 207 in 1904. Also see Vidumka; Wydunyka.
Vygadanka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebecy; also see Wygadanka.


Vygoda-Deutsch, Odessa, see Friedenheim; also see Deutsch, Vygoda-; Deutsch, Wygoda-; Wygoda-Deutsch.

Vygranka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Grzbowica; also see Wygranka.


Vyrvpae’evka?, Volga Republic, see Vyrvpaeyevka?; also see Wyrvpaejewka?.

Vyrvpaeyevka?, Volga Republic (Bergseite); also see Vyrvpae’evka?; Wyrvpaejewka?.

Vyshina, Odessa, see Hermannstal; also see Wyschina.

Vyshka, Mykolayiv, see Martiental; also see Wyschina.

Vyshkov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi; also see Wyschkow.


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, Vysokie; Pole, Vysokoie; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole; Wysokoje Pole.

Vysoky, Slavgorod, see Vyssoky; also see Wysoky.

Vysokye Grivy, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivye, Vysokye; Griwy Wysokije; Vysoke Grivy; Wysokije Grivy.

Vyssokaya Griva, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Griva, Vyssoky; Griwa, Wyssokaja; Wyssokaja Griva.

Vysskopole, Caucasus, see Vysskopolye; also see Wysskopolje.

Vysskopolye, Caucasus, Arnavir, Nevinomyski. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol’ on the Kuban’ River. #F 3. Population: 127 in 1926. Also see Vysskopole;


Vyssokoye Pole, Don, see Hubenfeld; also see Pole, Vysokoe; Pole, Vysokoie; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole; Wysokoje Pole.

Vyssokoye, Slavgorod, see Vyssokoye; also see Vyssokoye.

Vyssokoye Grivy, Slavgorod, see Hochstädt; also see Grivy, Vysoke; Grivye, Vysokye; Griwy Wysokije; Vysoke Grivy; Wysokije Grivy.

Vyssokopole, Caucasus, see Vysskopolye; also see Wysskopolje.

Vyssokopolye, Caucasus, Arnavir, Nevinomyski. Approximately 50 km southwest of Stavropol’ on the Kuban’ River. #F 3. Population: 127 in 1926. Also see Vysskopole;

Waal, Bashkortostan, see Wall-Khutor.

Wachoi, Station-, Volga Republic, see Station-Wachoi; also see Station-Vakhoy; Vakhoy, Station-.

Wachowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vazhovka.

Waachte, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. No other information available.

Wacht, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Kukkus. In the Mennonite settlement Am Trakt. No other information available.

Wächter-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans’k. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wächter-; Khutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Chutor.

Wächter-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Berdyans’k. Approximately 35 km northeast of Berdyans’k. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wächter-; Khutor, Wächter-; Wächter-Chutor.

Walachwin, Volhynia-Poland, see Waclawin.

Waduditsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Wadudich.

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, Luhans’k, see Wagner-Khuto; also see Chutor, Wagner-; Khutor, Wagner-.

Wagner-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molocha 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 Mennonites 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.

Waldeck, (also Lesovka, also Lessovka, also Lessovo, also Liesovka), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut (Memrik.) #B 5. Possibly founded in 1885 by Molocha 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.

Waldeim, (also No. 8, also Alexeyevka), Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykovo. Founded by Molocha 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.

Waldeim, (also Ormarschen), Caucasus, Georgia, T'bilisi, Borchalo, Bashkichiety. Near Zalka-Ormashin. #1 6. Founded in 1906 or 1911. Evangelical.

Waldeim, (also Ormarschen), Caucasus, Stepnoye. Approximately 100 km west of Grozny. No other information available.


Waldheim, (also Solyanka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Yaran'. Southwest of Zwiahel. #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 Lesnaya, also Polska, also Rotfront), Zaporizhzhya, Molocha (Gnadenva.) 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, or 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 Lesnaya; Polska; Rotfront.

Waldkolonie Dubrova, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 270 in 1904. Also see Dubrova, Waldkolonie; Waldkolonie Dubrova; Waldkolonie Dubrova.

Waldkolonie Dubrova, Volhynia-Poland, see Waldkolonie Dubrova; also see Dubrova, Waldkolonie; Dubrova, Waldkolonie.

Waldorf, Zaporizhzhya, Melitopol, see Waldorf.

Waldorf, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka, see Waldorf.

Wall-Chutor, Bashkortostan, Abrayevka, 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' (Molochna.) 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.

Waldorf, (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 (Yasykoovo.) Founded by Molochna families possibly as early as 1894, but more likely in 1905 or possibly in 1906. Mennonite and possibly Evangelical. Population: including Neu-Waller- and Peters-Khutor: 45 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Waal; Wahl-Khutor; Wall-Chutor.

Wall-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Novos(y)elovka, Yasykoovo. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Wall-Khutor, Omsk, Isil' Kul'. Population: 47 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Wall-; Khutor, Wall-; Wall-Chutor.

Wallmann-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Wallmann-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wallmann-; Khutor, Wallmann.

Wallmann-Khutor, Zaporizhzhya, Yasykoovo (Nikolaifeld.) Founders were probably all from Danzig. Mennonite. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wallmann-; Khutor, Wallmann-; Wall-Chutor.

Walowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Valova.

Walter, (also Grechinnaya-Luka, possibly also Krasnoyar), 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 among 5,900 residents approximately in 1905; 6,660 in 1912; 2,739 in 1926. Mother colony. Also see Grechinnaya-Luka; Krasnoyar.

Walter, Volga Republic, Marxstadt, see Krasnoyar.

Walter-Chutor, Caucasus, see Walter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Walter-; Khutor, Walter-.

Walter-Chutor, Volga Republic, Frank, see Walter-Khutor; also see Chutor, Walter-; Khutor, Walter-.


Walter-Khutor?, Volga Republic, see Neu-Walter; also see Chutor?, Walter-; Khutor?, Walter-; Walter-Chutor?.

Walter-Khutor, (possibly also Neu-Walter), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Frank. Evangelical; parish: Frank. Soviet seat, cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four, reading room, traveling library (as of 1926.) Population: 1,181 approximately in 1905; 1,469 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Walter-; Khutor, Walter-; Neu-Walter; Walter-Chutor.

Walter, Klein-, Volga Republic, see Klein-Walter.

Walter, Neu-, Volga Republic, Frank, see Neu-Walter.

Walusujewka, Volga Republic, see Waluyevka; also see Valuevka.

Wamskaja Posta, Odessa, see Vamskaya Posta; also see Posta, Vamskaja; Posta, Wamskaja.

Wamske, Odessa, see Vamske.

Wamskij Post, Odessa, see Vamsky Post; also see Post, Vamsky; Post, Wamskij.

Wanda-Wola, Volhynia-Poland, see Vanda-Vola; also see Vola, Vanda-; Wola, Wanda-.

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 Berezan district (Domanevka.) Also see Chutor, Wanner-; Khutor, Wanner-; Wanner-Chutor.

Wannowskoje, Caucasus, see Vannovskoye; also see Vannovskoe.

Wanoskoje, Caucasus, see Vanskoskoje; also see Vanskoje.

Wansowicz?, Volhynia-Poland, see Wasowicz.

Wawarowka, Don, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Don, Donets'k, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Dnipropetrovsk, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Rostov, see Varvarovka.

Wawarowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Varvarovka.

Wardane-Chutor, Caucasus, see Vardane-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wardane-; Khutor, Wardane-.

Warenburg, (also Privale, also Siminop), Omsk, Sosnovka (GR Azovo.) A few kilometers south of Omsk. #D 2. Founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans, Volga Germans and Volhynians. 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 Privale), 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
1857; 5,279 in 1897; 8,074 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, Neu-, Volga Republic, Kukkus, see Neu-Warenburg.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, Seelmann, see Neu-Warenburg.

Warenburg, Neu-, Volga Republic, see Neu-Warenburg.


Warkowitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Varkoviche.

Warkulcsa, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Varkulcsa.

Warpalanka, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Varpalanka.

Warschinskij, Kazakhstan, see Varshinsky.

Wartburg, Caucasus, Pyatigorsk. #G 3. Founded in 1915 or 1920 by Austrians and families from Gnadenburg, Caucasus. Separatist. Can be traced back to the apocalyptic preacher Cloeter.

Warwarowka, Don, Donets’k, see Varvarovka.

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.

Wasserreich, (also No. 18, also Krasnopol’ye, also Rote Kolonie), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’, Alexandrovka. #D 8. Founded in 1870 or 1872 by residents from the Grunau colonies of Bilovizh, Kalchinovka and Rundewiese. Evangelical; parish: Rosenfeld. Land for the village was first leased and bought approximately in 1870. The land, allegedly 1,160 dessi., was bought from the Cossack nobleman Krasnoshchokov. Acreage: 1,160 dessi. Population: 127 in 1904; 110 in 1911; 100 in 1914; 110 in 1918; 110 in 1919. Also see No. 18; Krasnopol’ye; Rote Kolonie.


Wasserreich, Orenburg, Uran (D(y)e(y)e)evka.) Mennonite.

Wasserreich, Zaporizhzhya, see Leninfeld.

Wasserreich, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Wasserreich.

Wasserreich, Neu-, Crimea, see Neu-Wasserreich.

Wassertal, (also Mikhailovka, also Slepukha-Khutor, also Syepukha), Odessa, Berezan district (Rayon Isa(y)evsk.) Founded in 1897. Catholic and Evangelical; parish: München. Population: 212 in 1919; 217 in 1926. Also see Mikhailovka; Slepukha-Khutor; Syepukha.

Wassiljewka, Crimea, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Kazakhstan, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Kharkiv, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Mykolayiv, Tiligulo-Berezan, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Odessa, Kuchurgan, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Odessa, Yanovka, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Omsk, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Volga Republic, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Voronezh, see Vassilyevka; also see Vassilevka.

Wassiljewka, Novo-, Mariupol’, see Nowo-Wassiljewka; also see Novo-Vassilyevka; Novo-Vassilevka; Vassilevka, Novo-; Vassilyevka, Novo-.

Wassilowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vasilovka.
Waterloo, (also Borodino, possibly also Stavky), Odessa, Berezan district, Landau. Founded in 1819 or 1827 or 1833 by 34 families from: Baden (13), Poland (6), Palatinate (2), Wuerttemberg (2), and Austria (1). Between 1817 and 1833 10 more families arrived from Wuerttemberg. Evangelical; parishes: Worms and Johannestal. Twenty villages with 5,047 souls were part of the Worms-Johannestal-Waterloo parish. In 1833 it was again founded by families from Poland who had arrived in 1832 and by families from Austria who had arrived in 1819. Due to water shortage, the communities of Friedrichstal, Stuttgart, and Waterloo asked to be moved and in 1830 they founded Gülendendorf. Twenty families stayed behind and in 1833 relocated Waterloo with 14 other families at the source of the Berezan. Approximately in 1840, some went to Serbia. The SS executed many Jews here in the early 1940s. The German residents of Waterloo intervened, thereby preventing the execution of one of their Jewish residents. Acreage: 2,654 dessi. and 674 Faden in 1848, or 2,675 dessi. and 80 houses in 1859, or 4,042 dessi. Population: 375 people or 74 families in 1848; 562 in 1858; 548 or 634 in 1905; 809 in 1911; 995 in 1914; 808 in 1919. Also see Borodino; Stavky.

Watin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vatin.

Wazlawpol, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vatslavpol.

Wdlowa, Volhynia-Poland, see Vdlova.

Weber, Braun-; Volga Republic, see Braun-Weber.

Wedenskoje?, Kazakhstan, see Vedenskoye?; also see Vedenskoye?; Vvedenskoye?; Vvedenskoe; Vedenskoe; Vedenskoje; Wedenskoje.

Wedernoje, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vederne; also see Vederne.

Wedino, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Vediino.

Weg, der Neue, Kirovograd, see Der Neue Weg; also see Neue Weg, der.

Weidemann, Odessa, Berezan district. No other information available.

Weiden, Odessa, see Baden-Khutor.

Weidenbach-Chutor, Orenburg, see Weidenbach-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weidenbach-; Khutor, Weidenbach-.

Weidenbach-Khutor, Orenburg, Orenburg. South of Orenburg. #E 5. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia or the Odessa district. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Population: 38 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Weidenbach-; Khutor, Weidenbach-; Weidenbach-Chutor.

Weidenbaum-Chutor, Volga Republic, see Weidenbaum-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weidenbaum-; Khutor, Weidenbaum-.

Weidenbaum-Khutor, Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Evangelical; parish: Galka. Also see Chutor, Weidenbaum-; Khutor, Weidenbaum-; Weidenbaum-Chutor.

Weidenberg, (also Novo-Nikolayevka), Odessa, Großliebental, GNR Komintern. Founded in 1908. Catholic. It only bore its German name from 1941 until 1944. Also see Novo-Nikolayevka.

Weidenfeld, (also Lozovaya), Dnipropetrovs’k, 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 Netuschka Weiler; also see Netusche Weiler; Weiler, Netusche.

Weiler, Netusche, Bessarabia, see Netusche Weiler; also see Netusche Weiler; Weiler, Netusche.

Weiler, Saratsika-, Bessarabia, see Saratsika-Weiler; also see Saratsika-Weiler; Weiler, Saratsika-.

Weilermann, 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 1919; 405 in 1919. Also see Arbuzovka.

Weinbänders-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Weinbänders-Khutor; also see Chutor, Weinbänders-; Khutor, Weinbänders-.


Weinberg, (also Lapina, also Latsino), Don, Donets’k, Mariupol’. Approximately 10 km east of Mariupol’. #C 9. Founded by Berdyans’k Swabians in 1881.
Weil-Michailowka, Odessa, see Vely-MikhaiIlovka; also see Michailowka, Weli-; Mikhailovka, Vely-.
Weltizki, Volhynia-Poland, see Weltizky.
Welnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Velnianka.
Welnianka, Roschischtsche-, Volhynia-Poland, see Roschischtsche-Welnianka; also see Rozhyschche-
Velnianka; Velnianka, Rozhyschche-.
Welnitsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Velniche.
Welter-Chutor, Odessa, see Welter-Chutor; also see Chutor, Welter-; Khutor, Welter-.
Welter-Khutor, Odessa, see Michelstal; also see Chutor, Welter-; Khutor, Welter-; Welter-Chutor.
Weneges, Don, see Veneges.
Werba, Odessa, see Verba.
Werba, Volhynia-Poland, see Verba.
Werba, Kamennaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamennaja Werba; also see Kamennaya Verba; Verba, Kamennaya.
Werba, Kamilenka, Volhynia-Poland, see Kamienna Werba; also see Kamienna Verba; Verba, Kamienna.
Werbitschno, Volhynia-Poland, see Verbichno.
Werbljudogorsk, Caucasus, see Verblyudogorsk.
Werbojus, Crimea, see Verboryus.
Werbowka, Caucasus, see Verbovo.
Werbowka, Don, Donets’k, see Verbovka.
Werbowka, Don, Rostov, see Verbovka.
Werbowka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Verbovka.
Werbowo, Don, see Verbovo.
Werbowo, Popowo, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovka.
Werbowo, Neu-, Don, see Neu-Werbowo; also see Neu-
Werbowo; Neu-
Verbowo, Neu-
Verbowo.
Werbowskoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Verbovskoye; also see Verbowskoje.
Werch. Michailowka, Mykolyiv, see Verkh. Mikhailovka; also see Michailowka, Verch.; Mikhailovka, Verkh. .
Werchnaja-Dobrinka, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya-
Dobrinka; also see Dobrinka, Verkhnaya-; Dobrinka, Werchnaja-. 
Werchnaja-Gryasnuha, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya-
Gryasnuha; also see Gryasnuha, Werchnaja-; Gryasnuha, Verkhnaya-.
Werchnaja-Korbusch, Omsk, see Verkhnaya Korbush; also see Korbush, Werchnaja; Korbush, Verkhnaya.
Werchnaja-Kulalinka, Volga Republic, see Verkhnaya-
Kulalinka; also see Kulalinka, Verkhnaya-; Kulalinka, Werchnaja-.
Werchnaja-Lindau, Caucasus, see Verkhnaya-Lindau; also see Lindau, Verkhnaya-; Lindau, Werchnaja-. 
Werchnij Sherebec, Zaporizhzhya, see Verkny Sherebec; also see Sherebec, Verkny; Sherebec, Werchnij.
Werchowka, Volga Republic, see Verkhovka.
Werchowje, Volga Republic, see Verkhovye; also see Verkhovye.
Werchyi, Volhynia-Poland, see Verkhıy.
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; 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, 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, Malys-, Chernihiv, see Malys-Werder.
Werekruess, Crimea, see Verebrous.
Wereschewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wereschewka.
Wereshevatoje, Dnipropetrovsky’s, see Wereshnevatoe; also see Wereshevatoe.
Weresowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Weresovka.
Wertepy, Volhynia-Poland, see Wertepy.
Weselaja Dolina, Bessarabia, see Veselaja Dolina; also see Dolina, Veselaja; Dolina, Weselaja.
Weselojarzsk, Slavgorod, see Wesełojarzsk.
Weseloje, Dnipropetrovsk’s, see Veseloe; also see Veseloe.
Weseloe, Odessa, see Veseloe; also see Veseloe.
Weseloje-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Veseloe-Khutor; also see Chutor, Veseloe-; Khutor, Veseloe-; Veseloe-; Veseloe-Khutor.
Weselyj-Gaj, Zaporizhzya, see Vesely-Gaj; also see Gaj, Veselij-; Gay, Veselij-.
Weselyj Kut, Bessarabia, see Vesely Kut; also see Kut, Veselyj; Kut, Weselij.
Wesental, Don, Donets’k, Staro-Beshovo. A few kilometers southeast of Donets’k. #D 6. Evangelical; parish: Khartsisk.
Weshi, Belyja, Mariupol’, see Belyja Weshi; also see Belyja Vezhi; Vezhi, Belyja.
Weshi, Belyja, Chernihiv, see Belyja Weshi; also see Belyja Vezhi; Vezhi, Belyja.
Weshnjaky, Bessarabia, see Veshnyaky.
Wesolyj-Kut, Odessa, see Veseloe-Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy-; Kut, Weselij-; Weselyj-Kut/Grussu-Lovo.
Wesowlodowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wesołodowka.
Wessalowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wessalowka.
Wessel-Chutor, Kazakhstan, see Wessel-Chutor; also see Chutor, Wessel-; Khutor, Wessel-.
Wessel-Khutor, (also Samotayevo), Kazakhstan, Petropavlovsk, possibly Bula(y)evo. Approximately 50 km east of Petropavlovsk. #B 2. Founded by Black Sea Germans. Evangelical. Also see Chutor, Wessel-; Khutor, Wessel-; Samotayevo; Wessel-Chutor.
Wesseloa, possibly Ukraine, see Vesseloe; also see Veseloe.
Wesselyj Kut, Dnipropetrovsky’s, see Vesely Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy; Kut, Veselyj.
Wesselyj-Kut, Odessa, see Vessely-Kut; also see Kut, Veselyy-; Kut, Weselyj-.
Wessiołaj Oselok, Petersburg, see Vessiolaj Oselok; also see Oselok, Vessiołaj.
Wessiołaj-Chutor, Odessa, see Vessiołaj-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wessiołaj-; Khutor, Vessiołaj-; Khutor, Vessiołaj-; Vessiołaj-Khutor; Vessiołaj-Khutor; Vessiołaj-Khutor; Vessiołaj-Khutor.
Westheim, (also Kullar-Kipchak), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Tyurmeny, Dshurchy. 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 Vededenskoye?; also see Vededenskoje?; Vededenskoje?; Vvedenskoje; Vvedenskoye; Wedenskoje; Wwedenskoje.

Weynothen, Alt, Kalingrad district, see Alt-Weynothen.

Wies, Butschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Butschin Wies; also see Wiesendorf, Neu, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostieniec; also see Laka.

Wiesenberg, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wiesenberg, Bergseite, Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. No other information available.

Wiesendorf, (also Vezirka), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Kullar-Kipchak, Volga Republic, see Vezirka.

Wiesenfeld, (also Korneyevka, also Kroneyevka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Poltavka, Amur district, is the birthplace of writer Peter Klassen (1906-?). Seed kolkhoz, cattle breeding kolkhoz, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 231 in 1929 because of “dekulakization.” Acreage: 932 dessi.. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Acreage: 860 dessi. Population: 34 in 1911; 34 in 1914; 96 in 1919; 121 in 1926; 932 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Korneyevka; Korneyevka.

Wiesenfeld, (also Vikentovo), Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vikentovo.

Wiesenfeld, (also Korneyevka, also Kroneyevka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Magdalinosk, Bulogovskaya. Approximately 40 km north of Dnipropetrovs'k. #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; 34 in 1914; 96 in 1919; 121 in 1926; 932 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Korneyevka; Korneyevka.

Wiesenfeld, (also Korneyevka, also Kroneyevka), Dnipropetrovs'k, Magdalinosk, Bulogovskaya. Approximately 40 km north of Dnipproetrovsk's. #D 2. Founded in 1880. Mennonite. This Mennonite community which had been abandoned in 1929 because of “dekulakization.” Acreage: 932 dessi.. Population: 34 in 1911; 34 in 1914; 96 in 1919; 121 in 1926; 932 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Korneyevka; Korneyevka.

Wiesenscheid, Volhynia-Poland, see Wiesenscheid, Bergseite, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Vikentovo.

Wiesenscheid, Volhynia-Poland, see Wiesenscheid, Bergseite, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Vikentovo.

Wiesenscheid, Volhynia-Poland, see Wiesenscheid, Bergseite, Markhlevsk. Approximately 40 km south of Zwiahel. #C 6. Evangelical; parish: Zhytomyr. Also see Vikentovo.
Wiesenmüller, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Seelmann or Staraya Poltava. #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, T’bilisi, Asureti, Elisabeththal. #J 6. Founded in 1921. Evangelical. Population: 86 in 1914; 86 in 1926. Daughter colony of Elisabeththal. 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 (Hoffnungstal). Founded in 1924. Evangelical. Also see Neu-Kalcha?; Wiesental.

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.


Wijanka, Don, see Vyanka.

Wiktentewka, Kazakhstan, see Vikentyevka; also see Vikentievka.

Wiktentowo, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vikentowo.

Wikowa, Odessa, see Vikova.

Wikowa, Bezilowa-, Odessa, see Bezilowa-Wikowa; also see Betsilova-Vikova; Vikova, Betsilova-.

Wild, 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: 31 in 1926.

Wilhelmovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Skobelka. #C 3. Also see Wilhelmovka.


Wilhelmovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Wilhelmovka.

Wilhelmovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Wilhelmovka.

Wilhelmsau, (also Desiner-Khutor, also Desinerova), Odessa, Glückstal. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Bergdorf. Population: 50 in 1904. Also see Desiner-Khutor; Desinerova.


Wilhelmstal, (also Adzhay-Kat), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Bohemka. Approximately 5 km northwest of Dzhankoy. #D 2. Founded in 1880. Evangelical; parish: Hochheim. Acreage: 1,180 dessi. Population: 96 in 1905; 69 in 1911; 69 in 1914; 75 in 1913; 69 in 1918; 79 in 1919; 79 or 93 in 1926. Also see Adzhay-Kat.

Wilhelmstal, (also Vassilyevka), Mykolayiv, Tiliguloberezan, 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 1914; 515 in 1918; 420 in 1919; 512 in 1926; 735 from 1941 until 1943. Also see Vassilyevka.

Wilhelmstal, (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. Wilhelmstal must already have existed in 1854. Also see Neu-Güldendorf?; Voslko.

Wilhelmswalde, (also Staritzkoye), Volhynia-Ukraine, Brusilov. Approximately 40 km west of Kiev. #G 5. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 320 in 1904. Also see Staritzkoye.

Wilkoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vilkoschow.

Wilm-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, see Wilms-Chutor; also see Wilm-Chutor.

Wilm-Chutor, Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Catholic. Ceased to exist after 1918. Also see Chutor, Wilm-; Khutor, Wilm-; Wilm-Chutor.
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 1876, or in 1879 as a private colony of Baron Caneau de Beauregard. Evangelical; parish: Nābb, and also Catholic. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, agricultural artel, school with grades one to four, soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 98 in 1876; 98 in 1877; 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.

Winogradnoye, Odessa, see Vinogradnoye; also see Vinogradnoe.

Wischenka, Chernihiv, see Vishesnokoye; also see Vishesnokoye.

Wischenki, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishesnyk; also see Vishesnyk.

Wischenky, Chernihiv, see Vishesnyk.

Wischanka, Chernihiv, see Vishesnokoye.

Wischneva, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishesnaya.

Wischneva, Mariupol’, see Vishesnaya.

Wischnewij, Kazakhstan, see Vishnevy.

Wischnewskoje, Tobolsk, see Vishesnokoye; also see Vishesnokoye.

Wischniow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Vishniev.

Wischniow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddeby, see Vishniev.

Wischnia, Odessa, see Vishina.

Wischin, Kherson, see Vishina.

Wischin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vishinek.

Wischnika, Chernihiv, see Vishinka.

Wischniwataja, Don, see Vishnevataja.

Wischniwataja, Mariupol’, see Vishesnaya.

Wischniow, Kazakhstain, see Vishnevy.

Wischnewskoje, Tobolsk, see Vishesnokoye; also see Vishesnokoye.

Wischniow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi, see Vishniev.

Wischniow, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddeby, see Vishniev.

Wischniowka, Bessarabia, see Vishniowska.

Wischnjawkowa, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vishnyakovka.

Wisiewolodowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Visievolodovka.

Wisk, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Visk.

Wiszkow?, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Viskov?.

Wisnieviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Visniowiec.

Wisokoje Polje, Dnipropetrovsk’k, see Visokoye Polje; also see Pole, Visoko; Polje, Wisokoje; Polye, Visokoje; Visoko Pole.

Witashewskoje, Odessa, see Vitashevske;

Witschiny, Volhynia-Poland, see Vichiny.

Wittenberg, (also Malo-Yaroslavetz I, also Malu Mare), Bessarabia, Akkerman. Founded in 1814/1815 by 138 families. Between 1800 and 1803 they moved primarily to 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 Vanky.

Wjasemskoje, Saratov, see Vjasemskoye; also see Vjasemskoye.

Wjasowez, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vjasovets.

Wjazowka, Zaporizhzhya, see Vyatsovka; also see Vyazovka.

Wjunichtsche, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vyunishche.

Wladimir, Samara, see Vladimir.

Wladimirez, Volhynia-Poland, see Wladimirez.

Wladimirovka, Bessarabia, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Caucasus, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Kazakhstain, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Kyrgyzstan, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Luhans’k, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Odessa, Berezan, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Odessa, Großliebental, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Saratov, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Gorodniza, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimirovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimir-Wolynskowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wladimir-Wolynskowka; also see Wolynskowka, Vladimir-; Wolynskowka, Vladimir-

Wladimir, Caucasus, see Vladimirovka.

Wladimir, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vladimirovka.

Wodino, Kharkiv, see Wodino.

Wladislawowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wladislawovka.

Wladislawowka II, Volhynia-Poland, see Wladislawovka II.

Wlasovo, Don, see Vlasovo.

Wlassowka, Tomsk, see Vlassovka.

Wodino-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Wodino-Chutor; also see Chutor, Wodina-; Khutor, Vodina-.

Wodino, Dnipropetrovsk’k, see Vodino.

Wodino, Kharkiv, see Vodino.

Wodino I, Dnipropetrovsk’k, see Vodino I.

Wodino II, Dnipropetrovsk’k, see Vodino II.

Wodjanaja, Dnipropetrovsk’k, Krivyy Rih, see Vodjanaja.

Wodjanaja, Dnipropetrovsk’k, Pavlograd, see Vodjanaja.

Wodjanaja, Don, Rostov, see Vodjanaja.

Wodjanaja, Don, Taganrog, see Vodjanaja.

Wodjanaja, Kharkiv, see Vodjanaja.

Wodjanaja, Zaporizhzhya, see Vodjanaja.

Wodjanaja, Volga Republic, see Nishnaya- Wodjanaja; also see Nizhnyaya-Vodjanaja; Vodjanaka, Nizhnyaya-.

Wodjanoci-Bukerak, Volga Republic, see Vodyanoy-Bukerak; also see Bukerak, Vodyanoy-; Bukerak, Wodjanoci-; Bukerak, Vodyanoy-; Vodyanoy-Bukerak.

Wodjanooje, Omsk, see Vodyanoe; also see Vodyanoe.
Woljotschi, Odessa, see Volychy.
Woljskoje, Kazakhstan, see Volyshkoje; also see Volyshko.
Woljskoje, Odessa, see Volyskoe.
Wolfskoje, Kazakhstan, see Volyshkoje; also see Volyshko.
Wojutowa, Luhans’k, see Volytona.
Wojtiska, Odessa, see Volychya.
Woljanowa, Luhans’k, see Volytona.
Woljanowa, Luhans’k, see Volytona.
Wolka, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil, see Volyka.
Wolka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Volyka.
Wolki, Volhynia-Poland, see Volky.
Wolkoff, Odessa, see Volkov.
Wolkoschow, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkoschow.
Wolko-Chutor, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volkow-; Khutor, Volkov-.
Wolknina, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkovnya.
Wolko, Odessa, Großliebental, see Volkovo.
Wolko, Odessa, Hoffnungstal, see Volkovo.
Wolko, Odessa, Taras-Shevchenko, see Volkovo.
Wolko, Petersburg, see Volkovo.
Wolko, Volga Republic, see Volkovo.
Wolko-Chutor, Odessa, see Volkov-Khutor; also see Chutor, Volkowo-; Khutor, Volkovo-.
Wolkowye, Volhynia-Poland, see Volkovyye.
Wolksow, Odessa, see Volksov.
Wolla, Volhynia-Poland, see Volla.
Wolnianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnianka.
Wolnianka, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein- Wolnianka; also see Klein-Volnianka; Volnianka, Klein-.
Wolnitscha-Sofiewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnitscha-Sofievka; also see Sofievka, Volnitscha-; Sofiewka, Wolnitscha-.
Wolnitscha Zofjowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zofyovka; also see Zofyovka, Volnitscha-; Zofievka, Volnitscha; Zofyovka, Volnitscha.
Wolodjewka, Volhynia-Poland, see Volodyevka; also see Volodewka.
Wolodkowschtschizna, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolodkowschtschizna.
Wolowskoje, Volhynia-Poland, see Volychnye; Volychnye, Machky; Volychnye, Machky.
Wołyńka-Polska, see Alt-Wortschin; also see Wortschin, Alt-, Worotniow, Wołyńka-Polska, see Włoźnikiwka.

Wołyńcoje, Kazakhstan, see Wolońskoye; also see Wolońskiwka.

Wołyńzewo, Mariupol’, see Volynsevo.

Worms, (also Vernoye, also Vinogradnuye), Odessa, Berezan district, Rohrbach. Founded in 1809. Seventy founding families from: Alsace (36+2), Baden (14+1), Wurttemberg (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.

Worozhenka, Odessa, see Worobyevka; also see Vorobevka.

Woronij Ostrow, Novgorod, see Worony Ostrow; also see Ostrow, Worony; Ostrow, Woronij.

Woronino, Kherson or Kiev, see Woronino.

Woronow, Bashkortostan, see Voronov.

Woronow, Volhynia-Poland, see Voronovka.

Woronowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Voronovska.

Worontschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Voronchin.

Woronzowka, Caucasus, see Vorontsovka.

Woronzowka, Schestakowo, Voronezh, see Schestakowo Woronzowka; also see Schestakowo Vorontsovka; Vorontsovka, Schestakowo.

Woroschilow, Odessa, see Voroshilov.

Worotniow, Volhynia-Poland, see Vorotniow.

Wortschin, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Wortschin; also see Alt-Vorchin; Vorchin, Alt-.

Wortschin, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Wortschin; also see Neu-Vorchin; Vorchin, Neu-.

Woschad, Samara, see Woshod.

Woskresenskij, Kazakhstan, see Woskresenny.

Wosloko, Odessa, see Wosloko.

Wosnesenka, Volga Republic, see Wosnesenka.

Wosnesensk, Odessa, Berezan district, see Wosnesens’k.

Wosroshdenje, Volga Republic, see Vozrozhdene; also see Vozrozhdene.

Wotsche, Odessa, see Voche.

Wotschin, Volhynia-Poland, see Vochin.

Wotwtsche, Odessa, see Voche.

Woznianka, Volhynia-Poland, see Woznianka.

Wreby, Volhynia-Poland, see Vreby.

Wsiewolodowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Siewolodowska.

Wsiewolodowska, Volhynia-Poland, see Vsevolodovka.

Wuerttemberg, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Wuerttemberg; also see Neu-Wurttemberg; Württemberg, Neu-.

Wulka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vulk.

Wulka Selenizkaja, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wulk Selenitskaja; also see Selenitskaja Vulk; Selenizkaja Wulk.

Wurzer-Chutor, Odessa, see Wurzer-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wurzer-; Khutor, Würzer-.

Wurzer-Khutor, Odessa, Großliebental. On the Lustdorf border. It was bought by Karl Wurzer, a gardener, prior to 1848. Also see Chutor, Wurzer-; Khutor, Würzer-; Wurzer-Chutor.

Württemberg, Neu-, Odessa, see Neu-Württemberg; also see Neu-Wurttemberg; Württemberg, Neu-.

Würtz-Chutor, Caucasus, see Wüst-Khutor; also see Chutor, Wüst-; Khutor, Wüst-.


Wwedenskoje, Kazakhstan, see Vedenskoye; also see Vedenskoye; bedenskoye; Vedenskoye; Vedekstei; Wevedenskoje; Wedenskoje?

Wyany Hrabownice, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyany Hrabownice; also see Hrabownice, Wyany; Hrabownice, Wyany.

Wyany Koropec, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Wyany Koropec; also see Koropec, Wyany; Koropec, Wyany.

Wydumka, Mykolayiv, see Vydumka.

Wydumka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vydumka.

Wydunka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Vydynka.

Wygrasska, Volhynia-Poland, see Wygrasska.

Wygoda, Volhynia-Poland, see Wygodak.

Wygoda, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wygoda.

Wygoda-Deutsch, Odessa, see Wygoda-Deutsch; also see Deutsch, Wygoda-; Deutsch-Wygoda.

Wygranka, Volhynia-Poland, see Wygranka.

Wyruby, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wyruby.

Wyrpaiwiajewka?, Volga Republic, see Wyrpaiwiajewka?; also see Wyrpaiwiajewka?

Wyszchina, Mykolayiv, see Wyszyna.

Wyszyna, Odessa, see Wyszyna.

Wyszchow, Volhynia-Poland, see Wyszchow.

Wysłochnia, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Wyslouch

Wysiolek, Sadovskie, Volhynia-Poland, see Wysiolek; also see Sadovskie Wysiolek; Vyshkov, Sadovskie.

Wysokoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Wysokoje; also see Wysokoje.

Wysokoje, Slavgorod, see Vysokoje; also see Vysokoje.

Wysokoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Wysokoje; also see Wysokoje.

Wysokoje, Slavgorod, see Vysokoje; also see Vysokoje.

Wysokoje, Zaporizhzhya, see Wysokoje; also see Wysokoje.

Wysokoje, Slavgorod, see Vysokoje; also see Vysokoje.
Wysokoje Pole, Don, see Vysokoe Pole; also see Pole, Vysokoe Pole; Pole, Wysokoje; Vysokoe Pole.

Wysokopolje, Mykolaiv, see Vysokopolye; also see Vysokopole.

Wysoky, Slavgorod, see Vysoky.

Wyssokaja Griva, Slavgorod, see Vyssokaya Griva; also see Griva, Vyssokaya; Griva, Vyssokaja.

Wyssoki, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyssoky.

Wyssokopolje, Caucasus, see Vyssokopolye; also see Vyssokopole.

Wyzewskie?; Volhynia-Poland, see Vyzewskie?.

Wyzowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyzovka.

Wyzynka, Volhynia-Poland, see Vyzynka.

Xaverovka, (also Ksaverovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Ksaverovka; Ksawerowka; Xaverowka.

Xaverowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Xaverovka; also see Ksaverovka; Ksawerowka.

Xenevka, Mariupol’, see Xenievka; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka.

Xenofontovka, (also Ksenofontova), Novgorod. #G 4. Evangelical. Population: 55 in 1926. Also see Ksenofontova; Ksenofontowka; Xenofontovka.

Xenofontowka, Novgorod, see Xenofontovka; also see Ksenofontova; Ksenofontowka.

Xenievka, Mariupol’, see Xenievka; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka.

Xenievka, Odessa, see Klein-Liebental; also see Ksenevka; Ksenjewka; Ksenyevka; Xenievka.

Xenievka, Omsk, Isil’ Kut’. Soviet seat (as of 1926.) Population: 13 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Jablonja; Jablonja-Chutor; Jablonja.

Yadvin, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Karukov. West of Boremel. #C 5. Evangelical. 25 to 50 German farms in 1927. Population: More than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jadwigin.


Yadvinina, Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinina.

Yadvinina, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Yadvonin; also see Jadwinina.

Yadvinin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Jadwinina.

Yadwinin, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, see Jadwinin.


Yadiopol, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Jadwipol.

Yadvinin, (also Yadvinga), Volhynia-Poland, Rivne (also Rovno, also Rowno), Plushno(y)e; also see Jadwionin; Yadvinin.

Yadvinin, (also Yadvinga), Volhynia-Ukraine, Ostroh, Plushno(y)e. A few kilometers south of Ostroh. #A 5. Evangelical. Also see Jadwionin; Yadvinin.


Yagiellinov, (also Elinov), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Olyka; also see Elinov; Jagiellinow.
Yagodnaya, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil', Ludwipol; also see Jagodnaya, 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 Bödingen, Hesse. 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, soviet seat (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; Polyana, Yagodnaya.


Yagodno, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytyiv; also see Jagodno.

Yagodno, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Jagodno.

Yagodnoe, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Yagodnoye; also see Jagodnje.

Yagodnoe, Volga Republic, see Yagodnoye; also see Jagodnje.

Yagodnoye, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Ebenfeld; also see Jagodnje; Yagodnje.

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 Jagodnje; Yagodnoe.

Yakhimovka, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, see Yoyakhimovka; also see Yakheimovka.

Yakhimovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Yoakhimovka; also see Jakheimovka.

Yakhovka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Pissarovko; also see Yakowka.

Yakovlevo, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Natalyevka; also see Jakowlevo.

Yakovlev, Zaporizhzhya, see Eigenheim; also see Jakowlevo.

Yakshibay, Alt-, Crimea, see Alt-Yakshibay; also see Alt-Jakschibaj; Jakshibaj, 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 Yalantush, 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 Yalantush; also see Jalantush.


Yalovica, Volhynia-Poland, see Yalomez; also see Jalowica.

Yaluntsch, Crimea, see Yalantush; also see Jalantush.

Yaly-Moynak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Jalovy-Mojnak; Mojnak, Jalov-; Yaly-Moynak, Yaly-.

Ya, Niedzwiedzia, Volhynia-Poland, see Niedzwiedzia Yama; also see Jama Niedzwiedzia; Niedzwiedzia.


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 Yalantush, 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 Yalantush; also see Jalantush.


Yalovica, Volhynia-Poland, see Yalomez; also see Jalowica.

Yaluntsch, Crimea, see Yalantush; also see Jalantush.

Yaly-Moynak, Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Yevpatoriya. House for adult literacy (as of 1926.) Population: 32 in 1926. Also see Jalovy-Mojnak; Mojnak, Jalov-; Yaly-Moynak, Yaly-.

Yama, Niedzwiedzia, Volhynia-Poland, see Niedzwiedzia Yama; also see Jama Niedzwiedzia; Niedzwiedzia Yama.

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, Porphovo near Yamburg (Kingissepp) where they had immigrated in 1767. Catholic; parish: Yamburg. Parish for Katharinenhof, Khortitza, and other places. Population: 1,595 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-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Klein-Yamburg; also see Jamburg; Yamburg, Klein-.

Yamburg, Koskelova bei, Petersburg, see Koskelova bei Yamburg; also see Koskelova near Yamburg; Koskelowa bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelova near.

Yamburg, Koskelova near, Petersburg, see Koskelova near Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Koskelova bei; Koskelova bei Yamburg; Koskelowa bei Jamburg; Jamburg, Koskelowa bei; Yamburg, Koskelova near.

Yamburg, Krupina bei, Petersburg, see Krupina bei Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Krupina near Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina near.

Yamburg, Krupina near, Petersburg, see Krupina near Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Krupina bei; Krupina bei Jamburg; Krupina bei Yamburg; Yamburg, Krupina bei.

Yamburg, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Neu-, Dnipropetrovs'k, Nikopol’, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Neu-, Mariupol’, see Neu-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Neu-; Neu-Jamburg.

Yamburg, Rot-, Dnipropetrovs'k, see Rot-Yamburg; also see Jamburg, Rot-; Rot-Jamburg.


Yaminiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Yaminiec; also see Jamnec.

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.


Yamky, P., Slavgorod, see P. Yamky; also see Jamki, P.; P. Jamki.

Yamky, X., Slavgorod, see X. Yamky; also see Yamne, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Founded: 1904. Also see Jamne.

Yamno, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Jamno.

Yanovka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Lyubytiv. #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, Diadkiewichy. West of Diadkivichy. 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-Pavlavka, (also Pavlova-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 Janowka-Pawlavka; Pavlava-Yanovka; Pavlava, Janowka.

Yanovka-Torchyn, (also Torchyn-Janovka), Volhynia-Poland, southern Luts’k. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Population: 612 in 1904. Also see Janowka-Tortschin; Torchyn-Janovka; Tortschin-Janowka.

Yanov, Zapust-, Volhynia-Poland, see Zapust-Yanov; also see Janow, Zapust--; Zapust-Janow.

Yanyshevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Yanovka I; also see Janyschewka.

Yapak, Chelyabinsk, Yelansky. Evangelical. Population: 82 in 1926. Also see Japak.

Yapunchy, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Japuntschi.

Yapundzha, Crimea, see Friedenstein; also see Japundsha.

Yapundzha-Meier, (also Meier), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar. Approximately 40 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1926. Also see Japundsha-Meier; Meier; Meier, Japundsha-; Meier, Yapundzha-.

Yapundzha-Roth, (also Roth), Crimea, Dzhankoy, Aybar. Approximately 40 km west of Dzhankoy. #C 2. Evangelical. Population: 30 in 1926. Also see Japundsha-Roth; Roth; Roth, Japundsha-; 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 Japundzhy.

Yarevka, Caucasus, Krasnodar, Krimskaya. Possibly #B 2. Also see Jarewka.


Yar, Krasny, Kazakhstan, see Krasny Yar; also see Krasny Jar; Krasny.

Yar, Krivoy, Volga Republic, see Krivoy Yar; also see Jar, Kriwoj. Krivoj Jar.

Yarmitsin, Caucasus, see Yaremisin.

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.

Yarovica, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, North of Luts’k. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: more than 80 percent Germans. Also see Jarowica.

Yar, Selenyj, Odessa, see Selenyj Yar; also see Jar, Seljenyj; Seljenj Jar.

Yar, Selenyj-, Mykolayiv, see Selenyj-Yar; also see Jar, Seljenyj--; Seljenyj-Jar; Selenyj-Yar; Yar, Selenyj--.

Yar, Selenyj-, Mykolayiv, see Selenyj-Yar; also see Jar, Seljenyj--; Seljenyj-Jar; Selenyj-Yar; Seljenyj--.
Yashbek, (also Yashpek), Crimea. Evangelical; parish: Dzhelal. Population: 57 in 1905. Also see Jaschbek; Yashpek.


Yashinez, (also Yasinec, also Yazinetz), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, 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; Yasinec; Yazinetz.

Yashpek, Crimea, see Yashbek; also see Jaschpek.

Yasienovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. North of Yassinovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegenhagen; also see Jasnoye; Yasnoye. Slavgorod, see Yasnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Prangenau; also see Jasnoye; Yasnopole.

Yasnoe, Slavgorod, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoye; Yasnopole.

Yasnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoye.

Yasinovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasienovka.

Yasinovka, Don, see Yasvinovka; also see Jasvinovka.

Yasinovka, Mariupol’, see Tiegenhof; also see Jasvinovka.

Yasinovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Yasinovka; also see Jasvinovka.

Yasinya, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Mennerwies; also see Jasinja.

Yasionovka, (also Yasionovka), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin. Northwest of Shchurin. #C 6. Evangelical. Acreage: at the most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: at the most 20 percent Germans. Also see Jasionowka; Yasionovka.


Yasnaya-Polyana, Don, Rostov, Millerovo, Tarasova. Approximately 35 km southeast of Millerovo. #G 2. Founded in 1906. Agricultural cooperative kolkhoz, school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 325 in 1926. See Jasnaja-Poljana; Poljana, Jasnaja-; Poljana, Yasnaya-.

Yasnoe, Slavgorod, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoye.

Yasnoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnoye; also see Jasnoye.

Yasnopol’e, Odessa, see Yasnopolye; also see Jasnopole.

Yasnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Yasnopolye; also see Jasnopole.

Yasnopolye, Odessa, see Speyer; also see Jasnopole; Yasnopole.

Yasnopolye, Zaporizhzhya, see Prangenau; also see Jasnopole; Yasnopole.

Yasnoye, Slavgorod, see Schonau; also see Jasnoye; Yasnoe.

Yasnoye, Slavgorod, see Nikolaidorf; also see Jasnoye; Yasnoe.

Yasnoye, Zaporizhzhya, see Tiegengaden; also see Jasnoye; Yasnoe.

Yasvinovka, (also Yasvinovka), Don, Rostov, Taganrog, Goloda(y)evek. #C 4. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 156 in 1926; 156 in 1941. Also see Jasvinovka; Yasovinka.

Yasvinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Gruntal; 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 Rubls. from the Russian nobleman Yasykov. The first four villages, Adelsheim, Eichenfeld, Frantzfeld, 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 Yavorskoye; also see Jaworskoe.

Yavorskoe, Zaporizhzhya, see Rosenhof; also see Jaworskoje; Yavorskoe.

Yazinetz, Volhynia-Poland, see Yashinez; also see Jazinetz.

Yazvinya, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Tostieniec; also see Jazzwiny.

Yegorevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Yegoryevka; also see Egorzhewka.

Yegoropol, Bolshoy-, Dnipropetrovsk, see Bolshoy-Yegoropol; also see Bolschoj-Jegeropol; Bolshoy-Egorevka; Bolshoy-Yegoropol; Bolshoy-EGoropol; Egoropol, Bolshoy-; Jegeropol, Bolschoj-.

Yegorovka, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Egorovka; Jegorovka.

Yegorovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental; also see Egorovka; Jegorovka.

Yegorovka, Deutsch-, Don, see Deutsch-Yegorovka; also see Deutsch-Egorovka; Deutsch-Jegorovka; Egorovka, Deutsch-; Jegorovka, Deutsch-.

Yegoryevka, Zaporizhzhya, see Freudental; also see Egorovevka; Jegorjewka.

Yegoryevka; Egoryevka; Jegorjewka.

Yegoryevka; Jegorjewka.

Yegoryevka; Jegorjewka.

Yekaterinenfeld, Zaporizhzhya, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinenfeld; Jekaterinenfeld.

Yekaterinenfeld, (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 86 farms in 1980; 348 or 327 or were all German with 101 farms in 1987. Yamburg daughter colony. Also see Ekaterinenfeld; Jekaterinenfeld; Sabavny; Zabavnoye.

Yekaterinopol, Chernihiv, see Klein-Werder; also see Ekaterinopol; Jekaterinopol.

Yekaterinopol, Mariupol’, see Klein-Werder; also see Ekaterinopol; Jekaterinopol.
Yekaterinoslavskaya, Slavgorod, see Fernheim; also see Ekaterinoslavskaya; Jekaterinoslavskaya.

Yekaterinovka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 36 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.


Yekaterinovka, Crimea, Dzhankoy, Dzhankoy. Population: 28 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's. Population: 320 in 1926. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, see Yamburg; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, Adamovka. Founded in 1889. Everyday language: High German, Plattdeutsch. Language in schools: German until 1938. In 1941/1942, extensive collection of data on this village through Stumph's Special Commando of the Ministry for the Occupied East. Population: 85 in 1911; 73 in 1926; 240 approximately in 1940; 15 families of 220 people without a head of household in 1942. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, Josefstal, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, Kryvyy Rih, see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, Nikopol', see Katharinenhof; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, Nikopol', see Katharinenfeld; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Dnipropetrovsk's, Shchorsk, see Katharinenfield; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Don, Donets'k. A few kilometers east of Donets'k. #D 6. Evangelical. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Don, Donets'k, Bachmut. A few kilometers west of Bachmut. Evangelical. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, (also No. 1), Don, Donets'k, Bachmut, Konstantinovka, Dzerzhinsk-Saturinovka. #C 4. Founded in 1889. Mennonite; parish: possibly Khortitza. Cooperative and/or cooperative store, school with grades one to four (as of 1926). Acreage: 2,207 dessi. Population: 112 in 1914. Also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Don, Donets'k, taganrog, see Katharinenhof; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.


Yekaterinovka, Don, Rostov, Millerovo. North of Sofievka. Founded in 1889 by Khortitza residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite. 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 Katharinental; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Omsk, Moskaleny. #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, Klyuchy (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, Zaporizhzhya, Khortitza, see Katharinental; also see Ekaterinovka; Jekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, (also No. 11), Zaporizhzhya, Novo-Nikola(y)evka. Founded in 1889. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,131 dessi. Population: 117 in 1914; 117 in 1918. Also see No. 11; 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-Khutor; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-.

Yekaterinovka-Khutor, Mykolayiv, see Rosenfeld; also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Khutor; Jekaterinovka Chutor; Khutor, Ekaterinovka-; Khutor, Yekaterinovka-.

Yekaterinovka-Khutor, (also Rein), Mykolayiv, Neu-Freudental. Population: 40 in 1904. Also see Chutor, Jekaterinovka; Ekaterinovka-Khutor; 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 Ekaterinovka, Klein-; Jekaterinovka, Kein-; Klein-Jekaterinovka; Klein-Ekaterinovka.

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: 10 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: 86 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; Jelenopolj.

Yelenov-Bereske, (also Bereske-Yelenov), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir. on its own land. Evangelical; parish: Vladimir. Population: 161 in 1904. Also see Bereske-Elenov; Bereske-Jelenov; Bereske-Yelenov; Elenov-Bereske; Jelenov-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; 314 in 1939. Also see Elenovka; Helenovka; Ileanca; Jelenovka.


Yelenovka, Kharkiv, Barvinkove, Izyum (Naumenko.) Founded in 1890 by Khortitsa residents on privately purchased land. Mennonite Brethren. Offshoot of Einlage. Also see Elenovka.

Yelenovka, Odesa, Glückstal. Evangelical. Also see Elenovka; Jelenovka.

Yelenovka, (also Neuland), Odesa, Grigoriopol. Also see Elenovka; Jelenovka; Neuland.

Yelenovka, (also Alinovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Radomyshl’. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. 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, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexanderhof; also see Elenovka; Jelenovka.

Yelenovka, Neu-, Zaporizhzhya, see Neu-Yelenovka; also see Elenovka; Neu-; Jelenovka, Neu-; Neu-Elenovka; Neu-Jelenovka.

Yelevka, (also Elovka), Volhynia-Ukraine, Malin, Radomyshl’. A few kilometers south of Malin. #F 4. Evangelical; parish: Radomyshl’. Population: 260 in 1904. Also see Elovka; Elevka; Jelewka.

Yelisaventiskaya, Omsk. Evangelical; parish: Omsk. Possibly a German village with an Evangelical population. Also see Elisaventiskaya; Jelisawentiskaja.

Yelisavetgrad, Slavgorod, Blagoveshchenka. 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-.


Yelisavetinka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elisabethhord; also see Elisavetin; Jelisawetinka.

Yelisavetovka, (also Luxemburg), Caucasus, Azerbaijan (Kazakh.) #K 6. Founded in 1924. Evangelical; parish: Grünfeld. Part of the viniculture kolkhoz named Konkordia. Population: 50 in 1918, possibly 60 or 203 in 1926. Also see Elisavetovka; Jelisawetovka; Luxemburg.

Yelisavetovka, Don, Donets’k, Barvinkove. #A 2. Catholic. 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; Jesiljawetovka.

Yelisavetovka, Grekovo-, Don, see Grekovo-Yelisavetovka; also see Elisavetovka, Grekovo-; Grekovo-Elisavetovka; Grekowo-Jelisawetowka; Jelisawetowka, Grekowo-.

Yelisavetpol, Odessa, Kuchurgan (GNR Friedrich Engels). Catholic; parish: Straßburg. Perhaps a khutor or railroad station. Also see Elisavetpol; Jelisawetpol.

Yelisavetpole, Mariupol’, see Yelisavetpol’y; also see Elisavetpole; Elisavetpoyle; Jelisawetpole.

Yelisavetpole, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Elisabethpol; also see Elisavetpole; Jelisawetpole. Ok

Yelisavetpole, Mariupol’, see Elisavetpol’y; also see Elisavetpole; Jelisawetpole; Yelisavetpole.

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; Jepaneshnikova; Yepashnikova.

Yepaneshnikova, Chelyabinsk, see Yepaneshnikova.

Yereme’evka, Odessa, see Yeremeyevka; also see Ereme’evka; Eremeyevka; Jeremejewka.

Yeremeyevka, Odessa, see Bischofsfeld; also see Ereme’evka; Eremeyevka; Jeremejewka; Yereme’evka.

Yeremeyevka, Odessa, see Bischofsfeld; also see Eremetovka; Jeremotewka.

Yereshinsky, Caucasus, see Yeroshinsk; also see Ereshinsky; Jereschinski.

Yermakovsk, Omsk. Evangelical. Approximately 80 km east of Omsk. Also see Ermakovsk; Jermakowsk.

Yermakovsky, Omsk, Krestinsk. #C 1. Evangelical. Population: 34 in 1926. Also see Ermakovsk; Jermakowski.

Yermashly, Caucasus, see Eigenfeld; also see Ermashly; Jermschli.

Yermín, (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; Jeryzn.

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-Yeruslan; 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 Jerzyce; Jerzyc.

Yezryn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yershin; also see Erzyn; Jerzyn.

Yesionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Shchurin; also see Esiornovka; Jesionowka.

Yesionovka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Esiornovka; 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, Volg Republic, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Novograd, see Yevgenyevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Bashkortostan, Birsk, Kasanchin. Population: 78 in 1926. Also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Caucasus, see Strauchdorf; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Odessa, see Yevgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Fedorovka. Evangelical. Population: 117 in 1926. Also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.

Yevgenevka, Volhynia-Ukraine, Barashi, see Evgenevka; also see Evgenevka; Evgenyevka; Jewgenjewka.
Yezierce, Volhynia-Poland, see Ozirce; also see Ezierce; Jezierce.

Yeziercy, (also Yezierce), Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Sviniuhy. 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 Eziercy; Jeziercy; Yezierce.

Yezierzany, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kupichov; also see Ezierzany; Jezierzany.

Yeziorany, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varvoviche; also see Eziorany; Jeziorany.

Yeziorany, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka; also see Eziorany; Jeziorany.

Yeziorce, Volhynia-Poland; see Yeziercy; also see Eziorce; Jeziercy.

Yeziorko, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche; also see Ezioko; Jeziorko.

Yeziersky Maydan, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Trostienieie; also see Eziersky Maydan; Jeziersky Majdan; Majdan, Jeziorski; Maydan, Ezierskiy; Maydan, Yeziersky.


Yoakhimovka, (also Yakhimovka), Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzyk; also see Joachimovka; Yakhimovka.


Yoannov, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Joannow.

Yogodnoe, Omsk, see Yogodnoye; also see Jogodnoye.

Yogodnoye, Omsk, GNR Azovo. Village in the GNR which should have at least several German residents. Also see Jogodnoye; 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, Moskaleny. 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 Jsenberg.


Yudkova, Don, Rostov, Millero, Krivoroshsky, Tarasovo. Approximately 40 km southeast of Millero. #G 2. Founded in 1902. Catholic. School with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 150 in 1926. Also see Jukkowa.

Yugovka, Samara, Buzuluk, Luxemburg (Pleshanovo, Neu-Samara.) Founded in 1890 by people from the Molochina district. Mennonite. Acreage: 1,400 dessi. Population: 175 people or 35 families in 1922; 191 in 1926. Also see Jugovka.

Yukala, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Beleby, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Also see Jukala.

Yukalka-Khutor, Bolish-, Bashkortostan, see Bolish-Yukalka-Khutor; also see Bolish-Jukalka-Chutor; Chutor, Bolish-Jukalka-Chutor; Jukalka-Chutor, Bolish; Khutor, Bolish-Yukalka-.

Yukhary-Dzhamen, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier; also see Dshamen, Juchari-; Dzhamen, Yukhary-; Juchari-Dshamen.

Yukhary-Dzhamin, Crimea, see Mergen-Maier; also see Dshamin, Juchari-; Dzhamen, Yukhary-; Juchari-Dshamen.

Yuliana, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kivertsi. #E 5. Also see Juliana.

Yulianov, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Macietyov; 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-Julianow; Boratin-Yulianov; Julianow, Boratin-.

Yulianov, Aleksandrov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Alexandrov-Yulianov; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.

Yulianov, Alexandrov-, Volhynia-Poland, see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; also see Aleksandrov-Yulianov; Yulianov, Alexandrov-.
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. Existing in 1927. Also see Julianovka.

Yulianovka, Volynia-Poland, Kovel’, Kopichov; also see Julianowka.


Yulin-Malevannaja, Volynia-Poland, Malovan; also see Jolin-Malevannaja; Malevannaya, Yulin-; Malevanowa, Julian-.

Yulino I, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Julino I.

Yulino II, Luhans’k, Ivanovka; also see Julino II.

Yungovka, Volynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kissel. West of Torchyn. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 20 to 50 percent Germans. Also see Jungowka.

Yunishche, Volynia-Ukraine, see Vyunishche; also see Junischtche.

Yurevka, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Yuryevka; also see Jurjewka.

Yurevka, Odessa, see Yuryevka; also see Jurjewka.

Yurevka, Volynia-Ukraine, see Yuryevka; also see Jurjewka.

Yurgin, Amur, Blagoveshenschensk, Mukhino. Possibly founded in 1927/1928. Mennonite. Also see Jurgino.

Yurmakey-Khutor, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belbeby, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894. Mennonite. Including Bolsh-Yukalka and Shmotino-khutors: school with grades one to four (as of 1926.) Population: 42 in 1926. Also see Chutor, Jurmakay-; Jurmakay-Chutor; Khutor, Yurmakay-.

Yurt, Dzhanapar, Crimea, see Dzhanapar-Yurt; also see Dzhanapar-Jurt; Jurt, Dzhanapar.

Yurt, Tata-, Caucasus, see Tata-Yurt; also see Jurt, Tata-; Tata-Jurt.

Yurydyka, Volynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyschhe; also see Jurydyka.


Yuryevka, Odessa, see Melhaf; also see Jurjewka; Yurevka.


Yusefov, Volynia-Ukraine, see Josefovka; also see Jusefow.

Yusefovka, Volynia-Ukraine, 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.

Yushnoe, Omsk, see Yushnoye; also see Jushnoye.

Yushno Khorshavskye-Khutor, Slavgorod, see Yushno Khorshavskye-Khutor; also see Chorschawskije-Chutor; Chutor, Chorschawskije-Chutor; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno.

Yushno Khorshavskye-Khutor, Slavgorod, possibly Blagoveshchenka. Also see Chorschawskije-Chutor; Chutor, Chorschawskije-Chutor; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor, Yushno; Khorschawskije-Khutor.

Yutrzyn, Volhynia-Poland, see Yuchin; also see Jutrzyn.

Z

Zabarsky, Shlyakh-, Zaporizhzhya, see Pody-Sabara; also see Zabara, Pody-, Zabara, Podi-, Zaporizhzhya, see Podi-Sabara; also see Sabara.


Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne; also see Sabara.


Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Sabara.

Zabara, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv; also see Sabara.


Zahatka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sagadka.
Zahaye, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Khorov; also see Zahae; Zahaje.
Zahaye, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Charukov; also see Zahae; Zahaje.
Zahorze, Groß-Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zahorze; also see Gross-Zahorze; Zahorze, Gross-
Zahorze, Gross-Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zahorze; also see Groß-Zahorze; Zahorze, Groß-
Zahorze, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zahorze.
Zahorovka, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Zahorowka.
Zahorowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zahorovka.
Zajatschij, Slavgorod, see Zayachy.
Zakhansky, Gut, Odessa, see Gut Zakhansky; also see Gut Tsakhansky; Gut Zachanski; Tsakhansky, Gut; Zachanski, Gut.
Zalanka, Volhynia-Pland, see Zelanka.
Zalesky-Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesky-Kuty; also see Kuty, Zalese; Kuty, Zalesje; Kuty, Zalesye-; Zalesje-Kuty.
Zalesie, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Sil’ne. No other information available.
Zalesie, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zalesie.
Zalesje-Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalesye-Kuty; also see Kuty, Zalese; Kuty, Zalesje; Kuty, Zalesye-; Zalesje-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-
Zalipov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zalipov.
Zalke, Caucasus, see Alexanderhilf.
Zamanovka, Odessa, see Neu-Berezina; also see Zamanowka.
Zamanovka, Odessa, see Zamanovka.
Zametova, Zaporizhzhya, see Konteniusfeld; also see Zametowa.
Zametowa, Zaporizhzhya, see Zametova.
Zamosty-Boguslavovka, (also Boguslavovka-Zamosty), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Boguslavovka-Zamosty; Boguslavowka-Samosty; Samosty-Boguslavowka.
Zamosty-Stanislovka, (also Stanislovka-Zamosty), Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Verba; also see Stanislovka-Zamosty; Stanislovka-Samosty; Samosty-Stanislovka.
Zamosty-Stanislovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamosty-Stanislovka; also see Stanislovka, Zamosty-; Stanislovka, Zamosty-
Zamostytsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zamostytsche.
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 Rozhyschche. 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-Yanov; also see Janow, Zapust-; Yanov, Zapust-
Zapust-Yanov, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Janow, Zapust-; Yanov, Zapust-; Zapust-Janow.
Zarazika, Bessarabia, see Tsaratsika.
Zaregol, Mykolayiv, see Friedensdorf; also see Tsaregol.
Zarevkich, (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 Tsarevkich; Zarewikitsch; Zarevich.
Zarewikitsch, Crimea, see Zarevkich; also see Tsarewikitsch.
Zarevikch, Crimea, see Zarevkich; also see Tsarevikch; Zarewikitsch.
Zarevo-Alexandrovka, Zaporizhzhya, see Alexandertal; also see Aleksandrovka, Zarevo-; Alexandrovka, Zarevo-; Zarevo-Alexandrovka.
Zarewikitsch, Crimea, see Zarevich; also see Tsarevich.
Zarieka-Khutor, (also Schardt-Khutor), Mykolayiv. Approximately 25 km [?] of Mykolayiv on the left Ingulets River bank. Land was bought for 50 Rbls/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, Zarihewka;-; Schardt-Khutor; Khutor, Tsarievka;-; Khutor, Zarjecka;-; Tsarievka-Khutor; Zariwka-Chutor.

Zarihewka-Chutor, Mykolayiv, see Zarihewka-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zarihewka;-; Khutor, Zarjecka.

Zarzetsche, Nowo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzetsche; Zarzetsche,Nowo.

Zarzeche, Novo-, Crimea, see Novo-Zarzeche; Zarzeche,Novo.

Zarke, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarke.

Zaryk, (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; Zarke.

Zarnovka, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Korzec; also see Zarnowka.

Zarnowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarnovka.

Zarskaja, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarskaja.

Zarskaja-Milost, Volhynia-Poland, see Zarskaja-Milost; also see Milost, Zarskaja; Milost, Tsarivka; Milost-Zarskaja; Tsarivka-Milost.

Zarskaja, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Stavka; also see Tsarivka; Zarskaja.

Zarska-Milost, Mykolayiv. Population: 30 in 1919. Also see Milost, Zarskaja; Milost, Tsarivka; Milost-Zarskaja; Tsarivka-Milost; Zarskaja-Milost.

Zarsko, Mariupol’, see Zarskoye; also see Tsarivka; Zarskoye.

Zarskoje, Mariupol’, see Zarskoye; also see Tsarivka; Zarskoye.

Zarskoye, Mariupol’, see Kaiserdorf; also see Tsarivka; Zarskoye; Zarskoye; Zarskoye.

Zarudi, Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zarudi; also see Kuty Zarudy; Zarupki, Kuty.

Zarudky, Kuty, Volhynia-Poland, see Kuty Zarudky; also see Kuty Zarudki; Zarupki, Kuty.

Zarzeche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Povorsk. No other information available.

Zarzeche, Novo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzeche; also see Novo-Zarzetsche; Zarzetsche, Novo-.

Zarzetsche, Novo-, Volhynia-Poland, see Novo-Zarzetsche; Zarzetsche, Novo-.

Zaskievich, 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. Also see Zaturzy.

Zaturzy, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zaturzy; also see Neu-Zaturzy; Saturzy, Neu-.

Zavetnoi, Don, see Saturzy; also see Zawetnoi.

Zavodnia, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin; also see Zawodnia.

Zavod, Utkino, Petersburg, see Utkino Zavod; also see Zawod, Utkino; Utkino Sawod.

Zavody, Petrovskie, Don, see Petrovskie Zavody; also see Petrovskie Zavody; Petrovskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovskie; Sawody, Petrovskije.

Zavody, Petrovskie, Don, see Petrovskie Zavody; also see Petrovskie Zavody; Petrovskije Sawody; Zavody, Petrovskie; Sawody, Petrovskije.

Zawetnoi, Don, see Zavetnoi.

Zawodnia, Volhynia-Poland, see Zawodnia.

Zayachy, Slavgorod, see Sayachye; also see Zayatschij.

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.

Zbuz, 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. #f 2. Also see Zdolbunow.

Zdolbunow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdolbuniv.

Zdorovec, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorovez; also see Zdorowec.

Zdorowec, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Sdorovez.

Zdostrov, Volhynia-Poland, see Zaostrab; also see Zdostrov.

Zdostrow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdostrov.

Zdzary, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zdzary; also see Gross-Zdzary; Zdzary, Groß-.

Zdzary, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zdzary.

Zdizislav, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Polonka. #D 4. Also see Zdizislav.

Zdizislav, Volhynia-Poland, see Zdizislav.

Zebrinko, Odessa, see Hoffnungstal; also see Zebrinko.

Zebrinko, Odessa, see Neu-Hoffnungstal; also see Zebrinko.

Zebrinko, Malaya-, Odessa, see Malaya-Zebrinko; also see Malaja-Zebrinko; Zebrinko-Malaja.

Zebrinko, Odessa, see Zebrinko.
**Zebrikowo-Malaja**, Odessa, see Malaja-Zebrikowo; also see Malaya-Zebrikovo; Zebrikovo, Malaya-.

**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-Zelenaya; also see Novo-Zelyonaya; Novo-Zeljonaja; Zeljonaja, Novo-; Zelyonaya, Novo-.

**Zelenopolje**, Dnipropetrovs’k, see Zelenopole; Zelenopole, see Novo-Zelenaya; also see Zeljonaja, Nowo-.

**Zelenopole**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelenaya; also see Zeljonaja, Nowo-.

**Zelenopole**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zelenopole; Zelenopole, see Novo-Zelenaya; also see Zeljonaja, Nowo-.

**Zelenopole**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zelenopale.; also see Zeljonaja, Novo-.

**Zelenopolje**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zelenopolje.; also see Zeljonaja, Novo-.

**Zelenopolje**, Volhynia-Poland, Zablonja-Poland, see Zelenopolje.; also see Zeljonaja, Novo-.

**Zelenopole**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Novo-Zelenaya; also see Zeljonaja, Nowo-.

**Zeprink-Khutor**, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Tseprink-Chutor.

**Zeprink-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.

**Zenger-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, see Zengler-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zengler-; Khutor, Zengler-.

**Zenger-Chutor**, Bashkortostan, Ufa, Belebey, Davlekanovo. Possibly founded in 1894 by Black Sea Germans. Also see Chutor, Zengler-; Khutor, Zengler-; Zenger-Chutor.

**Zenser**, 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.

**Zental**, 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.

**Zenzeren**, Bessarabia, see Zenzeren.

**Zenzeren**, Bessarabia, see Novo-Nikolayevka; also see Zenzeren.

**Zeprink-Chutor**, Caucasus, see Zeprink-Khutor; also see Chutor, Zeprink-; Khutor, Tseprink-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.

**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-; Khutor, Zeprink-; Tseprink-Khutor; Zeprink-Chutor.

**Zeremenyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zeremenyschche.

**Zeremenyschtsche**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kolki; also see Zeremenyshche.


**Zehnerdorf**, Odessa, see Neu-Glückstal; also see Zehnerdorf.


Zienkow-Chutor, also see Zienkow.

Zienkow-Chutor, (also Zienkow-Chutor), Orenburg, South of Orenburg. Founded between 1890 and approximately 1895 by well-to-do farmers probably from Bessarabia and/or the Odessa district. Population: 8 families with 14 students (as of 1938). Also see Zienkow-Chutor; Zielonowice; Zielona.

Zienkow, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Klesov; also see Zienkow-Chutor; Zielonowice; Zielona.

Zienkow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zienkow-Chutor; Zielonowice; Zielona.

Zienkow, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Tuchyn. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 8 families with 14 students (as of 1938). Also see Zielonowice; Zielona.

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; Zielona.

Zielona, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Berestekhko. #D 2. No other information available.

Zielona, Volhynia-Poland, Horokhiv, Kisielin. Southeast of Shchurin. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Zielona, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Public school (as of 1938). Possibly a German village. Population: 98 families with 100 students in 1938. Also see Zielonowice; Zielona.

Zielonowice, Volhynia-Poland, see Zielonowice; Zielona.

Ziem, Volhynia-Poland, see Zimmelovka.

Zimmermann-Khutor, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Zimmermann-Gut; Zlotschowka.

Zimmermann-Gut, Odessa, see Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Gut, Zimmermann-Gut; Zimmermann-Khutor.

Zimmermann-Khutor, (also Zimmermann-Gut), Odessa, Berezan district. Northwest of Ochakov. Also see Chutor, Zimmermann-Khutor; also see Gut, Zimmermann-Gut; Zimmermann-Khutor; Zimmermann-Gut.

Zimmelovka, Odessa, see Zimmelovka; also see Zizlochovka.


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.

Zindler, (also Henky, also Chinke, also Chinky), Crimea, Yevpatoriya, Dzhelal. Approximately 25 km north or approximately 40 km northeast of Yevpatoriya. #B 3. Founded in 1901. Evangelical; parishes: Neusatz and Dzhelal. Village leased for one tenth of the owner’s share in the harvest Acreage: 1,000 dessi. Population: 55 in 1905; 80 in 1918; 70 in 1926. Also see Chenky; Chinke; Chinky.

Ziniec, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Dubno. No other information available.

Ziniovka, (also Krasna Gora, also Shiniovka), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Varkoviche; also see Krasna Gora; Shiniovka; Ziniowka.

Ziniowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Ziniowka.

Zinova, Volhynia-Poland, see Zinova.

Zinowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zinowka.

Zipserei, Rachow-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rachow-Zipserei; also see Rachov-Zipserei; Zipserei, Rachow.-

Zipserei, Rachkiv-, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Rachkiv-Zipserei; also see Rachov-Zipserei; Zipserei, Rachov.-


Zirwischtsch, Volhynia-Poland, see Zirwisch.

Zlochovka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Boremel; also see Zlotowschoka.

Zlotschowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zlochovka.

Zmieniniec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Kniahininek. North of Luts’k. Evangelical. Ceased to exist prior to 1928.

Zmiyevka, Mykolayiv, see Schlangendorf; also see Smijewka.

Zmudche, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Holoby; also see Zmudtsche.

Zmudtsche, Volhynia-Poland, see Zmudche.

Znamensky-Kolonie, Petersburg, see Znamenka; also see Kolonie, Snamenski-; Kolonie, Znamensky-; Snamenski-Kolonie.

Zobryn, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. No other information available.

Zofia, Carpatho-Ukraine, see Sofiendorf.

Zofyowka, Wolnitscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Wolnitscha Zofjowka; also see Volnicha Zofjevka; Volnicha Zofyowka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofyovka, Volnicha.

Zofyovka, Volhynia-Poland, see Sofievka.

Zofyovka, Volnitscha, Volhynia-Poland, see Volnitscha Zofyowka; also see Volnicha Zofjevka; Volnitscha Zofjowka; Zovevka, Volnicha; Zofowka, 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.

Zolotoshevsk, Mykolayiv, see Prokhlada; also see Zolotoschewsk.

Zolotyyov, Volhynia-Poland, Rivne, Rivne; also see Zolotyyov.

Zolotyuk, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Solotyuk; also see Zolotyk.

Zolotyyov, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Vlodzimierzek. No other information available.

Zopka, Golaya, Chelyabinsk, see Golaya Zopka; also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja.


Zosin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysh. No other information available.

Zosin, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafałowka. No other information available.

Zopenka, Golaya, Chelyabinsk, see Golaya Zopka; also see Golaja Sopka; Sopka, Golaja.


Zosin, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysh. No other information available.

Zoludzki, Volhynia-Poland, Sarny, Rafałowka. No other information available.

Zubilno, (also Subilno), 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 Zabokrzyki), Volhynia-Poland #E 2. Also see Zabokrzyki.

Zubrovschina, (also Zabrovsyna, also Zubrovschchina), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Rozhyshche. Northwest of Rozhyshche. Evangelical. At most 25 German farms in 1927. Population: 50 to 80 percent Germans. Also see Zabrovsyna; Zubrovschchina; Zubrowschchina.

Zubrowschchina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovschina; also see Zubrowschchina.

Zubrowschchina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovschina.

Zubrowschchina, Volhynia-Poland, see Zubrovschina.

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-Zukow; also see Alt-Zukow; Zukow, Alt-.

Zukowiec, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Zukowiec.

Zukow Laz, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Torchyn; also see Laz, Zukow; Laz; Zukow Laz.

Zukow, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukow; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukow, Neu-.

Zukow, Alt-, Volhynia-Poland, see Alt-Zukow; also see Alt-Zukow; Zukow, Alt-.

Zukowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukowiec.

Zukov Laz, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukow Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Laz, Zukow.

Zukow, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukow; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukow, Neu-.

Zukowiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukowiec.

Zukow Laz, Volhynia-Poland, see Zukow Laz; also see Laz, Zukow; Laz, Zukow.

Zukow, Neu-, Volhynia-Poland, see Neu-Zukow; also see Neu-Zukow; Zukow, Neu-.

Zukunft, Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Krasny Kut or Pallasovka. Northeast of Gmelinka. No other information available.

Zuman, Volhynia-Poland, see Tuman.

Zuraviec, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravez; also see Zurawiec.

Zurawiec, Volhynia-Poland, see Shuravez; also see Zurawiec.
**Zürich**, (also Eckardt, also Eckert, also Sorkino), Volga Republic (Wiesenseite), Marxstadt. #F 1. Founded in 1767 as private colony Baron Caneau de Beuregard. 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, see Neu-ZÜRICH.

**Zu Zürich, Tal,** Volga Republic, see Tal zu Zürich; also see Zürich, Tal zu.

**Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-**, Volga Republic, see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; Zürich, Tischanka-, zu-; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, zu-Zürich; also see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; Zürich, Tischanka-.

**Zurkow-Nadeshda**, (also Nadeshda-Zurkov), Volhynia-Poland, Dubno or Ostroh or Kremenez or Rivne or Luts’k. Founded on leased land. Evangelical; parish: Rivne. Population: 20 in 1905. Also see Nadesdha-Zurkov; Nadeshda, Zurkow-; Zurkow-Nadeshda.

**Zurkov-Nadeshda**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zurkov-Nadeshda; also see Nadeshda-Zurkov; Nadeshda, Zurkow-.

**Zurno**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Beresne. No other information available.

**Zutow**, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Masnieviche; also see Zutov.

**Zutow**, Volhynia-Poland, see Zutow.

**Zu-Zürich, Soljanka-**, Volga Republic, see Soljanka-zu-Zürich; also see Zürich, Soljanka-.

**Zu Zürich, Tal,** Volga Republic, see Tal zu Zürich; also see Zürich, Tal zu.

**Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-**, Volga Republic, see Tischanka-zu-Zürich; Zürich, Tischanka-, zu-; Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-; Zu-Zürich, Tischanka-.

**Zvetsikh**, Volga Republic, see Zwezig; also see Zweizig.

**Zvetnaja**, Orenburg, Orenburg. Evangelical; parish: Orenburg. Also see Zvetnaja.

**Zvetnopolye**, Omsk, see Zvetnopolye; also see Zwetnopolje.

**Zvetnopolye**, Omsk, see Blumenfeld; also see Zvetnopolje; Zwetnopolje.

**Zvetoploe**, Slavgorod, see Zvetoploye; also see Zwetoploje.

**Zvetoploye**, Slavgorod, see Blumenfeld; also see Zvetoploe; Zwetoploje.

**Zvetsikh**, Volga Republic, see Zwezig; also see Zwetsich.

**Zvetyanka**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Blumental; also see Zwetjanka.

**Zvierov**, (also Schwierow), Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k, Poddebcy; also see Schwierow; Zwierow.

**Zvika**, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Stepan; also see Zwika.

**Zvilska**, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Margaretkovka; also see Zvilska.

**Zviniaze**, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, Skobelka; also see Zviniaze.

**Zvirkov**, Volhynia-Poland, Luts’k. #D 4. Evangelical; parish: Luts’k. Public school (as of 1938). Population: 19 families with 35 students in 1938. Also see Zvirkov.

**Zweifel**, Odessa, Berezn district. No other information available.

**Zweiundzwanziger Kolonie**, Petersburg, see Srednaya-Ragata; also see Kolonie, Zweiundzwanziger.
Zwesda, Volga Republic, see Zvesda.
Zvetjanka, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zvetyanka.
Zwetnaja, Orenburg, see Zvetnaya.
Zwetnopoleje, Omsk, see Zvetnopolye; also see Zvetnopole.
Zwetoploye, Omsk, see Zvetnopolye; also see Zvettoploe.
Zwetsikh, Volga Republic, see Zvetsikh.
Zwezig, (also Zvetsikh), Volga Republic (Bergseite), Kamenka. Southeast of Erlenbach. Population: 70 in 1926. Also see Zvetsikh.
Zwierow, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvierov.
Zwikia, Volhynia-Poland, see Zwika.
Zwilinska, Volhynia-Ukraine, see Zvilska.
Zwinta, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvinta.
Zwirko, Volhynia-Poland, see Zvirska.
Zybuljewka, Odessa, see Zybuljewka; also see Zybuljevka.
Zybuljevka, Odessa, see Zybuljewka; also see Zybuljevka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, Turzysk; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, Poryck; also see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Dubno, see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Kovel’, see Zygmuntowka.
Zygmuntowka, Volhynia-Poland, Vladimir, see Zygmuntowka.
Zylysz, Volhynia-Poland, Kostopil’, Derazhne. No other information available.
Zytin, Groß-, Volhynia-Poland, see Groß-Zytin; also see Groß-Zytin.
Zytin, Gross-, Volhynia-Poland, see Gross-Zytin; also see Groß-Zytin; Zytin, Gross-.
Zytin, Klein-, Volhynia-Poland, see Klein-Zytin.
Zytshinek, 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 ?elenaja; also see Dubrava ?elenaya; ?elenaja, Dubrava.
?noyarskay, 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 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

Youth club house in Krasna, Bessarabia

Catholic Church in Herzog, Volga Region
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
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
Reprinted permission of Thomas A. Stangl

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 Emeritus 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.

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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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